GEOSCAPES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

IC3 SUPER WEST, 17-23 TALAVERA ROAD, MACQUARIE PARK
SSD-24299707

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN (INCORPORATING WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN)

Report Ref: 240801_CC_RPT_LMP01

Prepared for

FDC

Prepared by

Ben Gluszkowski
Director
Registered Landscape Architect #5868

GEOSCAPES Landscape Architecture
Suite 3.03, 8 Help Street
Chatswood NSW 2067

Geoscapes Pty Ltd
ABN 84 620 205 781
ACN 620 205 781

Document Status

REV	Description	Initial	Date
1	For Approval	KC	4.08.2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

This Landscape Management Plan has been prepared to fulfill the minister's condition B53 and B54 of the approved expansion to the existing data centre. Condition B53 and B54 state:

> B53. Prior to the commencement of operation, the Applicant must prepare a Landscape Management Plan (LMP) to manage the on-site landscaping works, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. The LMP must:
>
> (a) detail the species that have been planted on site (including final planting densities and pot sizes)
> (b) describe the ongoing monitoring and maintenance measures which will be implemented to manage the landscaping works; and
> (c) be generally consistent with
> (i) the Landscape Plans included in the Amendment Report; and
> (ii) the Applicant's Management and Mitigation Measures (see Appendix 2 of this consent)
>
> B54. The Applicant must:
>
> (a) not commence operation until the LMP (see condition B53) is approved by the Planning Secretary
> (b) implement the most recent version of the LMP approved by the Planning Secretary; and
> (c) maintain all on-site landscaping in accordance wiith the approved LMP for the life of the development

1.2 This Report and Author

Geoscapes Pty Ltd, has been commissioned by FDC, to produce a Landscape Management Plan (LMP) for the above mentioned development. This LMP has been written by Kiana Capule, Project Landscape Architect and approved by Ben Gluszkowski, Director of Geoscapes and Registered Landscape Architect (#5868).

Geoscapes prepared the original approved Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, Modification Addendum, and accompanying landscape design drawings. More recently, the Landscape Construction Drawings (reference: 240801_CC_DWG_LCC; drawing numbers LCC-000 to LCC-601) have been completed and represent the most current set of landscape plans for the site. These drawings provide detailed specifications for all proposed landscape treatments and should be read in conjunction with this report.

1.3 The Role of this Landscape Management Plan

The subject site currently contains an operational data centre. The proposed works include the construction of a seven-storey extension incorporating office space, additional car parking, hardstand areas, and new landscaping. The visual bulk and scale of the expanded built form can be softened through the strategic use of native tree and shrub species, which will assist in integrating the development into the surrounding landscape.

The ongoing management of designated landscape zones is therefore critical to achieving and sustaining effective visual mitigation—both immediately following construction and over the long term. In addition to visual screening, the use of endemic native planting will contribute to local biodiversity by providing habitat opportunities for native birds and other fauna.

This Landscape Management Plan outlines the key strategies and maintenance measures required to ensure that the landscape design continues to fulfil its visual, ecological, and functional roles throughout the life of the development.

1.4 Areas to which this Plan Applies

This Landscape Management Plan applies to all designated landscape areas within the site boundary. The most extensive landscaping is located along the northern boundary, adjacent to Talavera Road, including the site's primary entry point. Additional landscape zones are situated along the eastern and southern boundaries, where portions of existing vegetation will be retained. Further landscaping is also proposed to the south of the building, complementing the retained planting and contributing to the overall landscape treatment of the site.

1.5 Landscape Maintenance Responsibility

The initial responsibility for implementing this Landscape Management Plan (LMP) lies with the landscape contractors engaged by FDC, who will carry out all landscape works in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

Upon completion of the landscape works and handover, the ongoing responsibility for day-to-day maintenance, monitoring, and periodic review of the LMP will rest with the tenant, MDC. MDC will be responsible for ensuring that all landscape areas are maintained in accordance with the management measures outlined in this Plan, to uphold the visual, ecological, and functional objectives of the development.

1.6 Landscape Management Principles

The following landscape management principles have been identified as being consistent with the approved SSD Landscape Design Drawings:

- Minimise environmental impacts that may result from landscape management activities and utilise environmentally sustainable practices. Disturb only the minimum area necessary.
- Control dust with best management principles.
- Water sprays and/or covers would be employed for material stockpiles, particularly during adverse weather conditions,to minimise dust generation.
- Stockpiles should be covered overnight.
- Mark clearance boundaries prior to commencement of construction to ensure that there is no unnecessary removal of vegetation.
- Strengthen, enhance and promote local character with the incorporation of native and endemic plant species.
- A low water use, low maintenance approach with the use of native species.
- Provide clear site lines for trucks and vehicular users.
- Provide a safe environment, minimising potential risks to people, buildings and property.
- Best practice landscape maintenance in landscaped areas.
- Target noxious weeds and feral animals through the use of integrated pest management approaches.
- Appropriately fund, plan and manage landscape maintenance to provide sufficient resource to achieve a long term quality landscape.

1.7 Report Structure

This report is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

• Landscape Documentation for State Significant Development - SSD-24299707-MOD1; 210503_MOD_DWG_MOD [B] 09.05.24, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects Dwg No's MOD-00 to MOD-06.
• Visual Impact Assessment Report for State Significant Development - SSD-24299707; 210503_SSD_RPT_VIA01 [D] 26.10.22, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects.
• Visual Impact Addendum Report - Proposed Modification 1 Comparison Against The Approved Scheme - SSD-24299707-MOD1; 210503_MOD_RPT_AVIA01 [A] 24.04.24, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects.

• Landscape Documentation for Construction - 240801_CC_DWG_LCC, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects Dwg No's LCC-000 to LCC-601
• Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Section 1.0 provides an introduction to the LMP
Section 2.0 describes the general site conditions
Section 3.0 describes the design compliance
Section 4.0 describes specific landscape types
Section 5.0 describes management activities common to all landscape areas
Section 6.0 describes protective measures for trees and vegetation
Section 7.0 monitoring and reporting

The report is structured into two main maintenance categories:

1. Specific Landscape type – Those maintenance activities that are specific to particular landscape type. The specific landscape types at this site are:

Planting Beds - These are planted with native grasses or groundcovers; and mass planting areas -These may be composed of single species plantings or mixes which may include trees shrubs and groundcovers.

2. All areas of the site – Those maintenance activities that apply to all areas of the across the site. These activities include:

a. Disease and Insect Control
b. Irrigation

1.8 Intensity of Use

A key factor in the frequency and types of landscape maintenance activities required for particular areas is the intensity of their use.

Planting Zones

The planting areas at the site are generally areas of low activity as they are fully mass planted.

Areas of mass planting are not generally susceptible to compaction from pedestrian usage, therefore, heavier textured soils can be used.

2.0 GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 Soil

Based on the 1:100,000 Geological Map of the Sydney Region, the site is underlain by Ashfield Shale and is situated in proximity to the geological boundary with Hawkesbury Sandstone. Geotechnical investigations conducted by JK Geotechnics identified a substantial layer of predominantly clayey fill material across the site. This fill overlies natural silty clay soils, which in turn rest upon sandstone bedrock.

TOPSOIL

All topsoil is expected to imported.

NATURAL SOIL

Site investigations revealed a layer of predominantly clayey fill material beneath existing pavements, with thicknesses ranging from approximately 2.9 m to 6.4 m. This fill was generally assessed to be moderately to well compacted. Beneath the fill, natural silty clay soils of medium to high plasticity were encountered, which exhibit low permeability. These soils overlie the underlying sandstone bedrock.

DRAINAGE

Given the low permeability of the natural silty clays, the site is susceptible to soil compaction and waterlogging, particularly in landscaped areas. To mitigate these issues, all subsoil in landscape zones should be thoroughly ripped to a depth of 200–300 mm prior to the placement of topsoil. Furthermore, subsoil (agg-line) drainage must be installed in any landscape areas identified by the contractor as having inadequate natural drainage. All garden bed areas must be designed and constructed to achieve positive drainage to prevent prolonged water retention and ensure healthy plant establishment.

2.2 Existing Vegetation

All existing trees within the area of the construction site should be protected as per the Arborist report and AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites.

3.0 PROPOSED PLANTING SPECIES AND DESIGN COMPLIANCE

3.1 Mass Planting Areas

All landscape areas will be mass planted with trees, shrubs and groundcovers which are predominately native. However, some exotic species are used along the entry into the site to provide visual interest. These are listed in the schedule within section 3.2 and also within the landscape documentation. They are intended to create layered planting to visually break up the dominance of the build form. The density of planting should ensure that once established, weed infiltration is reduced.

3.2 Planting Schedule

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Coastal Shale Sandstone Forest	Spacing	Pot Size	Qty*
Trees							
ANG COS	*Angophora costata*	Smooth-Bark Apple	15-25m	✓	As Shown	75L	9
ALL LIT	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She-oak	8-12m	✓	As Shown	75L	10
COR GUM	*Corymbia gummifera*	Red Bloodwood	15m	✓	As Shown	75L	4
ELA RET	*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*	Blueberry Ash	8-10m		As Shown	75L	19
ELA EUM	*Elaeocarpus eumundi*	Eumundii Quandong	6-10m		As Shown	75L	4
EUC RES	*Eucalyptus resinifera*	Red Mahogany	45m	✓	As Shown	75L	4
MAG GRA	*Magnolia grandiflora 'Teddy Bear'*	Southern Magnolia	4m		As Shown	75L	5
PIT UND	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Sweet Pittosporum	12m	✓	As Shown	75L	15
SYN GLO	*Syncarpia glomulifera*	Turpentine	60m	✓	As Shown	75L	5
TRI LUC	*Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'*	Water Gum	7-12m		As Shown	75L	9
Feature Fern							
DIC ANT	*Dicksonia antarctica*	Soft Tree Fern	5m		As Shown	75L	3
Shrubs							
ACA lin	*Acacia linifolia*	Flax Wattle	2-5m	✓	As Shown	200mm	9
AGA att	*Agave attenuata*	Fox Tail Agave	3m		As Shown	200mm	13
BAN spi	*Banksia spinulosa*	Prickly-Leaved Banksia	1-3m	✓	As Shown	200mm	13
BLE sil	*Blechnum 'Silver Lady'*	Dwarf Tree Fern	1.2m		As Shown	200mm	4
CAL cit	*Callistemon citrinus 'White Anzac'*	Bottlebrush	0.5-1.5m		As Shown	200mm	13
DYP lut	*Dypsis lutescens*	Golden Cane Palm	2-2.5m		As Shown	200mm	1
DOD tri	*Dodonaea triquetra*	Common Hop Bush	3m	✓	As Shown	200mm	8
DOR exc	*Doryanthes excelsa*	Spear Lily	2-4m		As Shown	200mm	14
HAK ser	*Hakea sericea*	Needlebush	7m	✓	As Shown	200mm	10
LEP for	*Leptospermum laevigatum 'Fore Shore'*	Tea Tree	0.3-0.5m		As Shown	200mm	10
LOM sil	*Lomatia silaifolia*	Wild Parsley	1-2m	✓	As Shown	200mm	5
MEL cla	*Melaleuca linariifolia 'Claret Tops'*	Honey Myrtle	1m		As Shown	200mm	11
MIC mus	*Microsorum musifolium*	Crocodile Fern	1.2m		As Shown	200mm	6
SYZ aus	*Syzygium australe 'Northern Select'*	Lilly Pilly	5m		As Shown	200mm	25
WES nar	*Westringia fruticosa 'naringa'*	Coastal Rosemary	1m**		1.2m Ctrs	200mm	87
Grasses + Groundcover							
ASP ela	*Aspidistra elatior*	Cast Iron Plant	0.9m		4/m2	140mm	25
BRA mul	*Brachyscome multifidia 'Break O Day'*	Rock Daisy	0.2-3m		4/m2	140mm	87
CAR ros	*Carpobrotus rossii 'White hot'*	Native Pig Face	0.2-0.4m		3/m2	140mm	42
DIA cae	*Dianella caerulea*	Blue-Flax Lily	1m	✓	5/m2	Tube	1227
ERM gla	*Eremophila glabra 'Blue Horizon [EREM1]*	Emu Plant	0.25m		3/m2	140mm	45
IMP cyl	*Imperata cylindrica var. major*	Blady Grass	1.2m	✓	5/m2	Tube	1082
LIR mus	*Liriope muscari*	Lilyturf	0.6m		5/m2	140mm	183
LOM mul	*Lomandra multiflora*	Many-Flowered Mat-Rush	0.8m	✓	5/m2	Tube	773
LOM win	*Lomandra confertifolia 'Wingarra' [SIR5]*	Spiny Mat Rush	0.3m		5/m2	Tube	107
MIC sti	*Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides*	Weeping Grass	0.7m	✓	5/m2	Tube	1098
MYO par	*Myoporum parvifolia 'Yareena' [PARV01]*	Creeping Boobialla	0.1m		3/m2	140mm	55
SCA whi	*Scaevola albida 'White Carpet'*	White Fan Flower	0.1-0.2m		3/m2	140mm	52
SCL bif	*Scleranthus biflorus*	Cushion Bush	0.1m		6/m2	140mm	54
THE aus	*Themeda australis*	Kanagroo Grass	0.2-0.5m	✓	5/m2	Tube	1098
ZOY ten	*Zoysia tenuifolia*	Korean Velvet Grass	0.1m		4/m2	140mm	138
Climbers							
CLE ari	*Clematis aristata*	Goat's Beard	2m		0.4m Ctrs	Tubestock	63

**Plant numbers to be finalised at Detailed Design / CC-Tender stage*

***To be maintained at the height specified*

4.0 SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

4.1 Planting around Hard Stand and Car Parking Areas

Mass planting areas vary in appearance from mass plantings of single species to more complex beds containing advanced trees, low and tall shrubs and ground covers. Planting sizes can include tubestock up to super advanced or semi-mature container sizes. The majority of the mass planted beds are planted with native species.

The key differences in the management of native plants are their requirement for low-phosphorous fertilisers and a lower fertiliser rate than exotic species generally. Plants of the Pea group (including Acacias, Daviesia and Pultenaeas) and Casuarinas are also able to fix their own Nitrogen. Natives also have lower water requirements in comparison to exotics and are adapted to the harsher Australian conditions.

Endemic native plants will tolerate site soils without amendment better than exotics, and if fertilisers are added there may be a lesser invasion by exotic weeds.

For the above reasons native plantings make a more sustainable option in respect of the long term landscape management and should their be failures the original species specified on the landscape plans should always be reused before exotic species.

The edges of the beds will be usually defined by a concrete path or concrete kerb. Beds shall be weed free and mulched annually to suppress weed growth and retain moisture content within the soil.

Pruning will be carried out on shrubs and trees that require it according to species to remove the dead and damaged branches and to retain natural shape and to improve health and vigour. Where die-back of plant material has been identified new plants will be planted as soon as possible, using species originally specified or that maintain the character and continuity of the planting.

4.2 Soil Management for Planting Areas

Areas of native mass planting require a sandy loam to clay loam topsoil mix which is suitable for the planting of grasses, woody and herbaceous perennials and trees. The following mix is suitable for plants that do not have high nutrient requirements and are not susceptible to compaction. Note that if phosphorous sensitive natives are used, the phosphorous levels of all components must be checked for suitability. Additional drainage may be required depending on the situation.
The following table outlines suggested components, that may likely meet the physical requirements of the soil for the buffer planting areas:

Sandy loam soil or site won topsoil Composted soil conditioner conforming with AS 4454	70-100% by volume 0-30% by volume	e.g. 8 parts washed sand/2 parts sandy loam/1 part AS 4454 compost

(Leake and Haege 2014, p.87)

4.3 Soil Management for Trees

Wherever trees are to be planted it is important to understand whether the existing in situ topsoil can be used as backfill, whether new topsoil, soil mix, soil conditioner or amendments needs to be imported, or if a mix of the above is best.

In general, the greater the soil/subsoil depth (the effective root depth) - the larger the tree that can be supported with minimal maintenance. The ideal soil profile for trees will have at least 3 horizons where the "A" horizon is the topsoil, the "B" horizon is Subsoil and the "C" horizon is the Subgrade. The minimum recommended topsoil depth for trees is 300mm with a minimum subsoil depth of 200mm. This will provide the

tree with the minimum moisture/nutrient reserve and anchorage capacity.

In addition to a physical inspection of the soil to be used to assess field texture and structure and drainage capability, soils should also be analysed by a soil laboratory for the following properties at a minimum:

- pH
- Salinity (electrical conductivity)
- Cation exchange properties and exchangeable cations
- Major and minor nutrients
- Organic matter (%)

Where tree specimens in container sizes 25 litres or larger are to be planted, the subsoil should also be tested for:

- pH
- Salinity (electrical conductivity)
- Cation exchange properties and exchangeable cations
- Aggregate stability.

The most common amendments used to bring soils up to a standard suitable for plant growth are:

- Lime or dolomite to make acid pH soils more alkaline.
- Lime or Gypsum to enhance exchangeable calcium and eliminate sodicity
- Gypsum to make clay soils more friable
- Composts and/or manures to improve organic matter and nutrients levels
- Single or complete fertilisers often with trace elements to correct a particular deficiency or multiple deficiencies.

It is important that the backfill soil is returned in the layers in which it was excavated so that topsoil with organic content is placed back near the top 300mm of the backfill. If this is not carried out correct anaerobic conditions can occur. Where the existing site topsoil backfill is unsuitable or insufficient it can be made up with:

Sandy loam soil or site won topsoil Composted soil conditioner conforming with AS 4454	70-100% by volume 0-30% by volume	e.g. 8 parts washed sand/2 parts sandy loam/1 part AS 4454 compost

(Leake and Haege 2014, p.87)

Where the tree pit is deeper than 300mm (usually for trees in containers over 45 litres) and the existing site subsoil is unsuitable or insufficient a topsoil medium low in organic matter is required so that the organic matter does not "sour" at depths where there is less oxygen, It can be made up with a sandy, well-drained medium which contains low organic matter An example of the components may be:

Sandy loam On-site clay loam or clay topsoil or subsoil Composted soil conditioner conforming with AS 4454	60-80% by volume 20-30% by volume <10% by volume

(Leake and Haege 2014, p.96)

4.4 Fertilising, Composting and Mulching

To ensure the health and vigour of mass plantings are maintained. All mass planted areas whether native or exotic will perform better when the soil conditions are healthy. Building healthy soils is the key to achieving the long term maintenance goals of mass planted landscape areas. Soil health is primarily achieved with regular applications of organic soil conditioners such as animal manures, decomposed green waste or proprietary blends of compost.

Fertilising and composting are not critical maintenance activities except where there are obvious deficiencies, but should be assessed on an annual basis by observation and leaf analysis.

4.5 Pruning

Ground cover and shrubs should be maintained at a maximum height of 0.5 m along path edges for personal security. Remove dead or dying plant material from mass planted areas on the site as required. This may become necessary as plantings mature, after damage or adverse environmental conditions.

4.6 Weeding

Weed proliferation is a common concern in newly established mass-planted or buffer landscape areas. Without proactive management, weeds can compromise both the visual amenity and ecological function of the landscaped zones.

A noxious weed is any plant declared to be noxious under the NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993. These may include agricultural or environmental weeds, and some may directly impact human health.

Environmental weeds are non-native species capable of invading natural areas, altering ecosystems, and threatening the survival of indigenous flora and fauna. Following land clearing, environmental weeds are considered the second greatest threat to native biodiversity. These species are particularly aggressive in disturbed areas such as garden beds and can encroach onto adjoining properties or public land.

In addition to their environmental impacts, the presence of weeds in mass-planted beds, at the base of trees, or emerging from pavement joints, detracts significantly from the overall presentation of the site and can result in an untidy and poorly maintained appearance.

All weed control on site must be carried out in strict accordance with the New South Wales Weed Control Handbook – A Guide to Weed Control in Non-Crop, Aquatic and Bushland Situations, NSW DPI Management Guide, Seventh Edition. A digital copy of the handbook can be accessed at the following link:

https://isjo.nsw.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/NSW-weed-control-handbook-1.pdf

To prevent the reproduction and spread of noxious and environmental weeds within mass-planted areas, regular weeding and targeted weed control measures are essential. This is considered a critical component of ongoing landscape maintenance and is necessary to protect the integrity of plantings and adjacent lands.

Maintenance Action Required	Frequency
Prevent reproduction of weeds by destroying seedlings and established weeds before seed set or other propagules form. Remove by hand in the first instance (where infestations are low). Ensure that the entire weed including all roots is removed. Dispose of the weeds off site.	2 Weeks or Monthly
Remove by Herbicide application any weeds which cannot be controlled by hand removal. Herbicide application must occur before weed seed set. Non-target species and areas must be reinstated if damaged by herbicide application.	
Herbicide use to be in accordance with regulation rates and manufacturers recommendations. Herbicide use must comply with the requirements of the Noxious and environmental weed control handbook. a guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations. NSW Department of Primary Industry Management Guide, Seventh Edition.	
After spraying, lop any dead weeds flush with the ground surface and dispose of the cuttings.	2 Weeks or Monthly
Use of bio-degradable herbicide is mandatory	

5.0 IRRIGATION, DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL

5.1 Irrigation

All landscape areas are to have a subsurface irrigation system to minimise water use and evaporation. The irrigation system to be designed, supplied and installed by an experienced specialist irrigation sub-landscape contractor, nominated by the Landscape Contractor and approved by the Head Contractor or their landscape consultant. After selection they will be required to prepare detailed irrigation plans and specification for approval prior to commencing work. The Landscape Contractor will co-ordinate the irrigation installation to the client / landscape architects approval. Ensure completion of the irrigation system before the commencement of any other landscape works, so as to provide a readily available supply of water to planting areas.

Upon completion of the installation of irrigation works, the Landscape Contractor is to run through the system to ensure that it is operating correctly and instruct the client's representative in the correct operation and maintenance of the system. Manuals, warranties, and a minimum of two programs, summer and winter are to be provided to the client's representative at the time of completion.

At the completion of the installation the landscape contractor must provide complete dimension drawings, based on the approved design plan of the entire irrigation system as executed, clearly indicating the type and location of all sprinkler lines, heads, etc. This is essential to ensure that the irrigation lines and valve boxes can be located for repair and replacement. Works-as-Executed irrigation drawings should be given to the client.

The following principles are to apply:

Maintain adequate soil moisture – match supplemental irrigation water needs to climate conditions and available soil water
Water effectively – apply water so that it reaches the root systems with minimal losses
Encourage extension of the root system – apply water to extremity of root system and beyond
Remove competition for water – maintain mulch around the plants

5.2 Disease and Insect Control

Always consider biological and non-chemical controls in favour of chemical controls in the first instance because the margin for error is far greater with chemicals. For example most insecticide will also harm beneficial insects as well as the target species.

For a comprehensive reference to the identification, diagnosis and control of pests and diseases refer to "What Garden Pest or Disease Is That? Organic and Chemical Solutions for Every Garden Problem" by Judy McMaugh 2000 New Holland.

6.0 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

6.1 Erosion, Contamination and Sedimentation Control

During construction, all precautions necessary should be undertaken to prevent erosion, contamination, and sedimentation of the site, surrounding areas and drainage systems, including but not limited to the following:

• Construction of temporary drains and catch drains

• Diversion and dispersal of concentrated flows to points where the water can pass through the site without detrimental impacts

• Construction and maintenance of silt traps to prevent discharge of scoured material to downstream areas

• Stabilisation of exposed soil surfaces

• Use of erosion and sediment control measures to collect sediment and to reduce flow velocities

• Construction of temporary fencing

• Regular monitoring and maintenance of all erosion and sediment control structures throughout the construction and operational phases of the development to ensure their effective function.

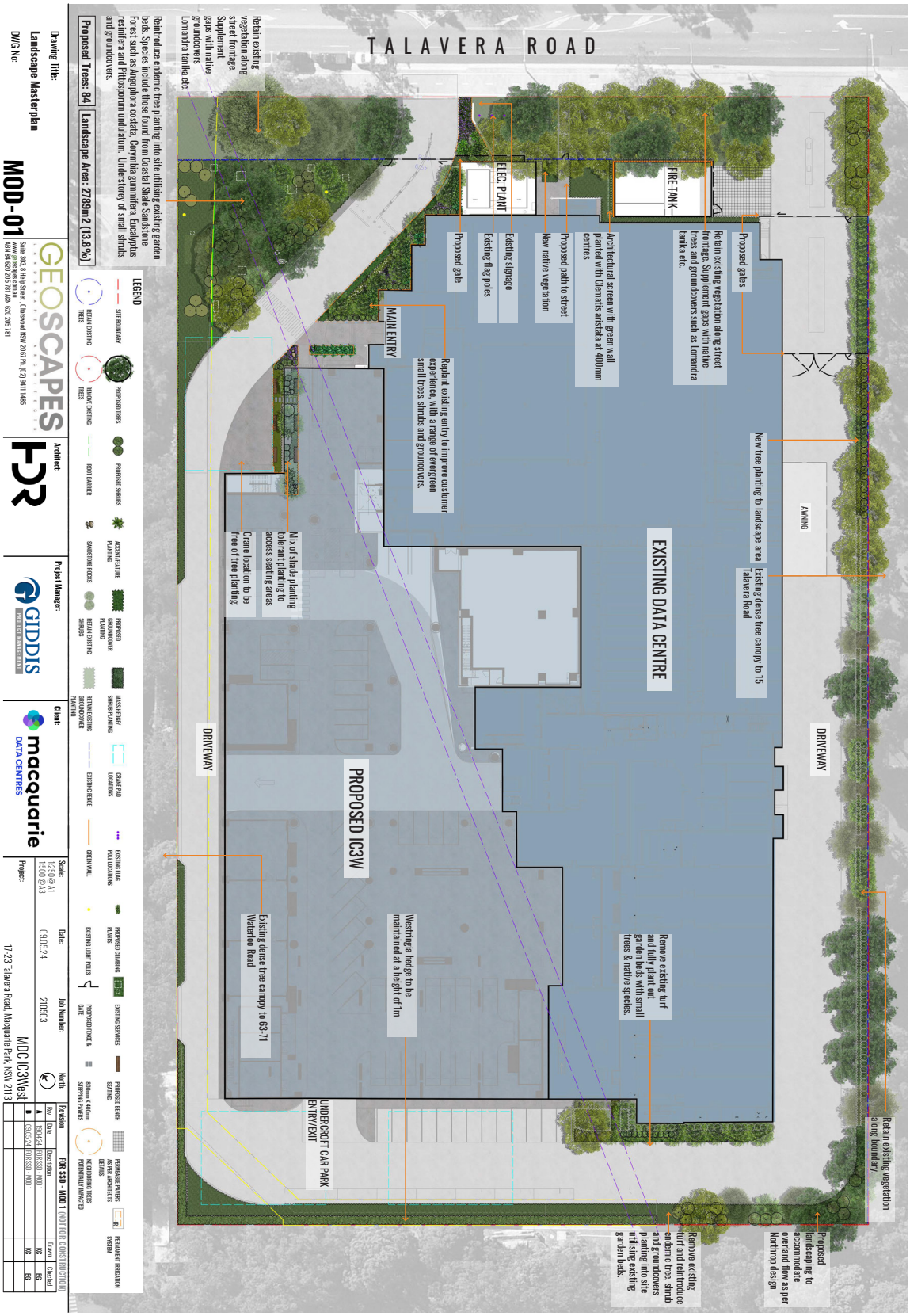
7.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

General maintenance tasks are described in the Maintenance Plan as specified in the Landscape Documentation 210503_MOD_DWG_MOD [B] 09.05.24. A Maintenance Schedule for the maintenance period is also included in Appendix B of this report. A log book should be used to record daily/weekly/monthly visits. All maintenance actions should be recorded in the log book and this should be made available upon request.

Regular inspections of all landscape areas should be undertaken initially be the appointed contractor and then estate maintenance teams following handover. This is to ensure that maintenance is carried out according to the plan. Inspections should include the ongoing protection of revegetation works during its establishment period.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix A - Approved SSD-MOD Landscape Masterplan



8.2 Appendix B - Maintenance Schedule

CATEGORY		TIMEFRAMES / FREQUENCY			
	Daily/Weekly	2 Weekly/Monthly	3 to 6 Months	As Required	Tasks and Specification
1. Weeding and Rubbish Removal		✓			Weed garden areas manually or with approved herbicide. Prior approval required for Herbicide use. Approved Herbicide use to be in accordance with regulation rates and manufacturer's recommendation. Protect plants from overspray and avoid if rain is likely within 12 hour period. Dispose of any waste material using appropriate methods and at designated disposal sites. Maintain weeds for a period of 12 months, with more frequent weeding in the summer months.
2. Leaf Litter Removal		✓	✓		Remove leaf litter from pathways & hardstand areas
3. Mulching		✓	✓		Reapply mulch to maintain to a depth of 75mm in areas that are deficient. Soil should be aerated before placing mulch. After 12 months, mulching will have broken down and should be topped up to ensure a depth of 75mm. A slow relaease, low phosphorous fertiliser should also be applied.
4. Plant Fertiliser			✓		Fertilise all plants at specified rates based on soil testing results. Prior approval required for fertiliser use. Slow release fertiliser N:P:K ratio– 18:3:10 at manufacturer's recommended rate per plant. Initial fertilising at planting based on soil testing results
5. Pest & Disease Control		✓		✓	Check for incidence of fungal and insect attack. Avoid use of chemical sprays Apply appropriate treatment for fungal and insect attack if necessary subject to approvalPrior approval required of chemical to be applied
6. Pruning, Trimming, Stakes and Ties		✓			Remove deadwood, remove suckering roots from rootball, check ties. Improve plant shape and promote new growth. Adjust ties and stakes as necessary. Stakes can be removed once plants are self-supporting. Notify in writing to Management any perceived need for tree structural work. Adjust ties and stakes as necessary.
7. Plant Removal & Replacements		✓			Inspect for failed or dying plants requiring replacement and record probable cause. Replant after dead or failed plant removal. Densities, sizes and species to be in accordance with Landscape Plans LCC-000 and relevant drawing sheet no. Water replacement plantings for a minimum of 12 weeks after planting.
8. Urgent Works	✓				To be actioned within 7 days.
9. Watering	✓	✓			Water as necessary every day espcially during periods of hot weather. 2 week interval watering should be maintained untill planting is fully established. Best practice watering is early morning or late afternoon to reduce evaporation.

8.2 Appendix C - Reference Documents

The following Australian Standards are referred to in this report:

- AS 1319 Safety signs for the occupational environment
- AS 4373 Pruning of amenity trees
- AS 4454 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches
- AS 4687 Temporary fencing and hoardings
- AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites

The following documents are referred to in this report:

- Landscape Documentation for State Significant Development - SSD-24299707; 210503_MOD_DWG_MOD [B] 09.05.24, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects Dwg No's MOD-00 to MOD-06.
- Visual Impact Assessment Report for State Significant Development - SSD-24299707; 210503_SSD_RPT_VIA01 [D] 26.10.22, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects.
- Visual Impact Addendum Report - Proposed Modification 1 Comparison Against The Approved Scheme - SSD-24299707-MOD1; 210503_MOD_RPT_AVIA01 [A] 24.04.24, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects.
- Landscape Documentation for Construction - 240801_CC_DWG_LCC, prepared by Geoscapes Landscape Architects Dwg No's LCC-000 to LCC-601
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
- Noxious and environmental weed control handbook. a guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations. NSW Department of Primary Industry Management Guide, Seventh Edition.
- Soils for Landscape Development. Selection, Specification and Validation. Simon Leake and ELke Haege. CSIRO Publishing 2014.
- What Garden Pest or Disease Is That? Organic and Chemical Solutions for Every Garden Problem. Judy McMaugh 2000 New Holland.