Level 11
2 Riverside Quay
Southbank VIC 3006
t: (03) 9290 7173

Date: 5 December 2022

Our ref: 600-22MEL3895

Urbis (ABN: 50 105 256228)

Angel Place, Level 8

123 Pitt Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Attention: Ben Davis

Dear Ben,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – BNRG, 5MW Solar Farm Project, Lancefield

INTRODUCTION

Urbis engaged Eco Logical Australia (ELA) to undertake a preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for a proposed solar farm project at 313 Collivers Road, Lancefield (SPI 1/TP168495).

The study area for the assessment is situated immediately north of Cullys Road, and south of Collivers Road, depicted in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The study area is located approximately 2.5 km south-west of the township of Lancefield, within Macedon Ranges Shire Local Government Area (LGA), and encompasses two hill landforms separated by ephemeral waterways.

The proposed location of the solar farm (henceforth referred to as the impact area) within the study area is mapped in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The impact area intersects the mid to lower slopes of the two hill landforms, as well as the surrounding plain.

The proposed works comprise the construction of PV panels, inverters and transformers, MV switchgear, BESS, roads, MV lines, hydrology, fencelines, and vehicle access track as part of the Lancefield Solar Farm project at 313 Collivers Road, Lancefield. A 10 m firebreak will encircle the solar farm. A plan of these proposed works is presented in Appendix A.

The principal objective of the assessment was to provide an overview of cultural heritage 'red flags' or key constraints that may have implications for the implementation of the proposed works, in line with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) (the Act) and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (Vic) (the Regulations).

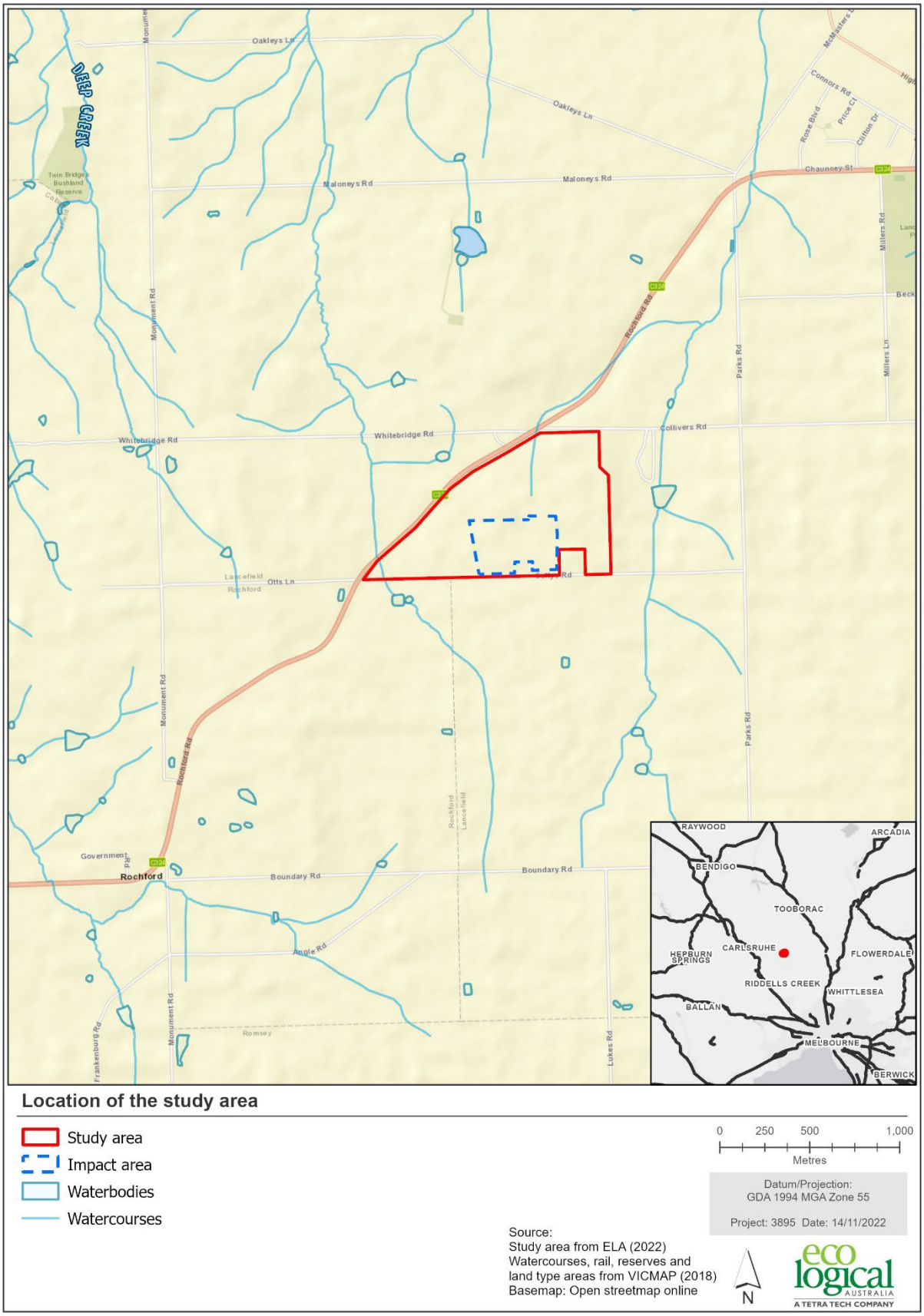


Figure 1: Location map of study area

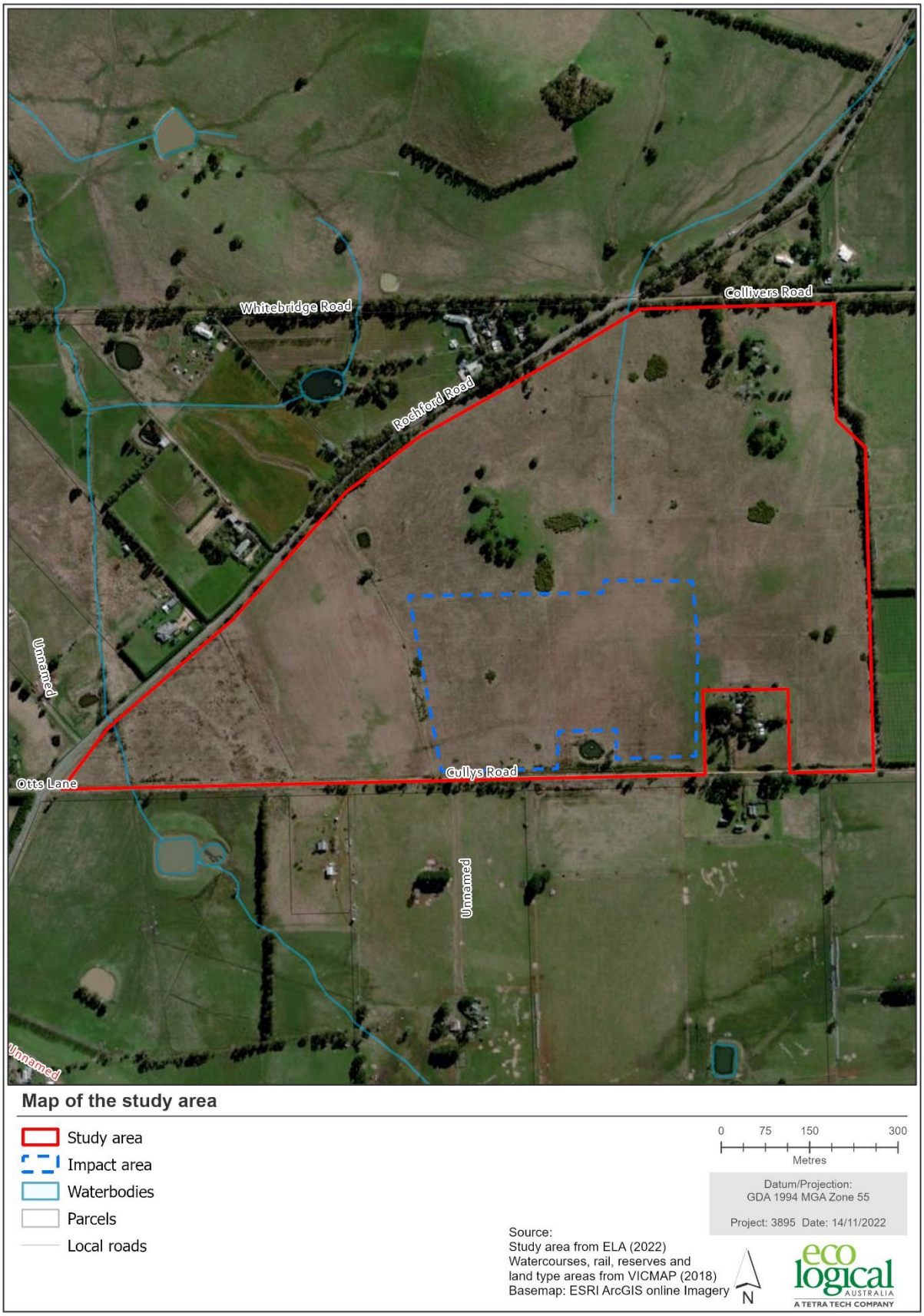


Figure 2: Map of study area

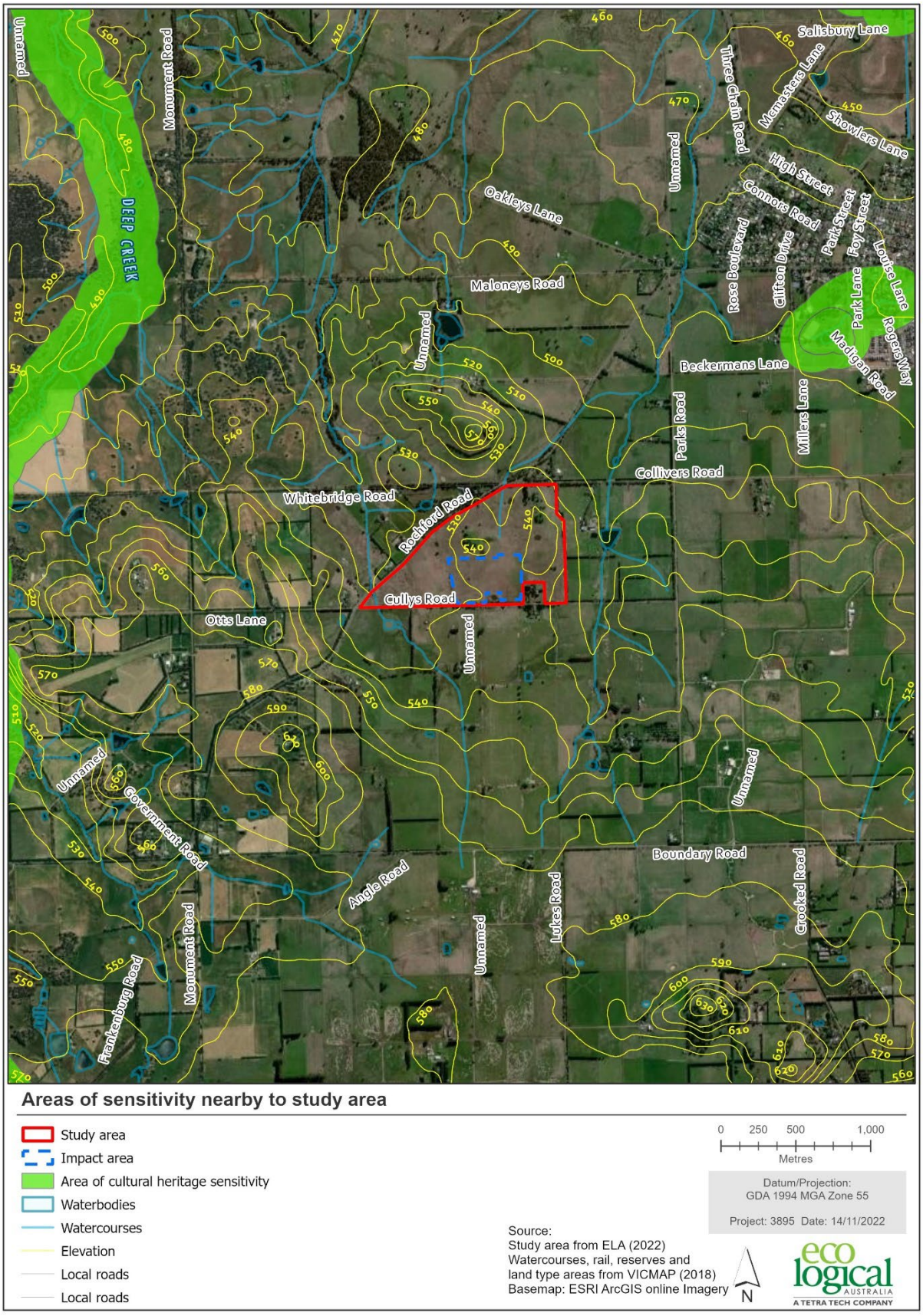


Figure 3: Map of nearby areas of archaeological sensitivity

METHOD

An assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints was undertaken for the study area which included:

- A desktop assessment, including:
  - A review of the Act and the Regulations and other statutory requirements including government online mapping resources and local government area planning schemes.
  - A review of Victorian databases relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage planning matters, including searches for registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places, culturally sensitive landforms, and other resources (e.g., consultancy reports, academic research) in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. Databases were accessed through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS)[1] online tool managed by First Peoples – State Relations.
  - An examination of available historical and current aerial imagery and records relevant to the study area to determine the scope of prior land development that has occurred within the study area.
- A site inspection, including:
  - A field survey of the study area to provide further understanding of the study area's condition and landforms, to identify areas of cultural heritage sensitivity (if any) and identify physical evidence (if any) of prior development or modifications to ground surfaces.

DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The study area is situated within the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority, the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion, and the Macedon Ranges Shire Local Government Area. The land is listed under Macedon Ranges shire's local government planning scheme as intersecting one zone: FZ (Farming Zone).

The findings of the desktop assessment are summarised in Table 1 below.

[1] https://achris.vic.gov.au/#/dashboard - accessed 31 October 2022.

Table 1: Findings and implications of the desktop due diligence assessment

Feature	Assessment results	Implications
Aboriginal cultural heritage	No previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places are located within the study area, or within 1 km of the study area.	
Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity	The study area does not intersect any areas of cultural heritage sensitivity defined under Division 3 (regs. 23-41) of the Regulations.	A mandatory cultural heritage management plan is required under the Regulations if a high impact activity occurs in an area which intersects an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.
Prior Aboriginal cultural heritage studies	The study area has not previously been the subject of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment. **Regional Studies** **Murphy and du Cros (1995) and Murphy (1996)** conducted a regional study of the North Western Wurundjeri area in two stages. Their study area incorporated the present study area. The Stage 1 survey (Murphy and du Cros 1995) included representative landforms within the regional area. Eight new Aboriginal cultural heritage places were recorded during the survey. Areas of high cultural heritage sensitivity were identified along creeks, rivers and water bodies. Areas of moderate sensitivity included volcanic plains and low hills between watercourses. The Stage 2 survey (Murphy and du Cros 1996) included sample areas based on landform type designed to refine the site distribution model. Thirty-five new Aboriginal archaeological sites were recorded during the survey, of which more than half were located within 100 m of a watercourse. The Stage 2 survey identified the following archaeologically sensitive landforms: • Areas of level to gently sloping land in any landform, and level areas (within 200 m) of either an ephemeral or permanent water supply. • Areas where stands of mature native trees exist. • Outcrops of naturally occurring silcrete, greenstone or quartz. • Outcrops of sandstone and granite. • Areas which possess natural rock shelters or caves. **Local Studies** **Kaskadanis (2007)** conducted an archaeological investigation for the proposed Lancefield water treatment plan at Maloneys Road, Lancefield. The activity area for this investigation comprises 6.7 ha situated 1.1 km north of the current study area on hill, slope, and basin landforms. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the desktop or standard assessments. The standard assessment ground survey identified significant ground disturbance from the construction of the basins, existing	Previous reporting within the study area regional context indicates that Aboriginal cultural heritage is likely to occur in areas associated with waterways, particularly on landforms within 200 m of ephemeral or permanent waterways.

Feature	Assessment results	Implications

buildings, and vehicle access tracks with extensive build up of fill associated with the basins. The archaeological investigation determined no further investigation was required.

CHMP 15127 (Di Fazio and O'Connor 2018) was a mandatory CHMP prepared for a proposed subdivision at 27 Park Lane, Lancefield. The activity area of CHMP 15127 is situated approximately 2.5 km north-east of the current study area on swamp, creek, flat, and volcanic plain landforms. A mandatory CHMP was triggered by the high impact activity area intersecting an area of cultural heritage sensitivity (regulation 23(1)) and a previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage place (regulation 22 (2). The desktop assessment noted that artefact scatters were likely to occur on elevated ground surrounding the unnamed Deep Creek tributary and Lancefield Swamp. A standard assessment ground survey undertaken over two days encountered poor ground surface visibility. Three stone artefacts were identified in the north-west portion in a disturbed area. An area adjacent to the Quaternary swamp and lake deposits (Lancefield Swamp) was identified as an area of potential archaeological sensitivity. The complex assessment subsurface testing program was undertaken over nine days and comprised two 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits, 17 machine transects, 15 0.5 x 0.5 m shovel test pits, and 14 auger probes. The subsurface testing program identified 167 stone artefacts within a red-brown silty context within the upper 200 mm. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in association with Lancefield Swamp. As a result of the CHMP process, a surface/subsurface artefact scatter (VAHR 7823-0334) was identified within the activity area. Management conditions of CHMP 15127 outlined the requirement for a subsurface salvage of VAHR 7823-0334 prior to the commencement of the activity.

CHMP 15086 (Jones 2017) was prepared as a mandatory CHMP for proposed roadway construction works along the Melbourne-Lancefield Road. The activity area of CHMP 15086 is a 11.5 km north-south linear alignment approximately 3 km east of the current study area on gently undulating plain and moderate hill slope landforms. Sections of the CHMP 15086 activity area intersected areas of cultural heritage sensitivity (regulation 26 [waterways]) across Five Mile Creek and an unnamed watercourse. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the desktop assessment. However, the desktop assessment noted a potential for stone artefacts to be present in proximity to waterways. The standard assessment ground survey was undertaken over one day and encountered 0.9% effective ground surface visibility. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the ground survey. A complex assessment subsurface testing program was completed over three days. The subsurface testing program comprised two 1x1 m test pits, and 46 0.5 x 0.5 shovel test pits excavated to depths ranging between 120 mm and 1,200 mm. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the complex assessment. Based on these findings, it was determined that no dense deposits of stone artefacts or other material of cultural origin representing Aboriginal cultural heritage places of higher significance area likely to be located within the activity area.

CHMP 17054 (Seawright 2020) was prepared for the proposed renewal of existing ageing water assets and to provide potable water to the high-pressure zone in Romsey. The activity area of CHMP 17054 comprises an area of 1.71 ha located approximately 3.1 km south-east of the current study area on plain and slope landforms. A desktop assessment identified stony rise outcrops, hill crests, and elevated landforms within 200 m of a waterway. A standard assessment ground survey encountered 3.5% effective survey coverage across the activity area. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the

Feature	Assessment results	Implications
	ground survey. However, given the lack of prior archaeological studies in the geographic region and low ground surface visibility, the CHMP proceeded to a complex assessment subsurface testing program. The complex assessment was undertaken over four days and comprised two 1x1 test pits, ten shovel test pits, and six radial shovel test pits. The plains stratigraphic profile comprised a very dark brown loose silty clay with gravel inclusions (0-400 mm), overlying a dark brown silty-clay with basalt buckshot with clay content increasing with depth (400-630+). Slope stratigraphic profile comprised dark brown firm clayey silt with road-base gravel, plastic, glass, and clay nodule inclusions (0-275 mm), over a layer of yellow-brown firm/compact silty clay with frequent ironized gravels (275-650 mm), on a dark yellow-brown compact clay with grey mottling (650-665 mm). Excavations typically ceased due to compaction. One new Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD) was recorded within 100 m of an unnamed waterway as a result of subsurface testing (VAHR 7823-0390), comprising two silcrete artefacts on a plain landform at depths between 0-200 mm. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified on the hill slope landform. Management conditions of CHMP 17054 outlined the requirement for activity impact depths to not exceed 100 mm within the extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage place to minimise harm. Soil stripped to this depth will be covered with a layer of crushed rock.	
Land Use History	Historically, the study area has been used for agricultural/pastoral purposes. An inspection of historical aerial imagery of the study area dating back to 1972 indicates that the study area was largely devoid of native vegetation at that time. However, remnant vegetation was evident in localised locations, notably behind the house situated south of Collivers Road, and on the hill landform north of the impact area (Appendix B). A dam is observed north-west of the impact area, and an area of disturbance where a secondary dam is located immediately south of the impact area. An enquiry based on the entire study area was submitted to Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) on 28 October 2022. No subsurface utilities owned by companies APA and Greater Western Water are located within the study area.[2] Subsurface utilities maintained by Powercor are restricted to roads and road reserves.	
Registered Aboriginal Party	Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) has been appointed as the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for lands including the study area.	WWCHAC, in its role as a RAP, is the regulatory authority for Aboriginal cultural heritage approvals within the study area.

[2] Note that several enquiries were submitted to Telstra, but these plans were corrupted when received.

SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken on 26 October 2022 by ELA Heritage Advisor Frances Robson. The inspection provided a better understanding of the study area's landforms and areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage places were identified during the site inspection[3].

The topography of the north-eastern half of the study area comprises two hill landforms with an ephemeral waterway running between them. Both hill landforms have remnant native vegetation on their crests. A small ephemeral tributary exists to the far west of the study area. The majority of the study area is characterised by sloping ground surfaces associated with the hill landforms. The sloping ground surfaces have been identified as having a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. The impact area in the southern portion of the study area comprises lower slope and mid-slope landforms that flatten out to the dam level (Figure 5 to Figure 10). The site inspection identified extremely wet and inundated conditions in the area surrounding the dam approximately 45- 70 m from the dam edge (Figure 9, Figure 14, and Figure 15).

Vegetation within the study area has primarily been cleared with some remnant vegetation in the form of native grasses, box trees and other native species observed along the property boundary and on the crests of the hill landforms. An inspection of the mature trees did not identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage. Native and exotic grasses and weeds were noted across the entirety of the study area. Introduced fruit trees (established and newly planted) were observed behind the residence.

Ground disturbance across the study area and in the impact area was minimal and generally limited to disturbance associated with farming. Fence posts, shallow drainage lines along fence lines, vehicle tracks, stock trampling and livestock tracks were observed as minor disturbances distributed throughout the study area (Figure 11 to Figure 15). Two artificial dams are located within the study area, although both are situated outside the impact area. One is directly south of the impact area adjacent to the fence line (Figure 9), and the second is situated north-east of the impact area near Rochford Road. A residence, barn foundations, driveway, and orchard are located in the north-east corner of the study area, outside the impact area.

Overall, the study area contains areas of low, moderate, and high archaeological potential. Two areas of high archaeological potential are identified on the crests of the hill landforms (Figure 4). Moderate areas of archaeological potential are evident across the central and north-east, associated with the hill slope landforms. The remainder of the study area was determined to have a low archaeological potential.

The northern portion of the impact area is characterised as having a moderate archaeological potential associated with the hill slope landforms, while the southern portion is characterised as having a low archaeological potential.

[3] It is important to note that the site inspection was primarily aimed at identifying the presence of potentially sensitive landforms and evidence for prior disturbance; it was not conducted as a formal archeological survey.

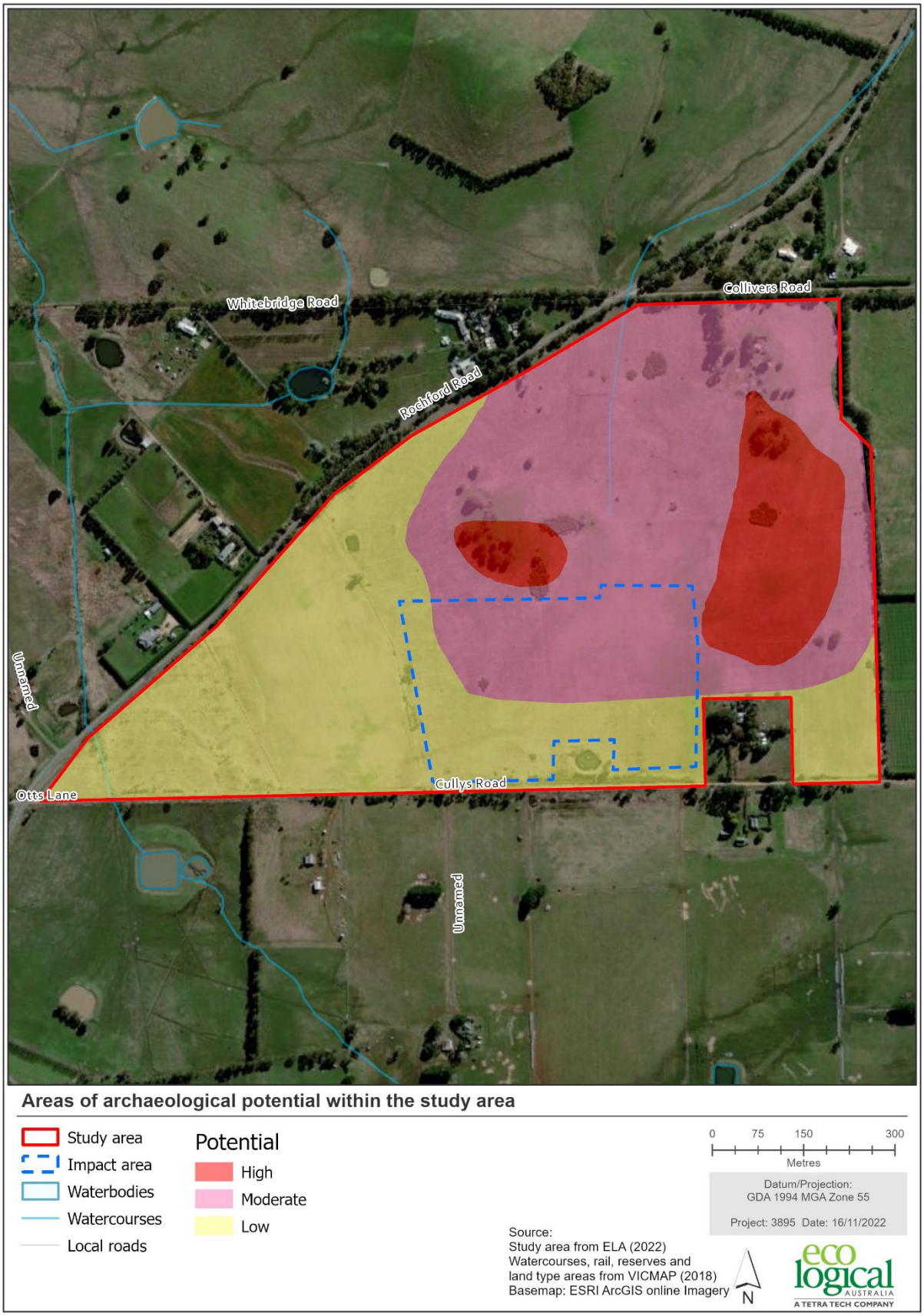


Figure 4: Map of Potential Archaeological Potential

CONSULTATION WITH THE LANDHOLDER

Consultation with the current landholder during the site inspection undertaken on 26 October 2022 provided some insight into the history of the study area. The landholder recounted that the original property house was located to the north-east of the impact area in addition to a barn used for shearing directly west of aforementioned house. During the site inspection the landholder identified trees and scrub scattered around the study area that had been planted by the landowner's father to reduce the impacts of wind and to protect livestock. The landholder identified pockets of remnant vegetation on top of both hill landforms. Vegetation along the Rochford roadside was recounted as having initially been part of the property but was bought by VicRoads to facilitate the expansion of the road. The landholder was unable to recall when this occurred.

Figure 5: Solar farm impact area, view west

Figure 6: Solar farm impact area, view west

Figure 7: Shallow drainage line along fence in solar farm impact area (N-S orientation), view south

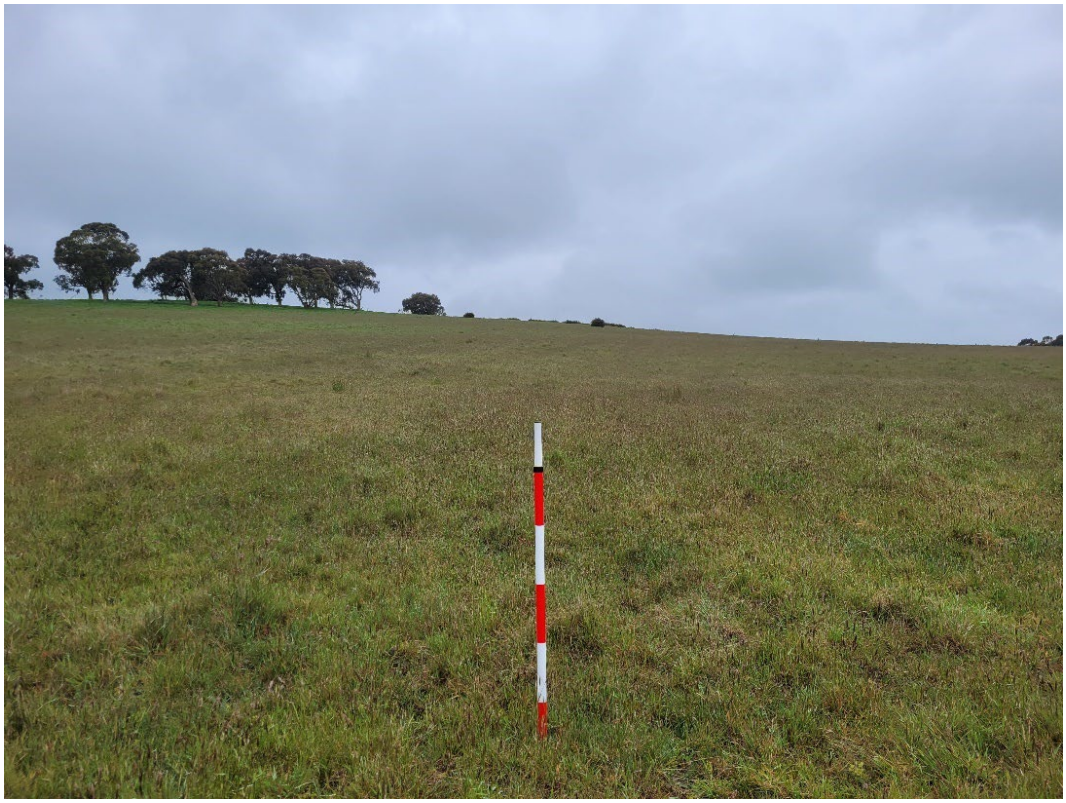


Figure 8: View east towards solar farm impact area

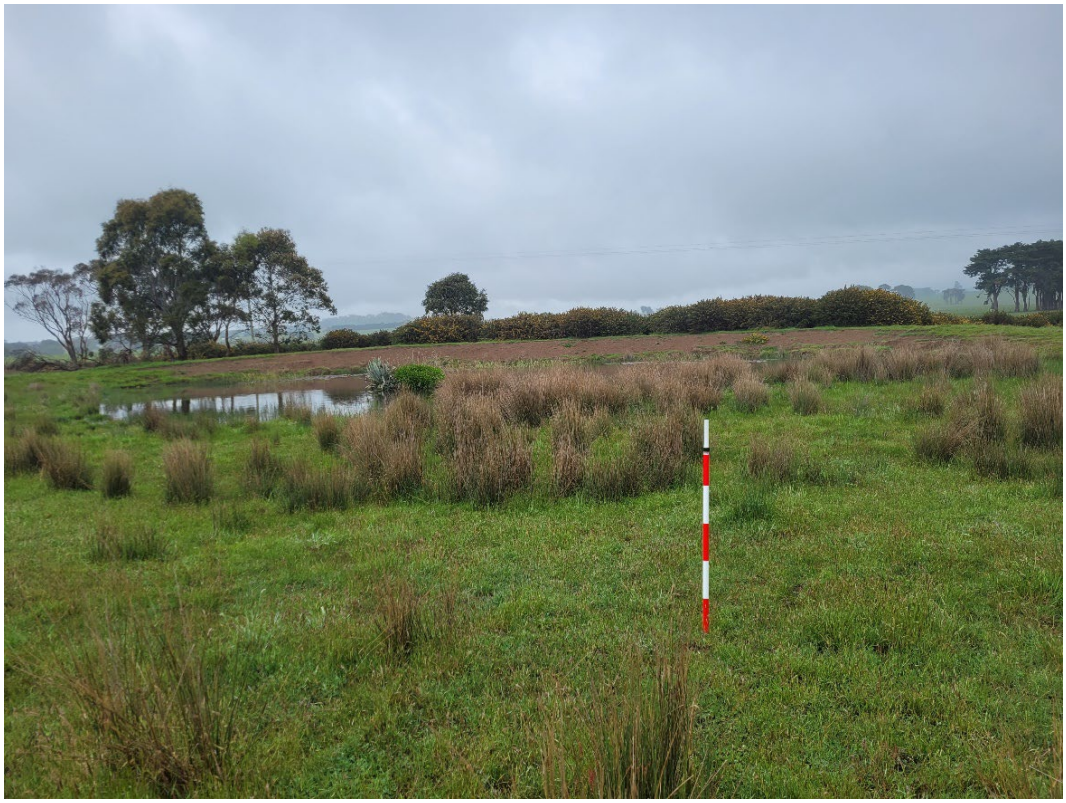


Figure 9: Dam immediately south of solar farm impact area, view south

Figure 10: View southwards from northern boundary of solar farm impact area towards dam adjacent to Cullys Road

Figure 11: Lower-middle slope of solar farm impact area, shallow drainage line, view south

Figure 12: Cattle track disturbance within solar farm impact area

Figure 13: Vehicle track disturbance within solar farm impact area

Figure 14: Inundated conditions within southern section of solar farm impact area near dam

Figure 15: Edge of solar farm impact area facing dam along southern boundary, view east

Figure 16: View from top of hill landform within study area facing south-east towards solar farm impact area

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the assessments:

- The study area does not intersect an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.
- No previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places are located within the study area.
- Historical aerial imagery shows a landscape largely devoid of native vegetation except for pockets of remnant vegetation on the hill landforms or in localised areas.
- Land within the study area has previously been used for agricultural/pastoral purposes with ground disturbance in the form of shallow drainage lines along fence lines, fences, livestock trampling, vehicle tracks, two dams, and the original house.
- Subsurface utilities were not identified within DBYD plans of the study area.[4]
- The study area has not previously been subject to archaeological assessment. However regional and nearby archaeological assessments identified:
    - areas of level to gently sloping land in any landform, and level areas within 200 m of either an ephemeral or permanent water supply, as being archaeologically sensitive
    - surface/subsurface stone artefact scatters and LDADs are likely to occur on elevated landforms associated with waterways.
- The site inspection identified areas of high and moderate potential archaeological sensitivity within the study area.

Findings in Relation to the Requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (Vic)

When is a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) required?

A CHMP is required for an activity if (reg 7 of the Regulations):

- all or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
- all or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

Does the study area intersect with areas of cultural heritage sensitivity?

No, the study area does not intersect with defined areas of cultural heritage sensitivity.

Do the proposed works constitute a high impact activity?

Yes, the proposed works described in this assessment constitute a high impact activity:

> *46 Buildings and works for specified uses*
>
> (1)(b)(xxx) land used to generate electricity, including a wind energy facility.

Will a mandatory CHMP be required for the proposed use of the study area?

No – based on current provisions within the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (Vic), a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will not be

[4] Note that Telstra plans were corrupted and unable to be obtained.

required for the proposed works within the study area, given that the works are not located within an area that intersects an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity (as per reg 7 of the Regulations).

Conclusion

A mandatory CHMP will not be required under the current provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic).* However, there is a moderate potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the northern portion of the impact area within which the solar farm will be constructed, and on this basis ELA recommends that a voluntary CHMP should be prepared for the proposed works due to their location within an area of potential archaeological sensitivity.

It should be noted that this opinion does not imply that Aboriginal cultural places are not present within the study area or are not at risk of impact from the proposed activity. It is simply stated that that the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* do not require a mandatory CHMP in this instance.

Any further measures to ensure compliance with the blanket protection provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) (ss 27-29) are at the discretion of the proponent of any future works within the study area.

Information contained in the report is current as at the date of the report may not reflect any event or circumstances that occur after the date of the report.

This Cultural Heritage Assessment does not constitute a CHMP as defined in Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic).

If you have any questions about any aspect of this report, please contact Annie Reich on (03) 9290 7168.

Regards,

Annemarie Reich
Heritage Advisor

Frances Robson

Heritage Advisor

References

Di Fazio, B., and A. O'Connor. 2018. Proposed Residential Subdivision: 27 Park Lane, Lancefield. Report for Smartchoice Developments Pty Ltd ATF Smartchoice Developments Discretionary Trust. Report: 15127.

Du Cros, H. and Rhodes, D. 1998. Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivities Study of the Waterways and Floodplains of Greater Melbourne. Report to Melbourne Water Corporation. Report: 1320.

Du Cros, H., and A. Murphy. 1996. North Western Wurundjeri Area: A Regional Archaeological Survey Stage 2. Report to the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council. Report: 925.

Jones, Z. 2017. Melbourne-Lancefield Road Safety Treatments, Lancefield and Romsey Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Report to VicRoads. Report: 15086.

Kaskadanis, C. 2007. An Archaeological Investigation, Lancefield Water Treatment Plan- Maloneys Road, Lancefield. Report to Western Water. Report: 3832.

Murphy, A. 1995. North Western Wurundjeri Area: A Regional Archaeological Survey Stage 1. Report to the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council. Report: 842.

Seawright, C. 2020. Romsey Tank Site, 80 Lukes Road and 210 Ochiltrees Road, Romsey. Report to Western Water. Report: 17054.

Appendix A : Proposed Solar Farm Map

ADVERTISED PLAN

GENERAL NOTES

Legend

- PV Panels
- Inverter/Transformer
- MV Switchgear
- BESS
- Roads
- Fence/Site Boundary
- Property Boundaries
- Overhead Line
- Underground Line
- Hydrology
- 10m Traversable Fire Break
- Veg. Avoidance Area
- Lay Down Area

PROJECT NAME:
Lancefield - VIC

DRAWING TITLE:
Lancefield Site Context

DRAWN BY:
A. YOUNG

CHECKED BY:
-

APPROVED BY:

DATE:
24/11/22

Company:
BNRG Renewables Ltd.
Solar Projects Developer.

Unit 1b, Custom House Plaza 3,
Harbourmaster Place,Dublin 1
IRELAND.
CONTACT NO-
E-MAIL :

PROJECT NO:
-

SCALE:
0:000

SHEET SIZE:
A3

DRAWING NO:
-

SHEET NO:
01

REVISION:
-

UNIT:
-

N
W E
S

ADVERTISED PLAN

GENERAL NOTES

Legend

- PV Panels
- Inverter/Transformer
- MV Switchgear
- BESS
- Roads
- Fence/Site Boundary
- Property Boundaries
- Overhead Line
- Underground Line
- Hydrology
- 10m Traversable Fire Break
- Veg. Avoidance Area
- Lay Down Area

PROJECT NAME:
Lancefield - VIC

DRAWING TITLE:
Lancefield Site Layout

DRAWN BY:
A. YOUNG

CHECKED BY:
-

APPROVED BY:

DATE:
24/11/22

Company:
BNRG Renewables Ltd.
Solar Projects Developer.

Unit 1b, Custom House Plaza 3,
Harbourmaster Place,Dublin 1
IRELAND.
CONTACT NO-
E-MAIL :

PROJECT NO:
-

SCALE:
0:000

SHEET SIZE:
A3

DRAWING NO:
-

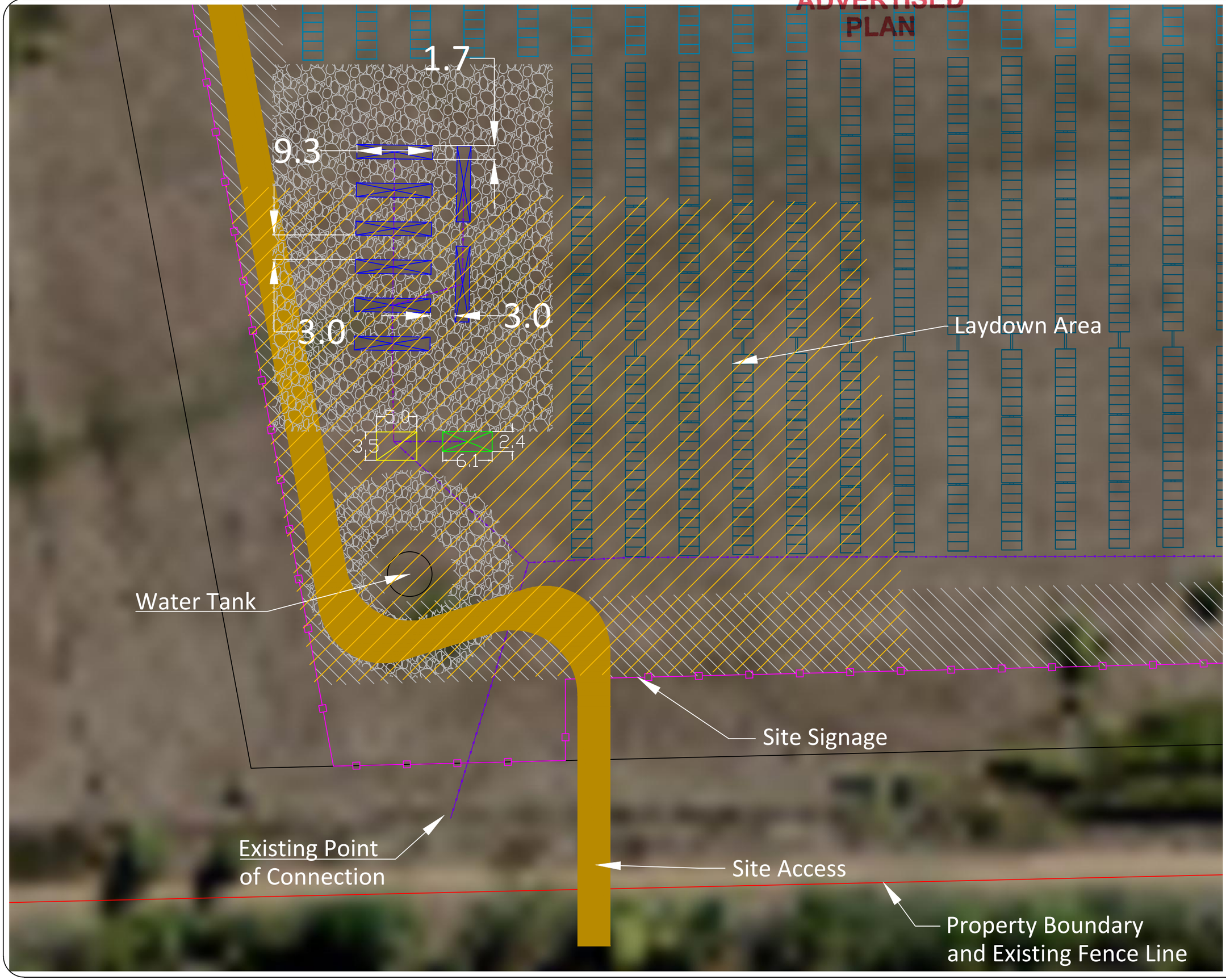
SHEET NO:
01

REVISION:
-

UNIT:
-

N
W
E
S

ADVERTISED PLAN



GENERAL NOTES

Legend

- PV Panels
- Inverter/Transformer
- MV Switchgear
- BESS
- Roads
- Fence/Site Boundary
- Property Boundaries
- Overhead Line
- Underground Line
- Hydrology
- 10m Traversable Fire Break
- Veg. Avoidance Area
- Lay Down Area

PROJECT NAME:
Lancefield - VIC

DRAWING TITLE:
Lancefield Detailed Drawing

DRAWN BY:
A. YOUNG

CHECKED BY:
-

APPROVED BY:

DATE:
18/11/22

Company:
BNRG Renewables Ltd.
Solar Projects Developer.

Unit 1b, Custom House Plaza 3,
Harbourmaster Place,Dublin 1
IRELAND.
CONTACT NO-
E-MAIL :

PROJECT NO:
-

SCALE:
0:000

SHEET SIZE:
A3

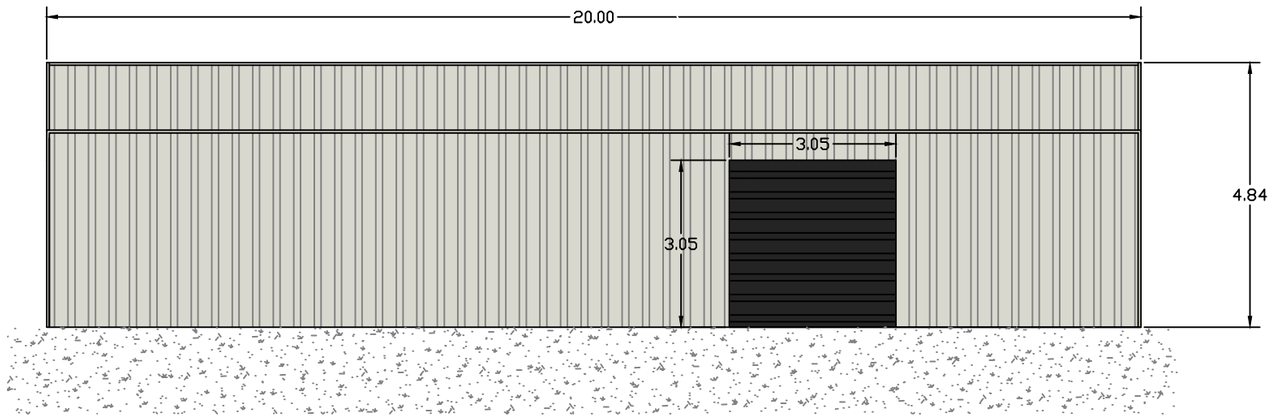
DRAWING NO:
-

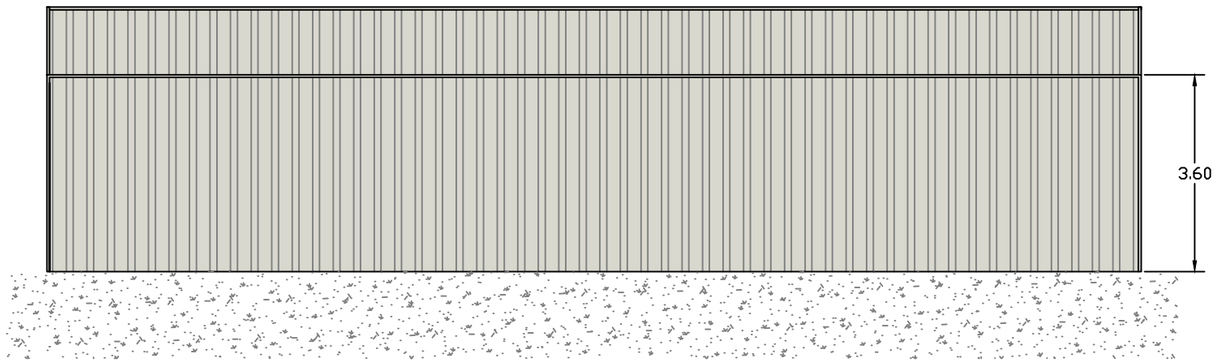
SHEET NO:
01

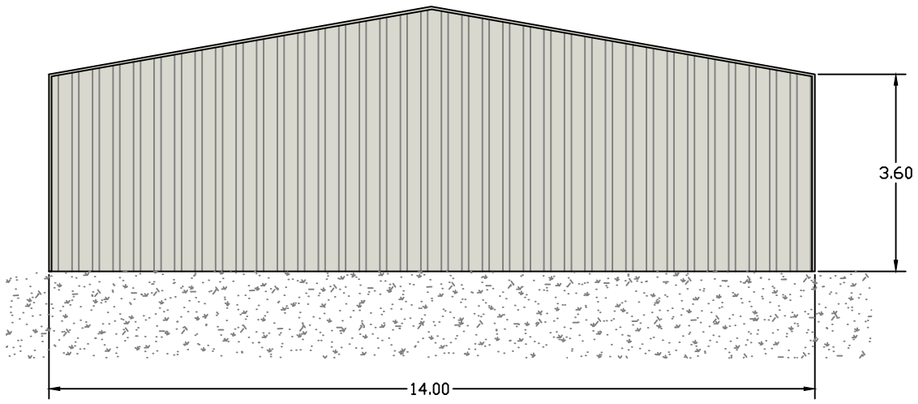
REVISION:
-

UNIT:
-

N
W E
S







Note shed is Colourbond in surfmist

GENERAL NOTES

Legend
- PV Panels
- Inverter/Transformer
- MV Switchgear
- BESS
- Roads
- Fence/Site Boundary
- Property Boundaries
- Overhead Line
- Underground Line
- Hydrology
- 10m Fire Break
- Veg. Avoidance Area
- Lay Down Area

PROJECT NAME:
Maffra - VIC

DRAWING TITLE:
Storage Shed Elevations

DRAWN BY:
A . YOUNG

CHECKED BY:
-

APPROVED BY:
-

DATE:
02/11/2022

Company:
BNRG Renewables Ltd.
Solar Projects Developer.

Unit 1b, Custom House Plaza 3,
Harbourmaster Place,Dublin 1
IRELAND.
CONTACT NO-
E-MAIL :

PROJECT NO:
-

SCALE:
0:000

SHEET SIZE:
A3

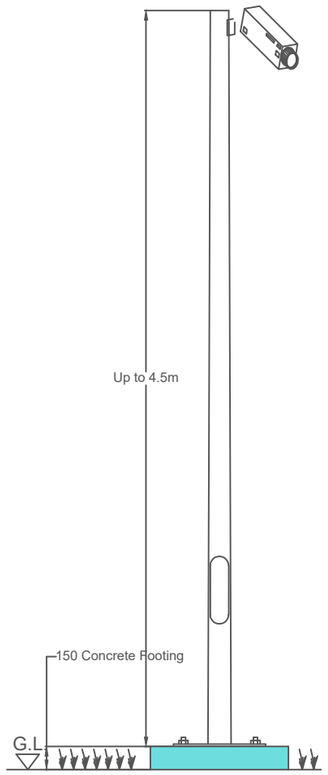
DRAWING NO:
-

SHEET NO:
01

REVISION:
-

UNIT:
-

N
W E
S



CCTV CAMERA

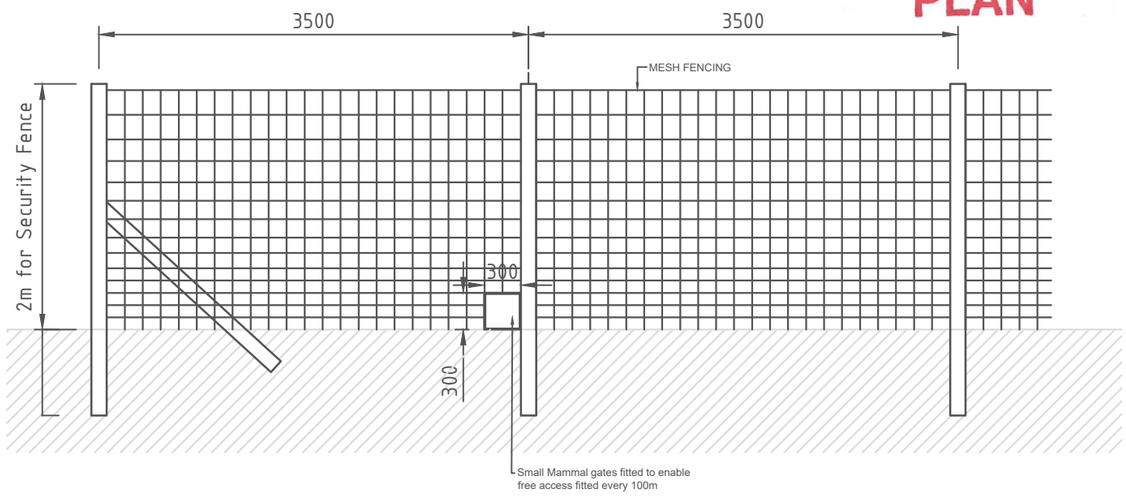
Scale 1:20

0 500 1000

Millimeters

TYPICAL SITE LIGHTING

Indicative motion-senor lights on boards only.
As per AS 4282-1997

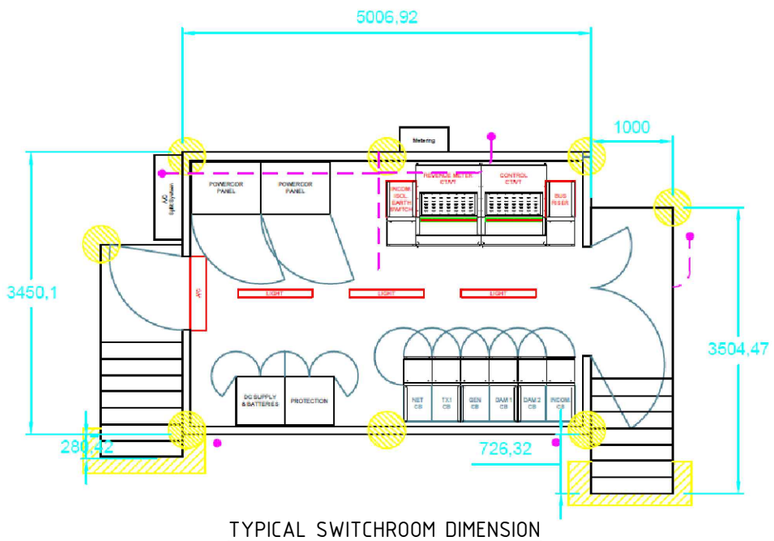


TYPICAL MESH FENCE ELEVATION

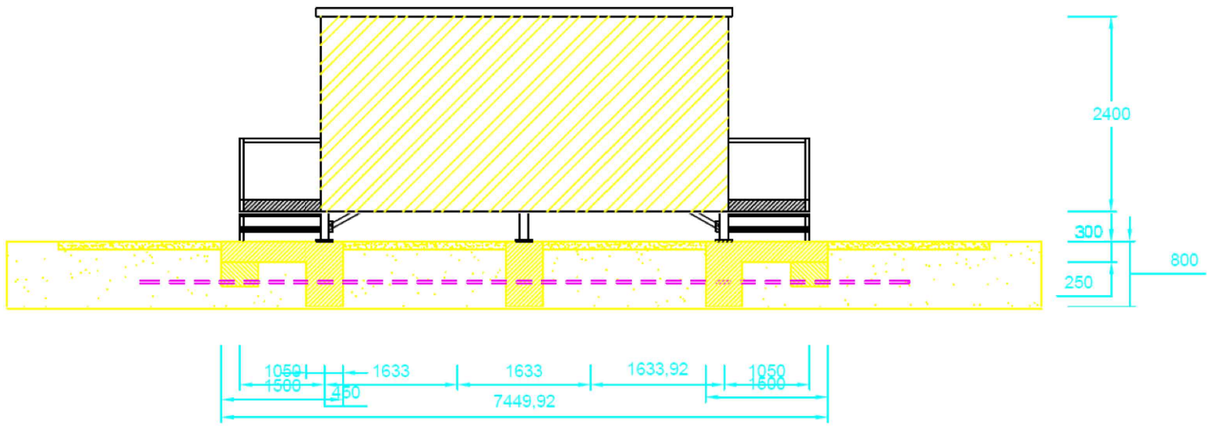
Scale 1:50

0 1000 2000

Millimeters



TYPICAL SWITCHROOM DIMENSION



TYPICAL SWITCHROOM ELEVATION

GENERAL NOTES

Not For Construction

PROJECT NAME:

DRAWING TITLE:
Elevations

DRAWN BY:
A. Lopes

CHECKED BY:

APPROVED BY:

DATE:
20/10/2022

Company:
BNRG Renewables Ltd.
Solar Projects Developer.

Unit 1b, Custom House Plaza 3,
Harbourmaster Place,Dublin 1
IRELAND.
CONTACT NO: +353 1 791 7882
E-MAIL : dmoloney@bnrg.ie

PROJECT NO:

SCALE:
Noted

SHEET SIZE:
A3

DRAWING NO:
003

SHEET NO:
01

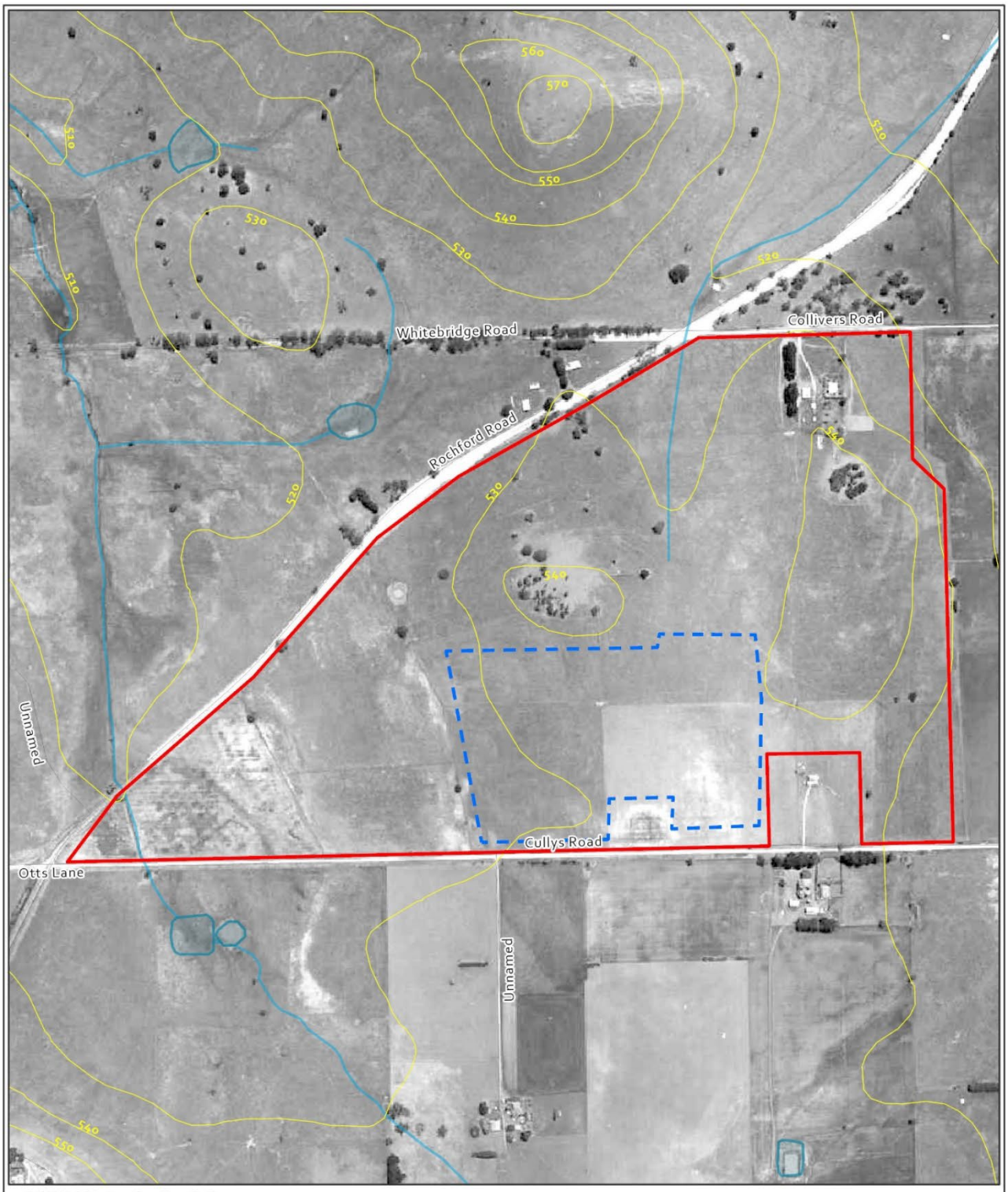
REVISION:
1.0

UNIT:
Millimeters unless noted

BNRG Leeson Solar Farm - Site Signage Dimensions

Note: Text is indicative.

Appendix B : 1972 Historic Aerial



1972 Historic Aerial

- Study area
- Impact area
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses
- Elevation
- Local roads

0 75 150 300
Metres

Datum/Projection:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Project: 3721 Date: 14/11/2022

Source:
Study area from ELA (2022)
Watercourses, rail, reserves and land type areas from VICMAP (2018)
Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS online Imagery

N

eco logical AUSTRALIA
A TETRA TECH COMPANY