

Wagga Wagga Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

Landscape Specification

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SPECIFICATION

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 EXISTING SERVICES

Existing services on-site, including, but not limited to, stormwater drainage, water, and associated power service conduits, are to be located before the excavation of planting holes and tree installation. The drawings do not indicate the extent of existing services. The Contractor must confirm existing services before excavation. Do not excavate by machine within 1m of existing underground services without the site superintendent's prior approval or identification of the service location.

1.2 PROTECTION OF EXISTING FEATURES

During installation, protect all existing trees, shrubs, other specified vegetation, features and improvements, structures and utilities. All retained trees are to be protected from damage from groundworks. Take necessary precautions, including:

- **Harmful Materials:** Do not store or place bulk and dangerous materials under or near trees. Do not place spoil from excavations against tree trunks, even for short periods. Prevent wind-blown materials such as cement from harming trees and plants.
- **Damage:** Do not attach stays, guys, and the like to trees to prevent damage to the bark.
- **Work under trees:** Do not add or remove Topsoil within the drip line; use hand methods to preserve root systems intact and undamaged. Open excavations under tree canopies for as short a period as possible.
- **Roots:** Where it is necessary to cut tree roots, use means such that the cutting does not unduly disturb the remaining root system. **Compacted Ground:** Avoid compaction of the ground under trees.

2.0 MATERIALS

2.1 PLANT MATERIAL

Discrepancies within the planting schedule or drawings should be referred to the Landscape Architect for clarification. Make no substitutions unless approval is provided in writing. Substitutions shall not be approved unless the Contractor complies with this specification. Plants shall be of the species, sizes and quantities shown in the drawing. Plants shall be vigorous, well established, of good form, not soft or forced, and free from disease and insect pests. Plants shall have large, healthy root systems.

2.2 SOILS

The top 300mm of soil shall comply with AS4419:2018 'Organic Soil' and must have a texture of Sandy Loam as defined in AS4419:2018 Table 1. The subsoil, extending below 300mm, shall conform to AS4419:2018 'Soil Blend,' with a maximum organic matter content of 5% and a texture of Sandy Loam, also as specified in AS4419:2018 Table 1.

2.2.1 DEFINITIONS

Site Topsoil: Soil excavated from the site exhibits the following characteristics: it contains a minimum of 2% organic matter, supports plant life, and is free from unwanted Matter.

Unwanted Matter (in Topsoil): Includes stones more significant than 25mm in diameter, clay lumps, weeds, tree roots, sticks, rubbish, and toxic plant material.

Topsoil: Where available, use ameliorated site topsoil. If unavailable, import topsoil from an off-site source approved by the Superintendent, ensuring it meets the above specifications.

Source Landscape Soil: Soil to be used for landscape works shall consist of either ameliorated site topsoil or imported general-purpose soil applied to the specified areas and locations. All soil used must be free from noxious weeds and other contaminants. It is assumed that soil will be placed in all revegetated areas and as backfill for all plantings.

Unless otherwise directed by the Site Superintendent, the landscape contractor shall be responsible for the removal and disposal of all spoil or excess soil excavated during the implementation of landscape works.

2.2.2 SOIL TESTS

Soil Testing and Amelioration: Test the soil and facilitate it by the results of the soil tests. Where site topsoil is unavailable for reuse, suitable Topsoil must be imported to support native plant growth.

Sampling: When using on-site soil, sampling shall be conducted as recommended in AS 4419:2018 Appendix A. The following sampling technique should be used with the guidelines specified in AS 4419:1998. In discrepancies, consult the Superintendent for clarification before proceeding with any work.

The Contractor shall arrange for the following soil tests to be conducted:

- One test of any proposed imported topsoil.
- An approved soil testing laboratory from topsoil stockpiles conducted one test of site topsoil.

Collect three samples of each soil type from various locations for each test. Each sample should be approximately the size of a spade full. Thoroughly mix the three samples to obtain an 'average' sample, ensuring mixing is done in a clean container free from impurities such as cement residue or imported soil. Extract 1 kg (approximately the volume of a 2L ice cream container) of the final sample from the three mixed batches. Package and forward these samples to the soil laboratory for testing, along with a site plan locating the sources of soil samples and any relevant details about the site and source locations.

Type of Soil Test Required: The Contractor shall specify that a 'major soil test' is required to analyse the characteristics and provide recommendations for use as landscaping topsoil suitable for native species.

Results: The results of all soil tests shall be submitted to the Superintendent as soon as they are available.

Lead Time: Allow ten full working days to complete soil testing. Check with the laboratory to ensure that testing will not delay landscaping works. Once available, supply soil test results to the Superintendent.

2.2.3 SUBSOIL

Excavated Planting Beds: Where defined planting beds are indicated on the landscape drawings with specific species scheduled and no turfing shown, treat these areas as excavated landscape planting beds.

Excavation Technique: Excavate to backfill with ameliorated site soil or imported general-purpose soil to achieve the levels shown on the drawings, allowing for mulching and placement of imported soil. Rip and cultivate to the depths specified in the drawings.

2.2.4 SOIL TEXTURES

Use soils described by the following terms (or their equivalents) that generally comply with the texture classifications and typical uses outlined in AS 4419:2018 Table H1. The required texture is medium textured—specifically, sandy loam.

2.2.6 ADDITIVES

Additive Types and Rates: The Contractor shall incorporate additives into the subsoil or Topsoil at rates recommended by the soil test results. This may include, but is not limited to, pH-neutral compost, lime, gypsum, urea, and potash.

Application: Where the soil tests recommend subsoil additives, apply these additives after the subsoil is cultivated. For site topsoil to be stockpiled for reuse, incorporate additives as specified in the soil tests by mixing them through the Topsoil. For excavated garden beds or backfill in planting holes, incorporate additives into the stockpiled Topsoil before placement. In all cases, ensure that additives are thoroughly mixed throughout the Topsoil.

2.3 MULCH

The use of mulch shall be limited to the areas specified on the plans, highly disturbed areas, and locations with low erosion potential. Composted site mulch or an equivalent product (approved by the site superintendent) spread to a depth of 75mm is to be used. Coir logs shall be used where there is a risk of mobilising surface materials due to weed management and planting works.

Mulch Selection: ANL Forest Fines or approved equivalent.

3.0 TREE SUPPLY SPECIFICATION

3.1 STANDARD

Guidance: Follow the guidance in 'AS2303:2018'Tree Stock for Landscape Use'.

4.0 CRITERIA FOR TREE STOCK ASSESSMENT

4.1 GENERAL

This Section specifies the above- and below-ground criteria for tree stock assessment, which are necessary for determining quality tree stock suitable for landscape use.

Individuals involved in the production, design, procurement, planting, and management of trees should comprehensively understand this Standard. Specialist advice should be sought where necessary.

Above- and below-ground criteria should be considered integral to nursery production systems. Alternatively, these criteria may be incorporated into QA accreditation programs or used to assess tree stock at dispatch.

4.2 CRITERIA FOR ABOVE-GROUND ASSESSMENT OF TREE STOCK

True to Type: Tree stock shall be accurate to type. Individual trees or batches of tree stock per variety shall be clearly labelled with correct botanical nomenclature.

Where common names are used, they should only be as an adjunct to the tree's botanical name.

The National Plant Labelling Guidelines contain information on determining correct botanical nomenclature and are available from www.ngia.com.au.

Height and Calliper:

- The height and calliper range shall be recorded.
- Height and calliper should be appropriate to the individual species.
- Further information on the Tree Stock Balance Assessment is provided in Section 3.

Health: Tree stock shall exhibit good health for the time of year, location, and stage of growth, as demonstrated by the following criteria:

- Crown density.
- Crown cover.
- Crown form.
- Leaf colour and size.
- Absence of epicormic shoots.
- Absence of dieback.

Crown Symmetry: Differences in crown distribution on opposite sides of the stem axis shall be less than 20%.

Significant Injury: Tree stock shall be free from substantial injury and wounds (except for adequately made pruning cuts per AS 4373), cracks, fungal fruiting bodies, and bleeding areas (except from properly made pruning cuts per AS 4373).

Stem Taper: The calliper at any given point on the stem shall be less than the calliper at any lower point, excluding species with atypical stem taper (e.g., *Brachychiton rupestris* or similar species). For an example of stem taper, see Figure 2.2.

Self-Supporting: Even if the stem is well structured, support through staking or other means may still be required during production. For example, support may be needed to develop a central leader, assist root systems in consolidating after repotting, protect against strong winds, or support the above-ground parts.

Tight staking during production should be avoided, as it may reduce stem taper and root system development. Staking methods should seek to minimise reliance on the stake.

Stem Structure: The diameter of the stem above the branch union shall be greater than the diameter of the branch at the point of attachment. For an example, see Figure 2.3.

Where tree stock has a defined central leader, the apical bud shall be intact, and any stem deviation from vertical shall not exceed 15°. The division shall exceed clean stem height requirements (see Figure 2.4(a)).

This does not apply to weeping trees, trees produced as multi-stemmed specimens, or other trees where a straight leader is not specified or is not a natural characteristic.

Where tree stock has branch dominance, terminal buds shall be intact. The union at any division shall be sound (see Clause 2.2.10), and any such division shall be above any clean stem height requirements (see Figure 2.4(b)).

Formative Pruning: Formative pruning of tree stock shall be by AS 4373. All pruning cuts shall be at the branch collar or a node (see Figure 2.5). The diameter of any pruning cut shall not exceed 50% of the stem diameter immediately above the point of pruning (see Figure 2.5). If a clean stem is required, it shall not exceed 40% of the total stem height (see Figure 2.5).

Included Bark: Included bark shall not be present (see Notes). The stem bark ridge and branch bark ridge unions shall be convex (outwardly turned and extruding).

For convex stem and branch bark ridge, see Figure 2.6, illustrations (a) and (c).

Included bark may be an inherent characteristic of various species, and it can arise through genetics, poor pruning practices, or regrowth after damage.

Unions with included bark that are inwardly turned (see Figure 2.6, illustrations (b) and (d)) are generally more prone to failure than sound/convex unions. They represent an inherent risk, which is more significant in giant trees. Included bark can often be managed by formative pruning during nursery production and excluding stock plants exhibiting inclusions.

While some species may naturally exhibit junctions with included bark that rarely fail, these exceptions should be addressed individually, not compromising the overall aim of eliminating included bark from tree stock.

Trunk Position: The trunk base shall be positioned within 10% of the centre of the root ball diameter.

Compatibility of Graft Unions: In grafted tree stock, the graft union shall be sound, and the scion and rootstock shall be compatible for the entire perimeter of the graft. The diameter of the scion immediately above the graft shall be within 20% of the diameter of the rootstock immediately below the graft, excluding bark and cleft grafts.

Pests and Diseases: Tree stock should not show evidence of active pests and diseases that may compromise health.

The Nursery Production Farm Management System, incorporating the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme, Australia (NIASA), EcoHort, and BioSecure HACCP, contains information on managing active pests and diseases. It is available from www.ngia.com.au.

Some organisms or indications of their presence are not necessarily harmful, mainly where beneficial microorganisms have been used under an integrated pest management strategy. Galls or swellings on some species may be typical.

4.3 CRITERIA FOR BELOW-GROUND ASSESSMENT OF TREE STOCK

Non-Suckering Rootstock: There shall be no evidence of suckering on rootstock at dispatch. Grafted tree stock should be supplied on non-suckering species of rootstock.

Pests, Diseases, and Weeds: The rootball should show no evidence of any active pests, diseases, or weeds that may compromise the health of the tree stock.

The Nursery Production Farm Management System, incorporating the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme, Australia (NIASA), EcoHort, and BioSecure HACCP, contains information on managing active pests, diseases, and weeds. Available from www.ngia.com.au.

Some organisms or indications of their presence are not necessarily harmful, mainly where beneficial microorganisms have been used under an integrated pest management strategy. Galls or swellings on some species may be typical, e.g., lignotubers on some Eucalyptus spp.

Rootball Occupancy: Upon removal of the unsupported rootball from the container, at least 90% of the growing media volume shall remain intact in or around the rootball.

Root Direction: Tree stock in containers shall comply with the following:

- Circling roots shall not be present in the rootball (see Note 1).
- Woody circling roots shall not be present at the extremity of the rootball.
- Tree stock in containers and bare-rooted tree stock shall also comply with the following (see Note 2):
 - Roots, from the point of initiation, shall grow outward (radial) and downward.
 - Girdled, kinked, or J-roots shall not be present (see Note 3).

Roots at the outer edge of a container should be removed at or before planting. Any such pruning should be restricted to the outermost edge of the rootball.

Root Division: Tree stock in containers <45L and ex-ground tree stock shall have undergone primary division at least once within the rootball. This will ensure optimum root occupancy. The root system should be inspected for non-conforming roots at each production stage and pruned if required.

5.0 CRITERIA FOR TREE STOCK BALANCE ASSESSMENT

Tree stock balance is determined by calculating the size index by multiplying the height (in metres) of the tree stock measured from the root crown to the top of the trunk by the calliper (in millimetres), as follows:

Size Index = Height x Calliper

The calculated size index value of tree stock in containers >20L or ex-ground tree stock with a minimum rootball diameter of >400mm should fall within the nominated container volume set out in Appendix E.

Species, climatic conditions, and production processes may influence the height-calliper proportions. Therefore, the size index should not be isolated when specifying tree stock for landscape use.

Further information regarding indicative tree stock height and calliper measurements is provided in Appendix D, AS2303.

At the time of publication, the industry committed to further research of tree stock balance parameters across all climatic regions of Australia. This research was intended to be completed within two years of publication, and the data were considered in a review of the Standard at that time.

6.0 EXECUTION

6.1 EXCAVATION OF PLANTING HOLES

- Locations for plants and outlines of areas to be planted are to be staked out on-site. Mark all subsurface utility lines. Supervisor approval of the stakeout is required before excavation begins.
- Tree pits will be excavated to the depth and widths indicated on the drawings. If the planting area under any tree is initially dug too deep, soil added to bring it up to the correct level should be thoroughly tamped.
- The sides of the excavation of all planting areas shall be sloped at 45 degrees. The bottom of the planting hole shall slope parallel to the proposed grades or toward any subsurface drain lines within the planting bed.
- Maintain all required angles of repose of the adjacent materials as shown on the drawings. Do not excavate compacted subgrades of adjacent pavement or structures.
- Subgrade soils shall be separated from the Topsoil, removed from the area, and not used as backfill in any planted or lawn area.
- Excavations shall not be left uncovered or unprotected overnight. For trees and shrubs planted in individual holes in areas of good soil to remain in place and to receive amendment in the top 150mm layer, excavate the hole to the depth of the root ball and the widths shown on the drawing. Slope the sides of the excavation at a 45-degree angle up and away from the bottom.
- Inspect subgrades before installing or modifying Topsoil or planting mix. The subsoil goes into the bottom layer of the topsoil or planting mix. Loosen the subgrade soil to a depth of 50 to 75 mm with a rototiller or other suitable device.
- Detrimental Soil Conditions: The contractor must notify the supervisor in writing of any soil conditions encountered, including poor drainage, that the supervisor considers harmful to the growth of plant material. When detrimental conditions are uncovered, planting shall be discontinued until instructions to resolve the conditions are received.

- Obstructions: If rock, underground construction work, utilities, tree roots, or other obstructions are encountered in the excavation of planting areas, the landscape architect shall determine alternate locations for any planting.

6.2 PLANTING OPERATIONS

- Before planting begins, thoroughly water the plants and planting areas. Water plants again immediately after planting.
- Lift plants only from the bottom of the root balls or with belts or lifting harnesses of sufficient width not to damage the root balls. Do not lift trees by their trunk or use the trunk as a lever to position or move the tree in the planting area.
- Remove plastic, paper, or fibre pots from containerised plant material. Score the side of the root ball with a sharp knife and tease out the roots. Immediately after removing the container, install the plant so the roots do not dry out. Pack planting mix around the exposed roots while planting.
- Before backfilling, remove any waterproof or water-repellent strings or wrappings from the root ball and trunk.
- Soils and Mulch: Place soil mixes, tamping lightly to reduce settlement. Ensure that the backfill immediately around the root ball's base is tamped with sufficient foot pressure to prevent the root ball from shifting or leaning. Thoroughly water all plants immediately after planting.
- A hose applies water directly to the root ball and the adjacent soil. Remove all tags, labels, strings, etc., from all plants. Remove any excess soil, debris, and planting material from the job site at the end of each workday.
- Fine Grading: Provide smooth transitions between slopes of different gradients and directions. Modify the grade so that the finish grade is flush with all paving surfaces or as directed by the drawings. Fill all dips and remove any bumps in the overall plane of the slope.
- Staking and Guying: Stake or guy a tree, as shown in the details.
- Pruning: Plants shall not be heavily pruned when planting. Pruning is required at planting time to correct defects in the tree structure, including removal of injured branches, double leaders, waterspouts, suckers, and interfering branches. Healthy lower branches and interior small twigs should not be removed except as necessary to clear walks and roads. In no case should more than one-quarter of the branching structure be removed. Retain the usual or natural shape of the plant. All pruning shall be completed using clean, sharp tools. All cuts shall be clean and smooth, with the bark intact and no rough edges or tears.
- Mulching: All trees are to be mulched to the depths shown on the drawing. Mulch must not be placed within 8 cm of the trunks of trees. Spread a 75mm layer of mulch to all mass planting beds and individual turf plantings. Finish to the required levels. Keep mulch away from the plant stems. No mulch on creek banks. Mulch selection should be based on suitability to the species proposed for planting selection.

7.0 PLANT ESTABLISHMENT

7.1 SCOPE

The maintenance period for the Landscape Contractor will be 104 weeks. This period considers all areas documented within the Landscape Plan, not only where mitigation works have occurred. The landscape contractor shall remove all rubbish related to landscape works before it is allowed to accumulate.

Period: The Planting Establishment Period commences at the date of Practical Completion. The duration of the plant establishment period is 104 weeks.

Program: The maintenance schedule will be advised once Practical Completion has occurred.

Logbook: Keep a logbook recording when and what maintenance work has been done and what materials, including toxic materials, have been used.

Recurrent Works: Throughout the Planting Establishment Period, continue to carry out recurrent maintenance works, including, but not limited to, watering, mowing, weeding, rubbish removal, fertilising, pest and disease control, staking and tying, replanting, cultivating, pruning, and keeping the site neat.

Replacements: We will continue to replace failed, damaged, or stolen plants for the Planting Establishment Period.

Mulched Surfaces: Maintain the surface clean and tidy and reinstate the mulch as necessary.

Site Water: The Contractor shall assume no site water is available other than that provided as part of the works. The Contractor shall be responsible for supplying and paying for water for the duration of the works.

7.2 WEEDING

Any species likely to significantly invade the vegetation management area, prevent natural regeneration, or impede seed growth must be targeted for removal. Species considered weeds within the Local Government Area and listed under the National Significance and Biosecurity Weeds will be prioritised.

8.0 REPORTING

Practical Completion Reports: Following inspection of the restoration area and rectifying any defects identified by Moir Landscape Architecture, Moir Landscape Architecture is to submit a 'Practical Completion Report' to the Principle Certifying Authority. This report will confirm that the works have been installed per the approved plans or outline any deviations from the plans and any required rectifications.

The restoration areas shall also be monitored to document growth rates, successes, and failures. Tracking the growth, root distribution, and transpiration rates of establishing species will help identify successful species suitable for use in future stages or as replacement plantings.

Plant Establishment: During plant establishment, the proposed landscape works and regeneration areas should be checked regularly for plant health and weed invasion. Maintenance will vary in intensity over the establishment period.

Regular inspections will reduce the potential for minor infestations to become major problems. The landscape contractor shall remove all rubbish related to landscape works before it is allowed to accumulate. During the maintenance period, the landscape contractor shall undertake the following: regular watering, weeding, mulching, plant replacement, and other activities as required to promote healthy growth.

The contractor is to complete a 'Maintenance Log' verifying that satisfactory maintenance of the works has been undertaken and that any necessary rectification measures have been carried out to a high professional standard. All works undertaken concerning the Maintenance Schedule are to be recorded. The 'Maintenance Log' is available to the Client and Site Superintendent anytime.

Quarterly Inspections are to occur with the Client, Contractor, and Moir Landscape Architecture present. Moir Landscape Architecture will produce a report summarising the inspection and providing any recommendations for rectification works to be carried out. This report and photos will be forwarded to the Client for review.

8.1 ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURES, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND MONITORING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CONTRACTOR

8.1.1 CONSTRUCTION (PRE-PLANTING)

Actions	Task Description	Allocated Timeframe	Positive Indicators	Monitoring	Contingencies
Watering	Keep soil moist by watering regularly and gently to ensure growth	Before planting	The colour of the soil must be a darker tone and feel moist to touch	2-3 watering cycles to get the soil wet or moist	Repeat the watering cycle if the soil appears two-thirds lighter than when watered.
Mowing	Keep the seeded turfed area to a minimum height to ensure visual security	The first mow to occur after 8-10cm of visible sprouts	Sprouts visible in areas	3-6 weeks after spreading and planting	Mow only after the turf is at a recommended height. Mowing should occur gently as new seedlings are tender.
Fertilising	Lightly fertilise using a quality fertiliser	After the first mow	Healthy growth on turf	Until seed establishment	Do not cover fertiliser. Use organic fertiliser
Weed spraying	Broadacre and spot spraying of annual grasses and weeds within planting zones following relevant standards and procedures outlined in this specification	4-6 weeks before planting	Decline and reduction of live weeds cover by 90%	Within the first two weeks of spraying, inspect for effectiveness Dated photos of effectiveness and include them in the report Retain invoices as evidence.	Repeat spraying to achieve a 90% reduction rate.
Pest animal control	Inspect the site for any pest animal warrens and treat them as necessary	Before planting	There is no evidence of damage to planting and no evidence of pests	Monitor the site weekly during the establishment period for evidence of pests	Consider effective control measures or fencing if pest animals continue to pose a threat to planting
Planting and Guarding	Ensure planting is carried out at recommended densities within screening areas identified on the approved landscape plans. Stakes and guard all trees and shrubs with standard tree guards or equivalent. Ensure temporary guards or fencing around seeded turf to promote healthy growth.	Planting and guarding to take place after installation	Successfully staked and guarded before the commencement of construction	Inspect locations after planting every two weeks for signs of pests and animal damage. Monitor and remove tree guards if deemed necessary	In dry conditions, water planting using a water truck or similar methods. Use 1.5 m tall guards or netting if standard tree guards are insufficient.

8.1.2 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE

Actions	Task Description	Allocated Timeframe	Positive Indicators	Monitoring	Contingencies
Monitoring to achieve a satisfactory growth rate	Establish at least one photo point in each management zone to demonstrate growth and seeding effectiveness.	Every three months after plant establishment	Satisfactory growth is achieved as per requirements	Document planting success every three months.	If dieback occurs, determine the best-performing species and use it to achieve desired results.
Watering	Regularly water juvenile plants to ensure proper establishment.	Weekly over the first three months following planting	95% survival rate for juvenile vegetation following three months	Inspect moisture levels in plants	If water is insufficient, consult DPE to conduct additional watering.
Weeding	Spot spray to eliminate zones for planting and remove weeds	Spray monthly for the first 12 months, quarterly for three years	The screening area is 90% native vegetation	Monitor site for effectiveness and maintain results	Repeat spot spraying if 90% vegetation is not achieved within 14 days.
Pest animal control	Inspect the site for any animals and conduct necessary physical or chemical treatments.	Three times annually for three years	No visible damage to plants	Monitor the site weekly for evidence of pest damage	Water plantings are used in dry conditions using water trucks or similar methods.
Infill planting	Replace any dead plants with the best-performing species of stock	Monitor throughout the three years	Failed planting to be replaced to achieve 85% success rate	Inspect after two weeks following planting	If dieback occurs, determine the best-performing species and use them.
Monitor fencing	Ensure fencing is in place for adequate protection	Quarterly check for three years	Gates and fences are in good order and operate successfully to exclude livestock or pests.	Dated photo evidence to include in reporting	If major fencing issues occur, engage the contractor to remediate any problems immediately.

8.1.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

Actions	Task Description	Allocated Timeframe	Positive Indicators	Monitoring	Contingencies
Weeding	Spot spray monthly by weed growth management.	Spray twice annually for the first three years or as required	The screening area is 90% native vegetation	Within the first two weeks of spraying	Repeat spraying within 14 days if 90% native vegetation is not achieved.
Pest animal control	Inspect the site for any animals and conduct necessary physical or chemical treatments.	Twice annually or as required	No visible evidence of damage to plants	Monitor site locations for evidence of pest damage	Maintain fencing or introduce further physical control measures if necessary.
Vegetation management	Manage vegetation annually by growth standards to ensure adequate screening and sustainability.	Inspect annually or as required	Assets are protected	Annually or as required	Ensure vegetation management techniques are monitored and maintained.