4. Potential Impacts

The following details potential impacts that may arise from construction and operational activities associated with the Project. Potential impacts from construction are more likely than for operation, due to the level of civil works involved.

Decommissioning of the Project is not considered in detail here. The equipment is expected to have an economic life of approximately 20-25 years. At the conclusion of this period, a decision will be made as to whether to decommission the Project permanently or whether to upgrade and/or replace certain equipment. If the Project is permanently decommissioned, a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) will be prepared which addresses the management of soil and water issues associated with the decommissioning work. Decommissioning is likely to involve:

- de-energising the equipment;
- dismantling and removing the battery units and all above ground electrical equipment;
- removal of infrastructure to 500 mm below the ground; and
- rehabilitation of all disturbed land (including the new access road) to a form suitable for subsequent rural use (including cropping) to a depth of 500 mm.

Rehabilitation of the land will consider the requirements of the landowners.

4.1 Construction

Bulk earthworks, excavations and other civil construction activities have the potential to result in erosion, sedimentation and water quality issues if not properly managed.

Potential impacts of the Project on soil and water during construction are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Potential Soil and Water Impacts from Construction Activities

Activity	Potential Impact
Site establishment including erection of a construction compound and laydown area within the battery site	• Increased hardstand and impervious surfaces resulting in increased surface runoff, risk of inundation and decreased soil infiltration. • Alteration of natural and existing flow paths and disruption of flow into existing drainage lines.
Construction compound operations including fuel and chemical storage, refueling and hazardous	• Pollution of local waterways arising from accidental spillage, failure of control measures or inappropriate storage.

Activity	Potential Impact
material/chemical handling	• Ground contamination. • Damage to local aquatic ecosystems due to pollution of watercourses.
Pasture and vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping	• Erosion and sedimentation of disturbed areas. • Increased flow or more concentrated flows causing increased turbidity, scouring of drainage lines and downstream impacts to receiving watercourses. • Carriage of nutrients to watercourses. • Increased soil compaction. • Decreased soil permeability and/or rainfall infiltration resulting in higher velocity surface runoff.
Concreting	• Pollution of local waterways arising from accidental spillage, failure of control measures or inappropriate storage. • Ground contamination. • Increased surface runoff from hard surfaces.
Dust generating works	• Increased sedimentation of local waterways impacting the natural flow. • Sedimentation causing damage to existing drainage infrastructure.
Bulk earthworks including excavation, trenching or filling	• Erosion of exposed soil and sedimentation of disturbed areas. • Sedimentation of local watercourses. • Promotion of weed growth due to improper backfilling. • Loss of soil structure and soil organic matter.
Transportation of cut or fill materials	• Pollution caused by dust and spillage during haulage on internal and external roads. • Soil compaction from repeated traversing of heavy vehicles over haulage routes causing increased surface runoff and decreased soil infiltration.
Movement of heavy vehicles across exposed earth	• Soil compaction from repeated traversing of heavy vehicles over haulage routes causing increased surface runoff and decreased soil infiltration • Hydrocarbon and hydraulic fluid leaks causing ground contamination and/or water quality impacts

Activity	Potential Impact
Material stockpiles	• Pollution caused by stockpile runoff or wind erosion • contaminated soil • Increased dust generation and temporary reductions to onsite air quality
Road upgrade works, including culvert and drainage works	• Erosion of exposed soil horizons • Erosion and sedimentation of disturbed areas • Pollution of local waterways arising from accidental spillage, failure of control measures or inappropriate storage • Ground contamination • Increased surface runoff from hard surfaces

Mitigation measures for soil and water impacts that may be adopted at the Project site are detailed in Section 5.

Note that this is a Preliminary Soil and Water Management Plan and more specific management measures will be detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan which will be informed by the outcomes of geotechnical assessment of the site and detailed civil design.

4.2 Operations

Potential soil and water impacts from the operation of the battery are expected to be minimal. The civil design of the battery site (including internal accessways and parking areas[7]) and the access road will specify appropriate drainage based on soil characteristics and local hydrology, and management and monitoring of any soil and water issues will be detailed in the site Operation Environmental Plan.

The quantities of chemicals and hazardous materials stored on the battery site during operations are expected to be minimal and will be mainly limited to cleaning products. All these chemicals and liquids will be stored in a dedicated, impervious bunded area. The bund must be able to contain of 150% of the volume of the largest single volume stored.

The battery site will have a fenced substation compound near the northern boundary with Palmerston Substation and this will hold two 180 MVA power transformers. One transformer will be installed for Stage 1, and another will be installed in Stage 2.

[7] In compliance with Standard C2.6.1 (c) of the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code of the Planning Scheme.

Each of these transformers holds up to 55,000 L of insulating oil. The oil is mineral oil and is PCB-free.

Each transformer will be designed in line with the relevant Australian Standards for power transformers. Each will have a catchpit and an oil-water separation facility capable of holding approximately 1.1 times the oil volume of the transformer, designed to standards AS1940 and Standard AS2067. The oil-water separators ensure oil does not move outside the confines of the catchpits.

5. Potential Mitigation

The objectives of managing soil and water during construction are to minimise erosion, limit sediment transfer and prevent impacts on water quality and nearby watercourses. These objectives are consistent with those stipulated under Performance Criteria P1.1 and Performance Criteria P3 of the Planning Scheme.

The Project aims to be compliant with all applicable legislation, regulations, standards, codes licenses and the State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997 and will prepare detailed civil design drawings for the battery site and the access road that include drainage, erosion and sediment control measures.

Additionally, the upgrade works on the existing TasNetworks substation access road carried out as part of the Project will consider the requirements of TasNetworks' *Standard – Substation Civil Design and Construction Standard R590634, Version 1.0, June 2018*, particularly in relation to *Site clearance, excavation and earthworks* (Section 5), *Roads and surfacing* (Section 6) and *Site drainage* (Section 8).

5.1 Site Practices

Potential soil and water issues can be mitigated through best practice sediment and erosion control methods, safe storage of chemicals, management of heavy vehicle movements and surfacing and revegetation of disturbed areas quickly.

Construction practices relevant to the Project include:

- minimising the extent of ground disturbance during construction activities (particularly in the vicinity of drainage channels and watercourses) by staying within the construction area and minimising the construction buffer to that which is absolutely necessary.
- minimising the disturbance and exposure of the dispersive clay subsoils.
- undertaking bulk earthworks in periods of low rainfall, where feasible.
- minimising the duration and scale of disturbance resulting in an overall reduction to erosion and sedimentation potential.
- managing the flow of stormwater through and around construction areas via dedicated water pathways and temporary diversion structures.
- conveying runoff from disturbed areas to sediment traps and silt fences to capture sediment and minimise water pollution.

- installing, monitoring and maintaining erosion and sediment controls in accordance with relevant guidelines and standard industry practice (e.g. minimal weekly monitoring and cleaning out the devices when capacity is reduced by 30%).
- minimizing the gradient and lengths of batters and other sloped earthworks in civil designs.
- ensuring temporary material stockpiles are in dedicated stockpile areas close to the construction footprint but at least 40 metres from watercourses and clear of drainage channels.
- quickly compacting and covering any exposed dispersive clay subsoils.
- covering stockpiles with appropriate cover should they be required for more than 28 days.
- ensuring that loads on bulk delivery vehicles are covered, where practicable.
- installing drainage and top-surfacing the new access road as a priority to facilitate heavy vehicle movements.
- being aware of potential dust sources and managing each appropriately should dusting become an issue.
- ensuring storage and handling of fuels and hazardous chemicals is in accordance with best practice to prevent the release of hazardous materials to the environment.
- undertaking progressive rehabilitation of the site as soon as practicably possible.

Stage 1 construction will be able to make use of the Stage 2 area for equipment storage, stockpiling and other construction requirements, thus consolidating potential impacts into one dedicated area and reducing the need to use off-site locations.

Prescriptions outlined on the Tasmanian EPA's website for large construction sites will be adopted by Contractors as appropriate[8], as will those in the Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual[9]. These documents include information on minimising soil disturbance, preserving vegetation, use of erosion control mats and blankets, scour protection, sediment fences, sediment basins, stockpile management and site revegetation.

[8] www.epa.tas.gov.au/epa/water/stormwater/soil-and-water-management-on-building-sites
[9] https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/tasmanias-wetlands/wetlands-waterways-works-manual

5.2 Staff Responsibilities and Environmental Works Plans

Management of environmental issues is an integral component of the construction management process.

The principal construction contractor, subcontractors, and the details of the construction contracts will be decided post-approvals, in the financing and pre-construction phase of the Project. However, based on site management systems generally used on other large infrastructure Projects, the following is applicable.

Contractors' Environmental Officer – each Contractor will appoint an Environmental Officer[10] for the duration of the Project. The Environmental Officer shall have the authority and resources to meet their responsibilities.

Daily construction works management, including soil and water issues, will be managed by:

- the Construction Environmental Management Plan;
- internal processes specified under the Contractor's Environmental Management System;
- any requirements and processes agreed with the landowners and adjacent landowners; and
- Environmental Works Plans.

Environmental Works Plans

Prior to work commencing at a specific location the Contractor will prepare an Environmental Works Plan (EWP)[11] for each new work area and activity, ensuring the EWP is a location and activity-specific document.

- The Activity will be the type of work to be undertaken (e.g. earthworks, refuelling, rehabilitation etc).
- The Location will have specific characteristics that define the environmental sensitivity of the location or parts of the location and may be represented on a map.
- Each EWP is to address all environmental considerations for that activity and location including:
    - Full scope of work activities covered by the EWP.
    - Identification of activities that may impact on the environment and the type of impacts. This may include identification of potential sources of contamination and receptors.

[10] The title 'Environmental Officer' is a generic term and the actual job title may differ according to each Contractors' team structure (e.g. the role may be carried out by a Quality, Safety and Environment [QSE] professional or similar).

[11] Environmental Works Plan is a generic term and relevant works management plans prepared under the Contractors' EMS may be used instead if practicable.

- Mapping of environmental and landowner constraints and details of the mitigation measures to be used.
- Identification of initial potential environmental risk associated with the activity, covering all segments of the environment.
- Identification of works hold-points.
- Details of approval, monitoring, maintenance and reporting requirements.

The Contractor may elect to group components into manageable areas. For example, a group of battery hardstands and associated cabling may be included in the one EWP.

Each EWP must be reviewed and approved by the Environmental Officer before works can commence in each new area of the Project and be provided to Neoen's Environmental Compliance Representative.

All relevant construction personnel shall be inducted to the approved EWP before commencing works.

Location-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans may be incorporated into the Environmental Works Plans for high-risk areas or activities.

The construction phase of the Project will also be subject to regular environmental inspections and environmental auditing by Neoen.

6. Summary

This Preliminary Soil and Water Management Plan outlines the potential soil and water impacts that may be associated with the Great Lakes Battery Project and provides mitigation measures that may be implemented by the Project.

Neoen Australia is committed to best practice environmental management and will ensure that site-specific soil and water management practices will be detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan and the Operational Environmental Management Plan. These documents will be informed by the geotechnical investigations and detailed civil engineering designs which will be undertaken post-approvals.

Neoen Australia is committed to ensuring that the Project does not have adverse soil and water impacts on adjacent land and assets and will liaise with neighbouring landholders and TasNetworks throughout the Project to ensure mutually agreeable solutions are implemented as required.

GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

Community Information Booklet

2023

NEOEN

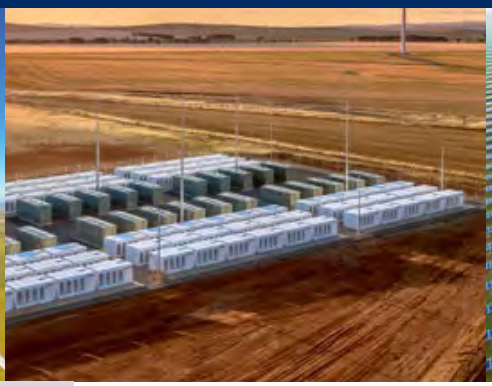
greatlakesbattery.com.au

Lachlan McLeod, Project Manager

contact@greatlakesbattery.com.au

1800 966 223

NEOEN

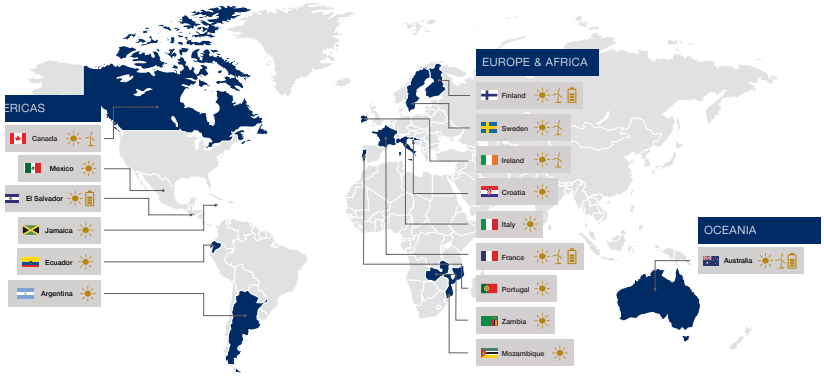


GLOBALLY

The company is headquartered in Paris, France, and has seven Australian offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide and Perth.

We operate across renewable energy technologies including solar, wind and storage in Europe, the Americas, Africa, and Australia.

Neoen's total capacity in operation and under construction is currently 6.6 GW and we are aiming for 10 GW by the end of 2025.



LOCALLY

Neoen Australia began operations in 2012. Over the last eleven years, the company has initiated the development of close to 3 GW of solar, wind and storage projects through organic growth, local partnerships and strategic acquisitions.

Neoen produce green electricity from renewable sources such as sunlight and wind using mature, tried and tested technologies. We are also leaders in energy storage.

WORLD'S FIRST BIG BATTERY
HORNSDALE POWER RESERVE

FIRST STAGE TOOK LESS THAN SIX MONTHS TO BUILD

- 150 MW Lithium-ion battery located next to Hornsdale Wind Farm
- Owned and operated by Neoen
- Installed and maintained by Tesla

- Provides grid stability services
- Saved SA energy consumers over $150 million in its first two years
- Now testing grid scale inertia services in a world-first

REDUCES RISK OF BLACKOUT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NEOEN

AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST BIG BATTERY

VICTORIAN BIG BATTERY

- Up to 300 MW Lithium-ion battery located next to Moorabool substation in Geelong
- Owned and operated by Neoen
- Installed and maintained by Tesla

TOOK LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS TO BUILD

CONTRIBUTING TO VICTORIA'S **40% RENEWABLES TARGET BY 2025**

- Enabling more wind and solar, now the cheapest forms of power
- Allowing more power to flow into the state, increasing competition and pushing electricity prices down
- Helping to avoid blackouts and the associated costs

CAPITAL BATTERY
PROVIDING AGL WITH A PIONEERING VIRTUAL BATTERY SOLUTION

ON TRACK TO **START OPERATING IN 2023**

- Up to 100 MW / 200 MWh Lithium-ion battery located next to the Queanbeyan substation near Canberra
- Owned by Neoen with technology from Doosan
- Debt financing provided by Clean Energy Finance Corporation and Infradebt

- World first Virtual Battery contract with AGL for 70 MW
- AGL can virtually charge and discharge the battery at any time over 5-min trading intervals
- Neoen's third big battery in Australia

POWERFUL ENOUGH TO MEET **20% OF ACT'S SUMMER PEAK DEMAND**

NEOEN

DELIVERING CHEAPER ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY

LAVERTON STEELWORKS

VICTORIA

Laverton Steelworks have agreed to take power from Neoen's 128 MW Numurkah Solar Farm under a 15-year deal. GFG Alliance's Executive Chairman said the deal would help lower energy costs at Laverton.

DEGRUSSA MINING

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DeGrussa is the largest off-grid solar battery storage project in Australia. It powers a gold and copper mine in remote WA. Commissioned in June 2016, it provides a solar and storage solution to the majority of the mine's daytime electricity requirements, offsetting up to 20% of total diesel consumption annually.

COLES

AUSTRALIA-WIDE

Coles has signed an agreement that will source large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) from Neoen's portfolio of renewables located across New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The deal will help Coles towards its target of 100% renewable energy by 2025.

DELIVERING CHEAPER ENERGY TO RETAILERS

ENERGY AUSTRALIA

COLEAMBALLY SOLAR FARM

Providing energy output of 100 MW of the 150 MW solar farm for 12 years.

EnergyAustralia LIGHT THE WAY

SIMPLY ENERGY

PARKES & GRIFFITH SOLAR FARM

Providing 100% of the energy output of the two solar farms for 13 years.

Simplyenergy

ACT Government

HORNSDALE WIND FARM

Providing 100% of the energy output of the 309 MW wind farm for 20 years, powering ACT's transition to 100% renewables.

ACT Government

GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

WE OWN & OPERATE OUR PROJECTS

Great Lakes Battery

The Great Lakes Battery will be managed from Neoen's 24/7 Operational Control Centre in Canberra, which currently operates our 14 existing projects across Australia. This office coordinates with local maintenance contractors for safe, effective and compliant operations.

Neoen's Portfolio

Neoen develops renewable energy projects to own and operate them – not to on-sell them. With over 2.5 GW of operating projects connected to Australia's National Electricity Market (NEM), our asset and operations team play an important role in managing our power plants.

Our Operational Control Centre oversees our interactions with the National Electricity Market: a wholesale electricity market which spans the eastern and south-eastern coast of Australia.

The market works as a pool or spot market, where power supply and demand are instantly matched via a centrally coordinated dispatch process overseen by the Australian Energy Market Operator.

FACTS & FIGURES

Up to
280 MW
power capacity

To be built in two stages of 140 MW each.

Up to
560 MWh
energy storage

To be built in two stages of 280 MWh each. Stores an industrial amount of energy, discharges quickly on demand.

Up to
39,000x
more capacity than a household battery

BATTERY TECHNOLOGY

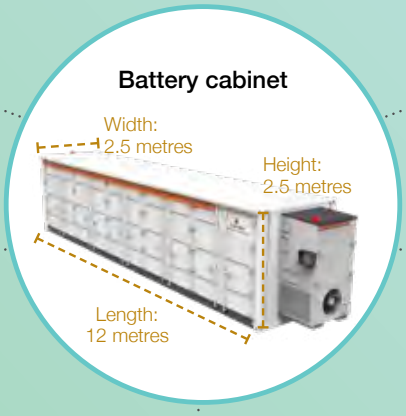
Battery packs are enclosed in custom designed, dust and waterproof 'cabinets' made of galvanised steel. Cabinet colour is white or light coloured to assist with heat management and each cabinet has its own internal thermal management system.

Will conform to electricity industry standards

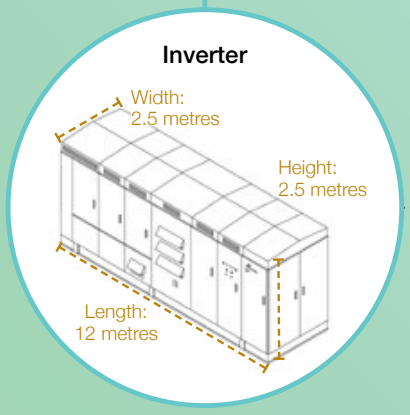
Likely to be lithium-ion battery packs enclosed in steel cabinets, similar to shipping containers

Will use an industrial inverter to convert DC power to AC when discharging (vice versa when charging)

Will meet all safety and bushfire risk requirements



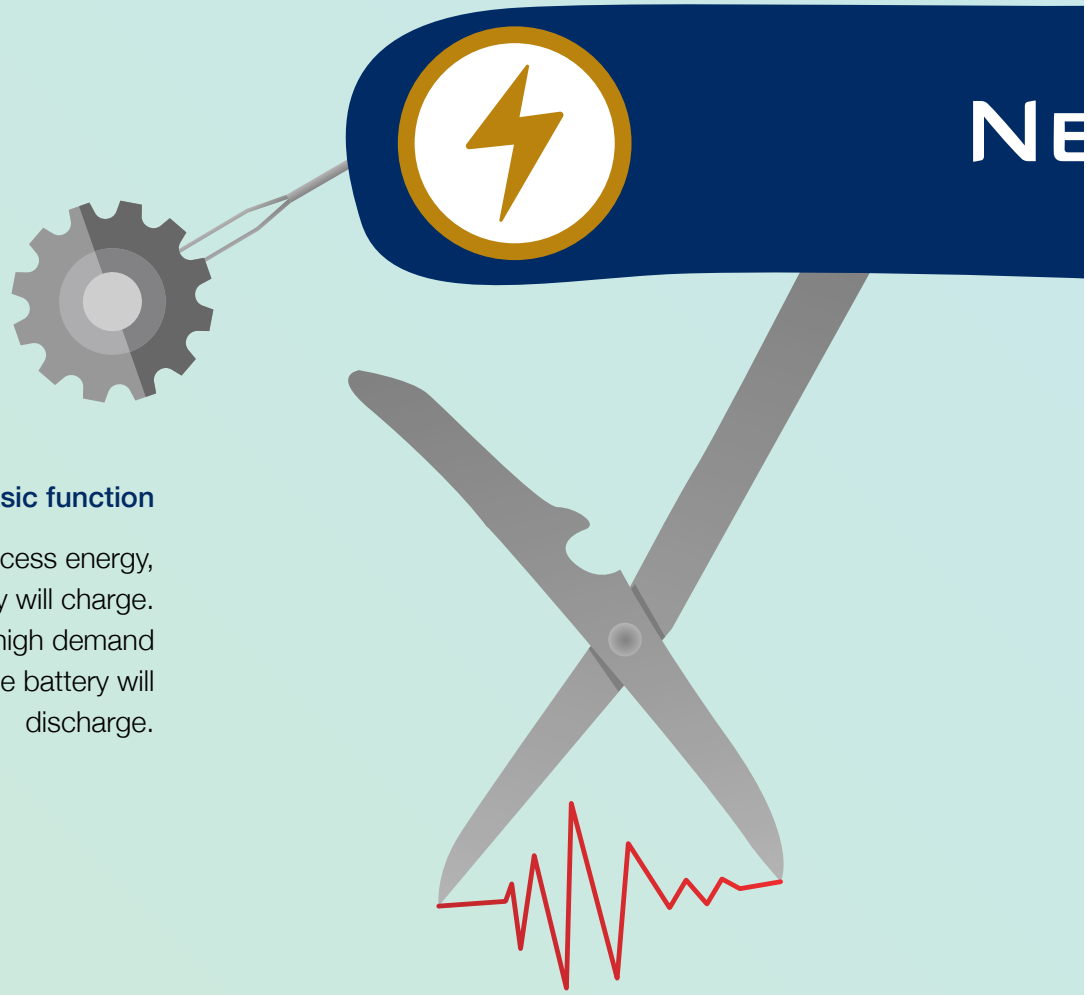
Battery brand to be determined



Inverters are made from galvanised steel, and may exist as one single 20ft container or a few outdoor cabinets on concrete slabs.

GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

WHAT CAN A BIG



NE

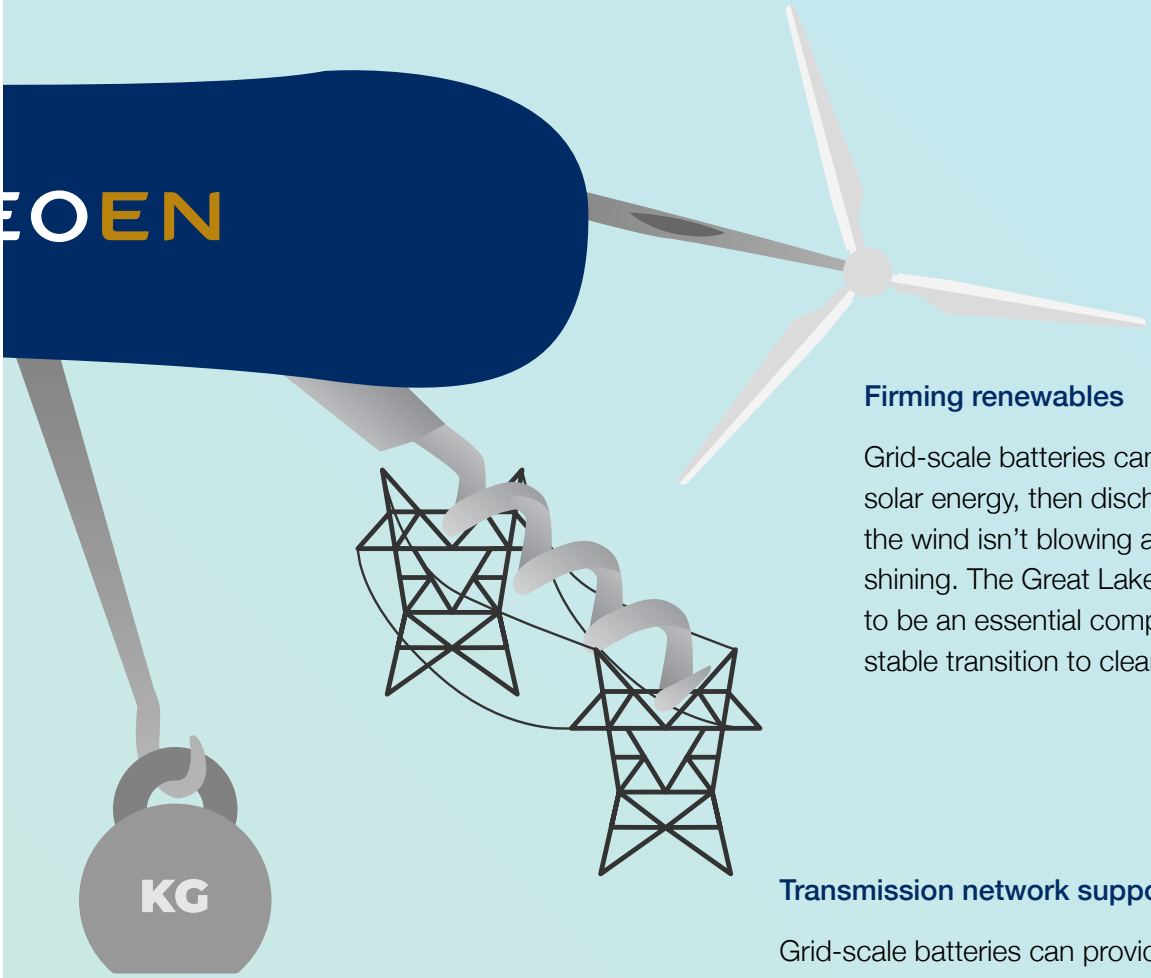
Basic function

When there is excess energy, the battery will charge. When there is high demand for energy, the battery will discharge.

Frequency support

To maintain the stability of the system, the grid requires frequency control services. The battery discharges electrical power into the network in response to frequency changes. The battery can lower the cost of these service markets which results in lower electricity prices for everyday consumers.

BATTERY DO?



Firming renewables

Grid-scale batteries can store wind and solar energy, then discharge it when the wind isn't blowing and the sun isn't shining. The Great Lakes Battery aims to be an essential component in the stable transition to clean electricity.

Inertia

As with vehicle suspension on an uneven road, inertia services are essential for stabilising the grid. The advanced power inverters associated with a big battery can emulate the inertia services that are currently provided by an ageing fleet of fossil fuel power plants. This service is currently being used at our Hornsdale Power Reserve.

Transmission network support

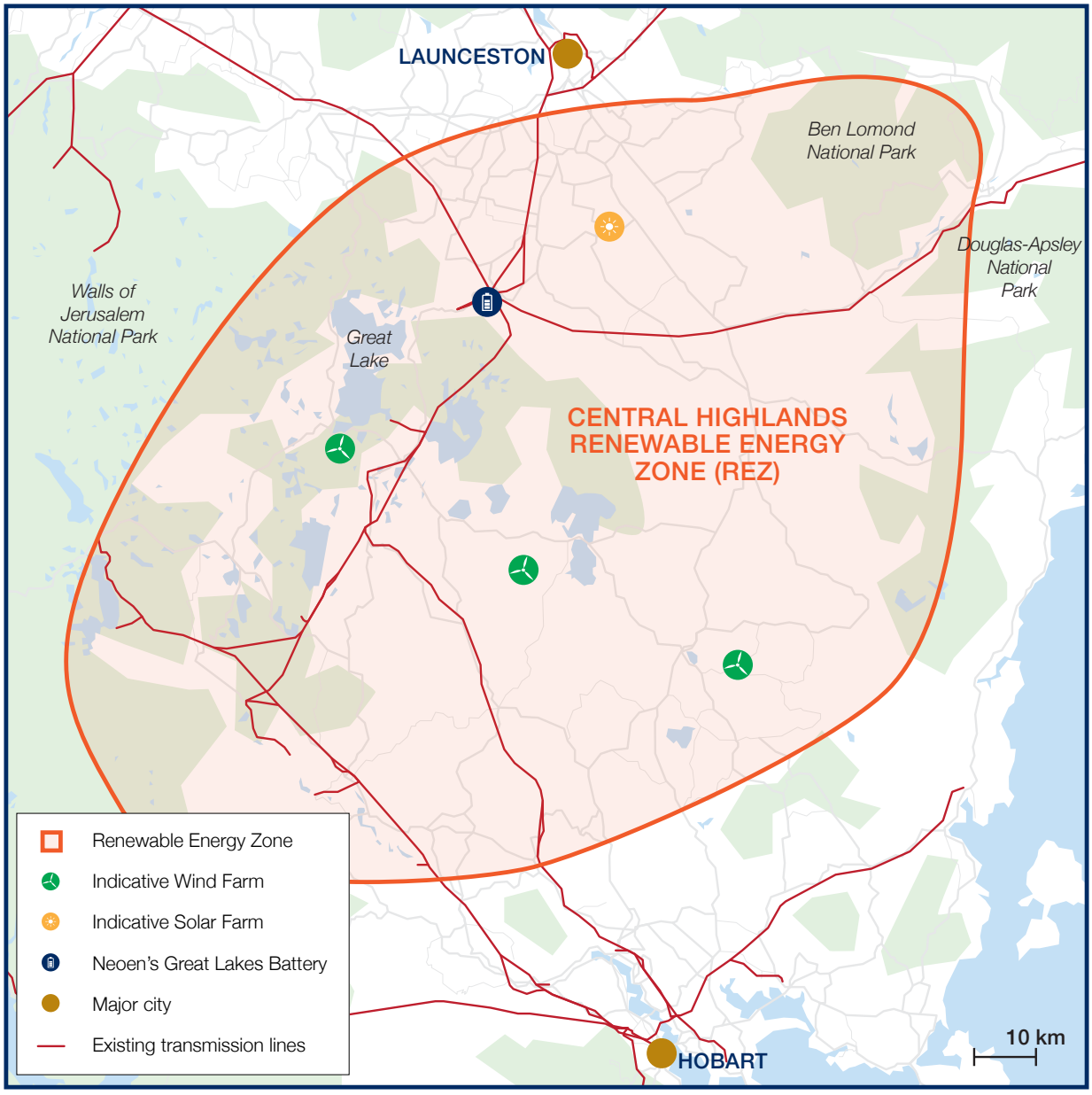
Grid-scale batteries can provide dynamic millisecond responses so existing transmission lines can operate at full capacity. Like adding another lane to a freeway, the battery can unlock additional capacity on existing transmission networks – saving customers millions of dollars in expensive transmission line upgrades.

GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS RENEWABLE ENERGY ZONE (REZ)

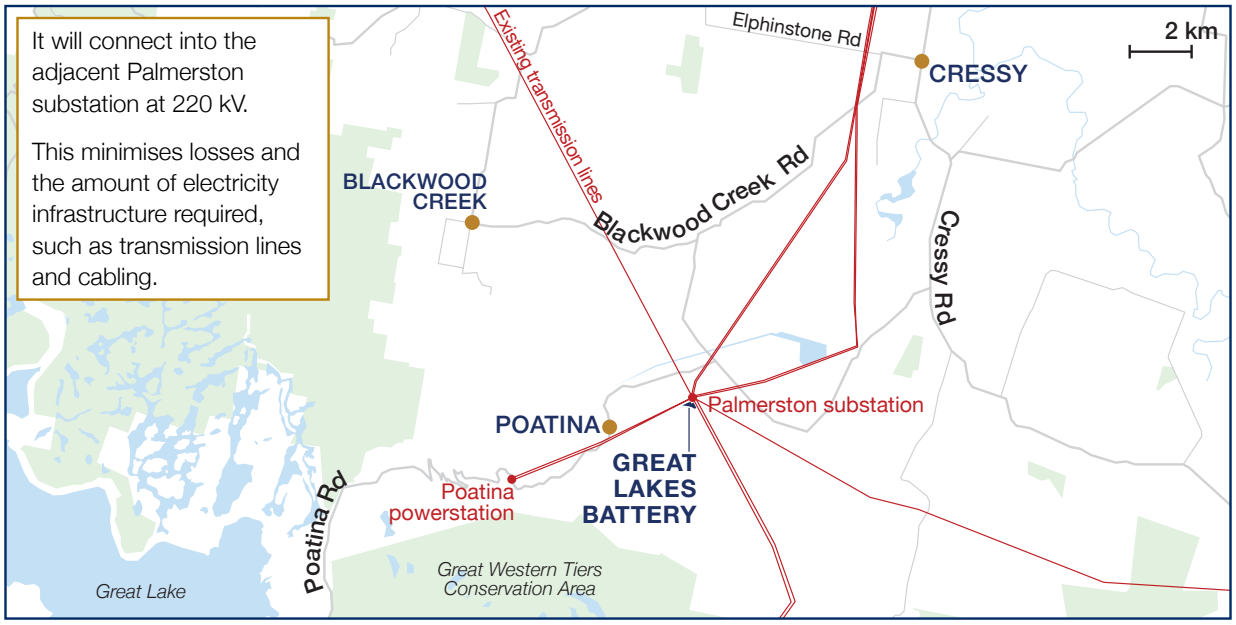
The TAS Government is in the early stages of planning a REZ in the Central Highlands region on the lands of the Lairmairrener, Tyerrernotepanner, Paredarerme, Tommeginne, Pyemmairrener people.

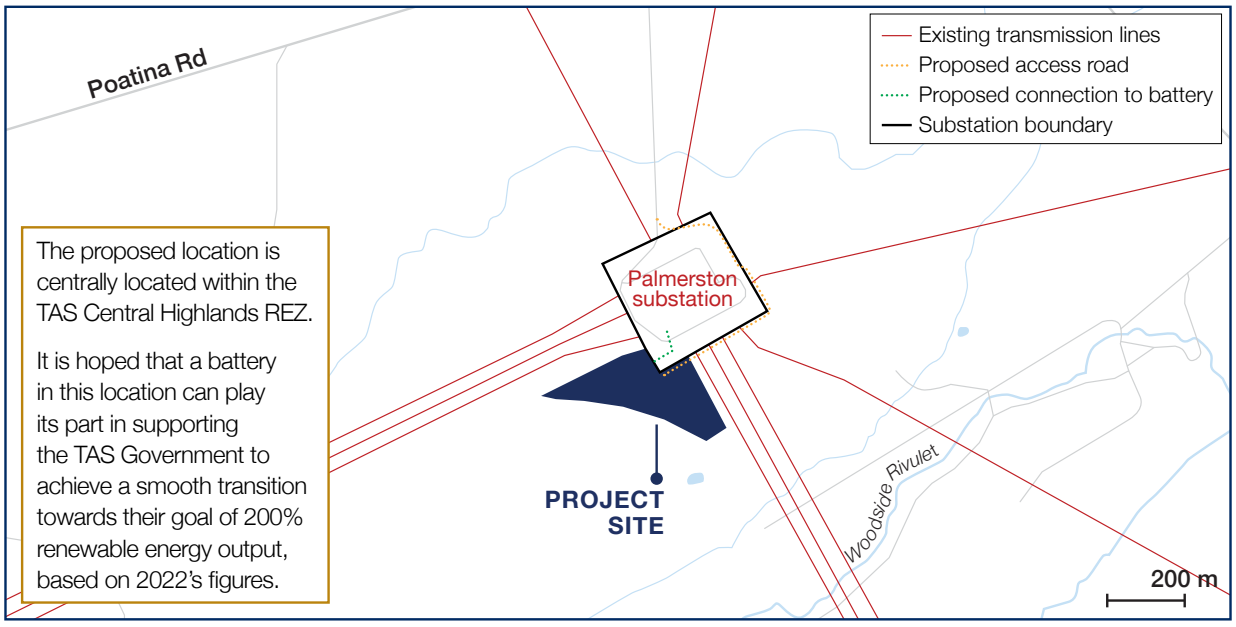
This REZ has strong network infrastructure, one of the highest capacity factors for new wind in the NEM (>50%), and quality wind resource in proximity to the existing transmission network.



CHOOSING THE SITE

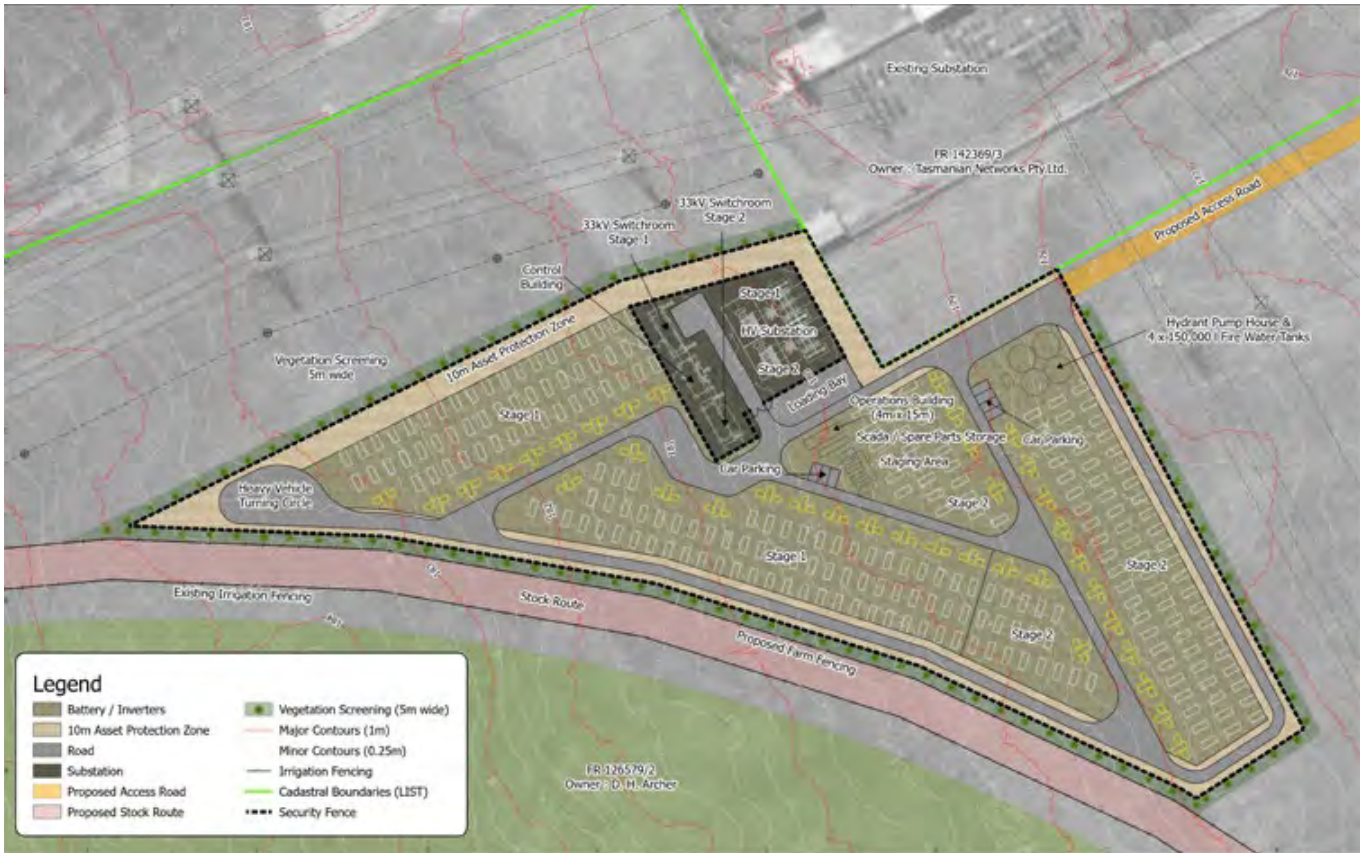
The Great Lakes Battery will be located approximately 2.5 km north-east of Poatina, a key part of the TAS electricity network, linked to multiple high voltage lines.





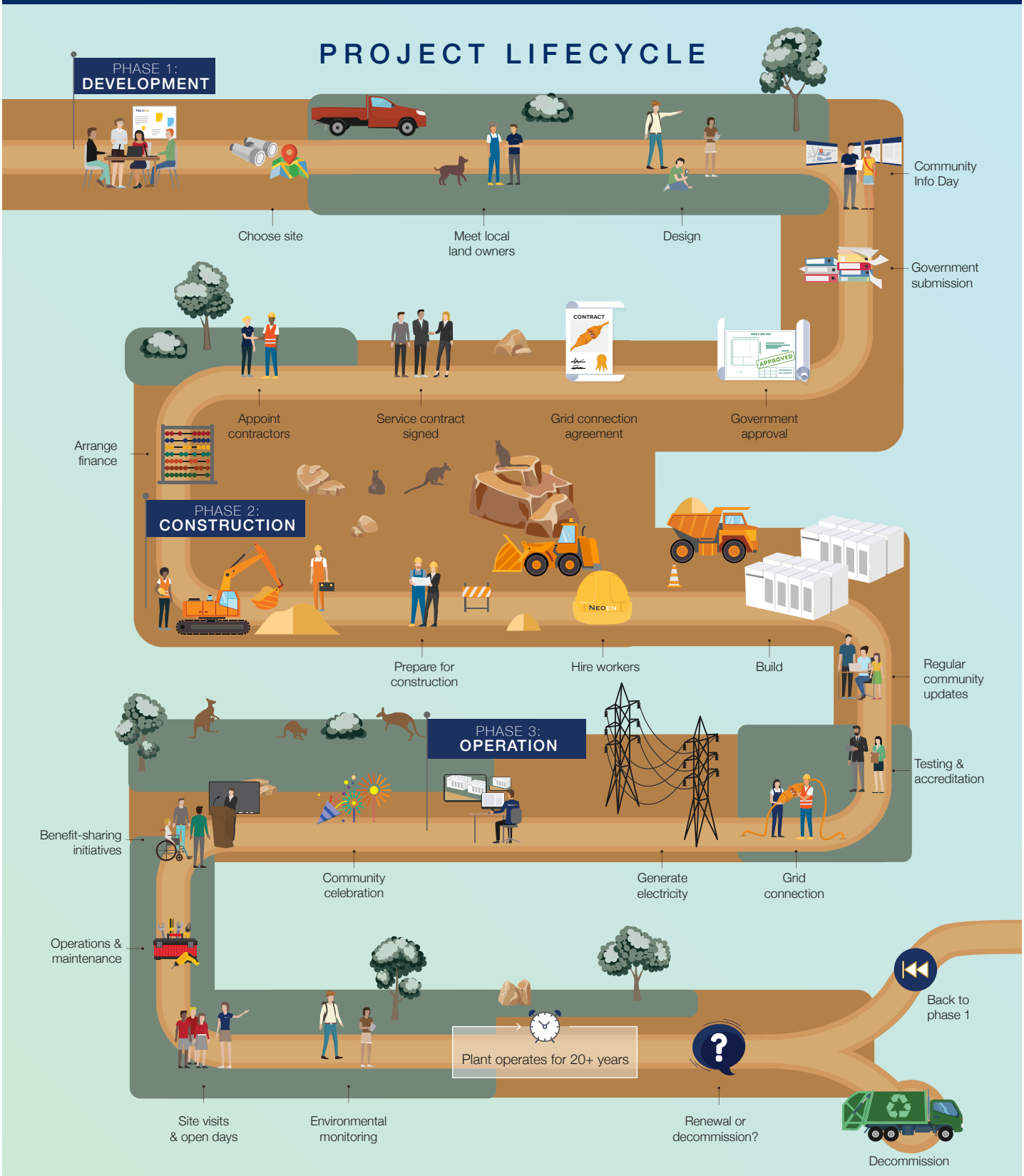
GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

SITE LAYOUT



3D MODEL

GREAT LAKES BATTERY



COMMUNITY BENEFIT SHARING

Ideas from our other projects:

Community benefit fund

The funds would be allocated to local community projects through a competitive annual grants process.

Educational resources

Develop educational resources for local schools to support learning about renewables and our future energy system.

Local tourism

Develop a local tourism initiative centred on batteries or renewable energy.

Tell us your ideas

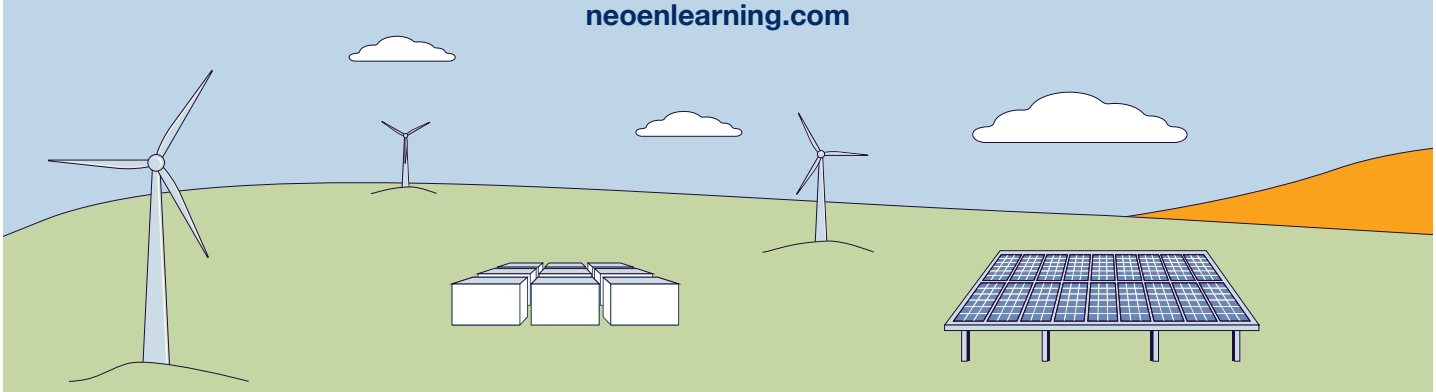
We'd like to hear your ideas on community benefits.
Link to survey at:
greatlakesbattery.com.au/benefits

NEOEN

Learning Hub

Take your students on a journey of discovery into the wonders of electricity and renewable energy

neoenlearning.com



GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

ABOUT STORAGE

Q1. What technology is being used for the project?
The Great Lakes Battery will utilise lithium-ion units and associated equipment from leading manufacturers. These manufacturers are selected through a separate competitive tender process.

The facility will be an orderly arrangement of battery cabinets, inverters and control systems including electrical and data cabling. The battery packs are enclosed in custom designed, dust and waterproof 'cabinets' made of steel. The cabinet colour is white or light coloured to assist with heat management and each cabinet has its own internal thermal management system.

Q2. How big will it be?
Once completed, the battery's power capacity will up to 280 MW (to be built in two separate stages, each 140 MW), covering around 4 hectares of land. It will be no higher than 2.5 meters.

Q3. What are the benefits of battery energy storage?
Tasmania has a very high level of hydro generation. Hydro generation (and its 'relative', pumped hydro, where water is pumped back uphill during times where renewables are generating more power than the market requires) is an example of longer-term storage that is suitable for storing energy and releasing it over days or weeks. However, hydro generators have a relatively slow 'ramping' time and are less suitable for providing rapid-response services to grid contingency events such as outages or cold snaps (with high demand created by heating), or rapid grid frequency adjustments. Battery storage, such as lithium-ion technology, fills these key short-term response roles.

These are some of the functions a grid-scale lithium-ion battery may be expected to perform:
- Network security services including Frequency Control Ancillary Services and Network Loading Control Ancillary Services
- System Restart Ancillary Services
- Arbitrage (spot market trading)
- Peak shaving
- Block/load shifting
- Renewable firming and smoothing.

The TAS Government is committed to renewable energy and has set ambitious goals with the Tasmania Renewable Energy Target. The Great Lakes Battery aims to support the effort of the TAS Government in achieving its renewable vision.

Q4. What is the life cycle of the Great Lakes Battery?
Current battery technology comes with an industry-leading 15-20 year warranty. The batteries still retain most of their capacity at this time, and will be able to operate beyond it depending on market conditions and other factors.

Q5. How is the battery reducing costs for consumers?
Battery storage can reduce costs for consumers in 3 ways:
- Supporting more wind and solar, which are now the cheapest forms of power
- Increasing competition in ancillary markets and pushing electricity prices down
- Helping to avoid blackouts and the associated costs.

Q6. What happens to the batteries when they reach the end of their life?
We make a commitment that all above-ground infrastructure is removed and the site rehabilitated when a project ceases to operate. After removal, most of the material in the batteries is reclaimed or recycled with over 60% recovered for re-use.

HEALTH & CULTURE

Q7. Are there any health risks?
The Great Lakes Battery is using similar technology to the batteries that are increasingly installed in homes, just on a larger scale. There are no known health risks associated with properly maintained large-scale battery installations.

Q8. Is the project reducing air quality?
Monitoring of dust levels during construction is a basic requirement of each project. Dust generating activities are assessed during windy conditions and are stopped and rescheduled where adequate control of dust generation cannot be achieved.

Visual observation of machinery is undertaken during site inspections as well as daily pre-start checks which ensure all machinery has appropriate emission control devices, is in good working order, and is maintained correctly.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

NOISE

Q9. What components make noise in a battery?

When the battery operates, there are a few components that can make noise. The noise may not be constant, but vary based on the temperature and how the battery is working. The times of highest noise are likely to be experienced during late summer afternoons when the battery requires most cooling, or during cold winter mornings when heating is required.

The components that typically make noise in a battery are:

- **Battery fans and the cooling/heating system:** noise is emitted from fans when they spin, predominantly during the hot summer months to keep the electronic components of the battery cool. Similarly, the cooling/heating system makes noise during summer and winter months. This cooling/heating system operates in a similar way to a household air-conditioning system and makes similar sounds to a household system.
- **Transformers:** The battery draws power from the transmission lines and also sends power to the transmission lines into the National Electricity Market (NEM) as required to support the network. The process of transferring electricity between the battery and the transmission lines requires a change in the voltage, from low (at the battery) to high (at the transmission lines). Transformers are responsible for the change in voltage. They can make a gentle humming sound. Large transformers use fans to cool as well, which generates noise.
- **Inverters:** Inverters are responsible for converting direct current (DC) into alternating current (AC), which is utilised by the transmission lines. Inverters used for a battery are very similar to inverters installed as part of a domestic rooftop solar installation, converting the DC power produced by solar panels to AC power injected into the electricity grid. The sound made by battery inverters is similar to the sound made by a household solar inverter.

Q10. What noise limits are there?

The noise limit at night-time is 35 decibels (dB) at a neighbouring dwelling.

To provide an indication of how noisy different sound levels are, Neoen have included a comparison table of typical sound levels of different sources as published by Safe Work Australia[1]. A 30 dB sound level is equivalent to whispering, while 40 dB is equivalent to quiet radio music.

Sound Source	Typical Sound Level (dB)
Hearing threshold	0
Whispering	30
Quiet radio music	40
Normal conversation	60
Loud conversation	70
Kerbside heavy traffic	80
Front-end loader	85
Lawn mower	90
Sheet metal workshop	100
Chainsaw	110
Rock drill	120
Rivet hammer	130
Jet engine at 30 m	140

Table 1 – Typical sound levels for various sound sources

Q11. What mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce battery noise?

There are a number of things that can be done to mitigate noise, including:

- Battery design: battery manufacturers are continuously improving the battery technology to make their components quieter in their operation.
- Screening: sometimes screening measures may be employed surrounding the battery as required. Screening can include vegetation screening or a noise wall.
- Placement within large buildings: very large buildings are a possible alternative to outside ingress protection (IP) rated cabinet type enclosures for housing big batteries. This approach may be suitable or unsuitable for a given battery site depending on the battery size, location, fire hazard risk assessment and visual impact.

Q12. What work do we do to understand the impacts?

Neoen is undertaking a number of activities to better understand noise impacts, including:

- Working with battery manufacturers on their battery designs and layouts to minimise noise.
- Studies with independent noise consultants for each battery site during development.
- Monitoring of operating projects to ensure that we meet our obligations.

1 Safe Work Australia – Noise: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/hazards/noise

GREAT LAKES
BATTERY

greatlakesbattery.com.au

Lachlan McLeod, Project Manager

contact@greatlakesbattery.com.au

1800 966 223

Healthy Country Services and Consulting

79 Castra Road

Ulverstone

Tasmania

7315

12/07/2023

Lauchlan McCleod

Neoen Battery Project, Poatina

Dear Lachlan

Thankyou for the opportunity to meet onsite with you at Poatina.

Having now visited and walked over the site of the proposed battery project, I am of the opinion that the project, as discussed, poses no immediate threat to known cultural heritage values.

A brief overview of our visit and discussions:

It is noted that Neoen have engaged AHT, where they reviewed the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report. Their response is below:

- *"AHT acknowledge the findings and recommendations of the assessment. For the purposes of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 the report conforms to the assessment standards outlines in the Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures. All works should proceed in accordance with the recommendations made within the report."*

The site is in the immediate vicinity of existing energy infrastructure and is situated on 'higher' ground that seems a logical location as far as threats from flooding and or other natural occurrences which may be detrimental to the planned infrastructure, waterways, and other natural values.

There is no apparent native flora and fauna, or known habitat, occurring within the boundaries of the proposed project area.

It is noted that Neoen plan to include native vegetation in the landscaping of the immediate area around the project. Some of the included species include:

- Bursaria spinosa
- Blue Flax Lily, Tasman Flax lily
- Diplarrena moraea (Butterfly Flag, White Iris, Labill)

It is noted within communications with Neoen that future discussions are intended and appropriate around how the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community may benefit from this project moving forward, in collaboration and/or partnership with Neoen, as a positive outcome.

Thankyou for the opportunity to engage directly with Neoen, we look forward to working with you throughout the stages of this and other future developments as appropriate.

Kind regards,

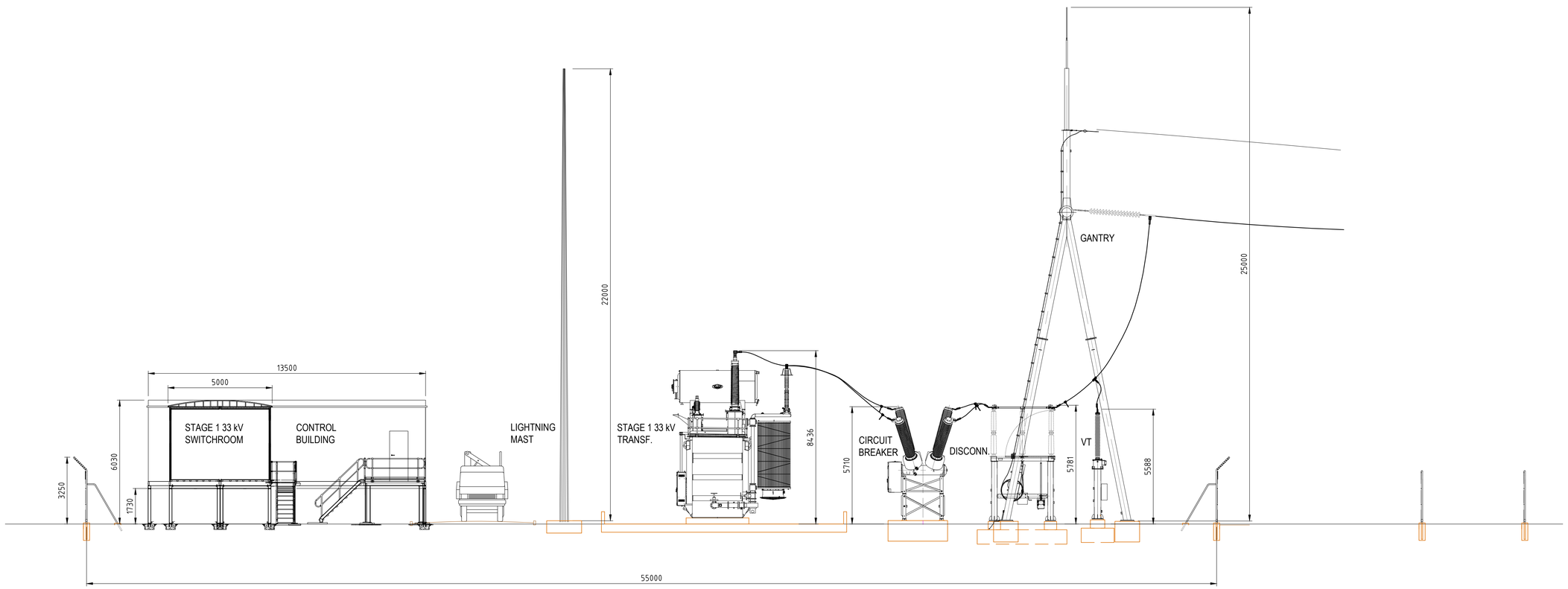
Lyndon O'Neil

Ulverstone, Tasmania

0408386347

Healthy Country Services and Consulting

healthycountryservices@outlook.com



SWITCHYARD ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100

SCALE 1:100

ENTURA IS A BUSINESS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION ABN 48 072 377 158

ALTERATIONS	REFERENCES		
		DRAWN	GJS
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		APPROVED	
		DATE	
		CLIENT APP'D	
		DATE	

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Ph: 03 6245 4500
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CLIENT: NEOEN ENGAGEMENT No: E310529

TITLE: NEOEN - PALMERSTON SUBSTATION
140MW - BESS
STAGE 1
SWITCHYARD ELEVATION

SCALE: 1:100
SIZE: A1
DRG No: E310529
SHT: 006
REV: X1

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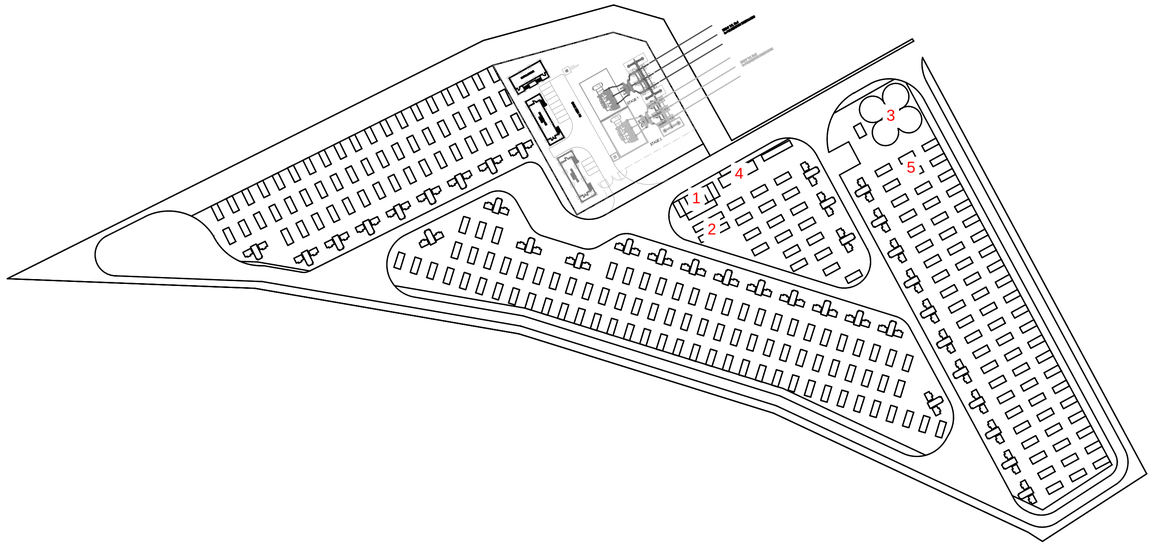
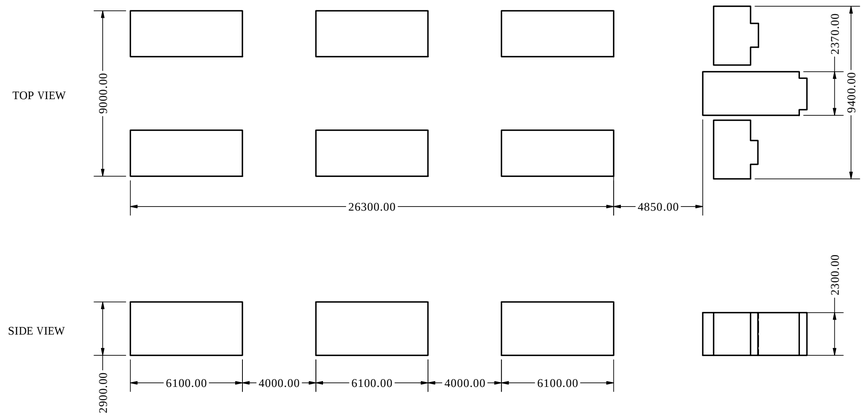
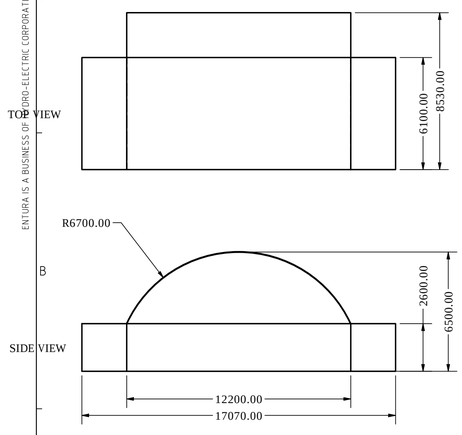


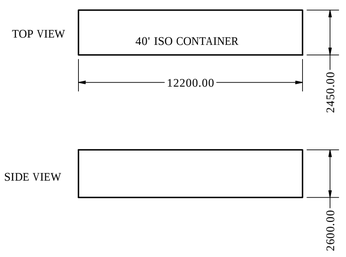
BATTERY CONTAINERS AND PCU [5]



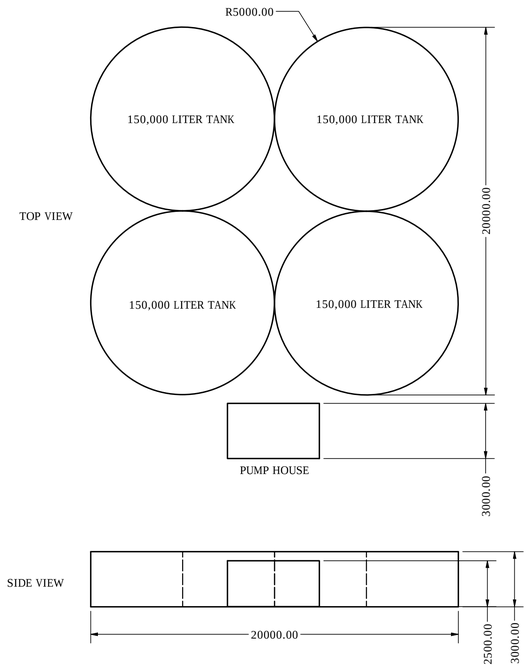
STAGING AREA [1]



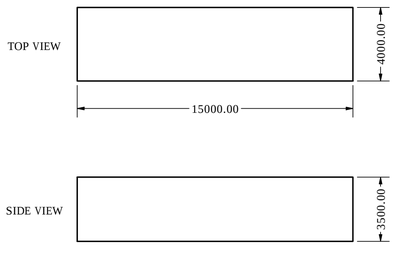
SHIPPING CONTAINER [2]



FIRE FIGHTING WATER TANKS [3]



O&M BUILDING [4]



GENERAL NOTES:

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT IS A CONCEPT ONLY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FINAL DESIGN

ELEVATIONS AND DIMENTIONS PROVIDED ARE TYPCAL BASED ON SIMILAR PROJECTS AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FINAL DESIGN

ALTERATIONS

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CLIENT: NEOEN
ENGAGEMENT No: E310529
TITLE: NEOEN - PALMERSTON SUBSTATION
BESS GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE ELEVATIONS
SCALE: NTS
SIZE: A1
DRG No: E310529
SHT:
REV: X1

FILENAME: P:\PROJECT\CONSULTDM\E310XXX\E3105XX\E310529\DESIGN DRAWINGS\E310529-003.DWG

5m WIDE TASNETWORKS ACCESS ZONE

10m WIDE BUFFER ZONE

CONTROL BUILDING

13500

5000

8000

15000

10000

5000

STAGE 1
33kV SWITCHROOM

STAGE 2
33kV SWITCHROOM

4000

13500

65038

22m High LIGHTNING MAST

6m WIDE ROAD

R7585

R7585

TRANSF

10000

4500

4000

1500

4000

DISCONNECTOR

GANTRY

CT/VT

NOTE:
CIRCUIT BREAKER & ISOLTAORS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED. SUBJECT TO FINAL DESIGN & SWER CONFIRMATION

68

STAGE 1

7.8m High FIREWALL

STAGE 2

9185

38000

11603

55000

10m WIDE BUFFER ZONE

5m WIDE TASNETWORKS ACCESS ZONE

220kV T/L No.1
to PALMERSTON SUBSTATION

220kV T/L No.2
to PALMERSTON SUBSTATION

4.0m WIDE ACCESS ROAD

4 2 0 4 8 12m
SCALE 1:200

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A B C D E

ALTERATIONS

NO PART OF THIS DRAWING MAY BE REPRODUCED, STORED IN A RETRIEVAL SYSTEM OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM, OR BY ANY MEANS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR PERMISSION OF ENTURA.

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CLIENT: NEOEN ENGAGEMENT No: E310529

TITLE: NEOEN - PALMERSTON SUBSTATION
140MW - BESS
220/33kV SWITCHYARD - STAGE 1
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

SCALE 1:200

SIZE A1

DRG No: E310529 SHT 003 REV X1

FILENAME: P:\PROJECT\CONSULTDM\E310XXX\E3105XX\E310529\DESIGN DRAWINGS\E310529-003.DWG

PLANTING KEY:

Bursaria spinosa
Prickly Box
Refer to Planting Zone 01 Schedule

Viburnum odoratissium Hedging
Sweet Viburnum Hedging
Refer to Planting Zone 02 Schedule

PLANTING ZONES SCHEDULE

Planting Zone 01

GB1 North-West / Southern Planting Buffer

2 Groundcovers/ 1m²

GB1 Groundcover Planting Distribution
- 2 Groundcovers / 1m²

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	POT SIZE	Height	Spread	% / Number
SHRUBS					
Bursaria spinosa	Prickly box	Tubestock	4m	4m	270
GROUNDCOVERS/GRASSES					
Dianella tasmanica	Tasmanian Flax Lily	Tubestock	1m	0.8m	50%
Diplarrena moraea	White Flag iris	Tubestock	0.8m	0.5m	50%

Planting Zone 02

GB2 Eastern Planting Buffer

2 Groundcovers/ 1m²

GB1 Groundcover Planting Distribution
- 2 Groundcovers / 1m²

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	POT SIZE	Height	Spread	% / Number
SHRUBS					
Viburnum odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum 'Dense Fence'	Tubestock	3.5m	2m	200
GROUNDCOVERS/GRASSES					
Dianella tasmanica	Tasmanian Flax Lily	Tubestock	1m	0.8m	50%
Diplarrena moraea	White Flag iris	Tubestock	0.8m	0.5m	50%

inspiring place
210 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000
ph (03) 6231 1818 email: jerrydegryse@inspiringplace.com.au

REV	AMENDMENTS	DATE

This drawing must be read in conjunction with other construction documents including the project specifications and any instructions issued during the course of the contract. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before commencement of works. Do not scale off drawings.

ISSUED FOR APPROVAL

Project.
Palmerston Big Battery Landscape

Client
PREPARED FOR NEOEN

Address
Palmerston Sub Station, Poatina, TAS, 7302

Drawing No. **DA101**

Title **PLANTING PLAN**

Project No.	Drawn	Date Printed
22-33	AH/SA	19/06/2023
North	Approved AH	Scale 1:2000@A3
	Revision.	Stage **PLANNING APPROVAL**

NEOEN

21 August 2023

Mr Paul Godier
Senior Planner, Northern Midlands Council
planning@nmc.tas.gov.au

Re: Additional Information Required for Planning Application PLN-23-0134 - Great Lakes Battery Project at 4740 Poatina Road, Cressy

This letter is responding to the Northern Midlands Council's S54 dated 16 August 2023.

1) Clause 6.0 Application Requirements

Separate pdfs of each of the below requested figures are attached to the email that this letter has been sent via. These attachments have each been provided at a resolution and scale suitable for A3 size. Figure 15 has been amended with annotations that identify various structures and building heights.

- Figure 9: General layout of the Great Lakes Battery
  - Please also see an additional pdf attached titled "E310529-003", showing dimensions of equipment and buildings/structures within the HV substation area.
- Figure 10: 3D model of the layout;
- Figure 12: Vegetation screening around the Project site;
- Figure 15: Elevation drawing showing gantry height.

2) Clause 6.1.3 (c) Buildings

Figure 15 (elevation drawing) from the supporting report has been attached to the email that this letter has been sent via. Figure 15 now includes:

- A reasonable scale showing elevations, dimensions, height and location for each building/structures proposed. Please note an additional pdf has been attached titled "E310529-003", showing dimensions of equipment and buildings/structures within the HV substation area.

Neoen can confirm that the site plan (Figure 9) shows the correct location of each building. To avoid confusion, please find a revised Figure 10 image attached to the email this letter has been sent via. This revised version of Figure 10 should resemble the layout provided in Figure 9. If discrepancies remain between the two figures, please refer to Figure 9.

Neoen can also confirm that a purpose-built galvanised wire fence with an anti-climb top (such as barbed wire) will surround the battery site, leaving enough room for all construction and operation activities. The security fences and gates will comply with AS1725. The fences will be of galvanized chain wire, man proof design extending at least 2700mm above external ground level, with top and bottom rails. The Development Application indicates an approximate fence height of 2800mm and we can confirm the fence height will extend at least 2700mm above external ground level. The fence will include a section at the top, canted out, containing strands of barbed wire or razor wire.

3) Lease area

Neoen can confirm that the spatial extent of the lease area (being the actual "leased premises" of the lease over which exclusive/quiet possession will be held) is appoximately alligned (i.e. slight changes to

this area may occur during detailed design) with the shaded yellow area of the battery site as shown in the Great Lakes Battery Site and Access Plan. No other area will be leased from any other party.

Neoen can confirm that the intention is to secure a proposed Right of Way (being a type of easement which will be included in the terms of the above lease entered into with the Archers) across the proposed access (green area), in order to provide long-term access to the yellow leased premises. If, under any circumstances, a Right of Way cannot be granted, then Neoen will seek to modify any access license to guarantee long-term access.

Please find an amended Bushfire Exemption Report prepared by RMCG that acknowledges that the lease area has been considered in their assessment of the C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.

4) Flood Prone Areas Hazard Code

Neoen's response to the Flood-Prone Areas Hazards Code in the State Planning Provisions is below. Neoen can also confirm that all buildings/structures will be raised to meet the recommendations of the flood risk assessment provided in Attachment 12 of the supporting report.

C12.0 Flood-Prone Areas Hazard Code

- C12.5 Use Standards
    - C12.5.1 Uses within a flood-prone hazard area, Performance Criteria P1.1
        - To reduce the risk from flood on the Great Lakes Battery site, the main buildings and structures, including habitable rooms, will be raised above the estimated flood levels of 0.1– 0.2 m for 1% Annual Exceedance Probability events plus a freeboard (e.g. ~ 0.5 m) as recommended in the WMA Water Flood Risk Assessment (Attachment 12). This will ensure that the requirements of P1.1 are met.
    - C12.5.1 Uses within a flood-prone hazard area, Performance Criteria P1.2
        - To reduce the risk from flood on the Great Lakes Battery site, the main buildings and structures will be raised above the estimated flood levels of 0.1– 0.2 m for 1% Annual Exceedance Probability events plus a freeboard (e.g. ~ 0.5 m) as recommended in the WMA Water Flood Risk Assessment (Attachment 12). The ultimate level of the site will be determined during the detailed engineering design stage and will take the flood risk assessment requirements into account, ensuring that the use can achieve a tolerable level of risk as required by P1.2.
- C12.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works
    - C12.6.1 Buildings and works within a flood-prone hazard area, Performance Criteria P1.1 and Performance Criteria P1.2
        - To reduce the risk from flood on the Great Lakes Battery site, the main buildings and structures will be raised above the estimated flood levels of 0.1– 0.2 m for 1% Annual Exceedance Probability events plus a freeboard (e.g. 0.5 m) as recommended in the WMA Water Flood Risk Assessment (Attachment 12). The ultimate level of the site will be determined during the detailed engineering design stage and will take the flood risk assessment requirements into account. The final engineering design will include civil works that ensure site drainage will not increase the flood risk to adjacent land. This may require the installation of diversion drains around the battery site to the south away from the Palmerston substation.
        - The above measures will ensure that C12.6.1 Performance Criteria P1.1 and P1.2 are met.

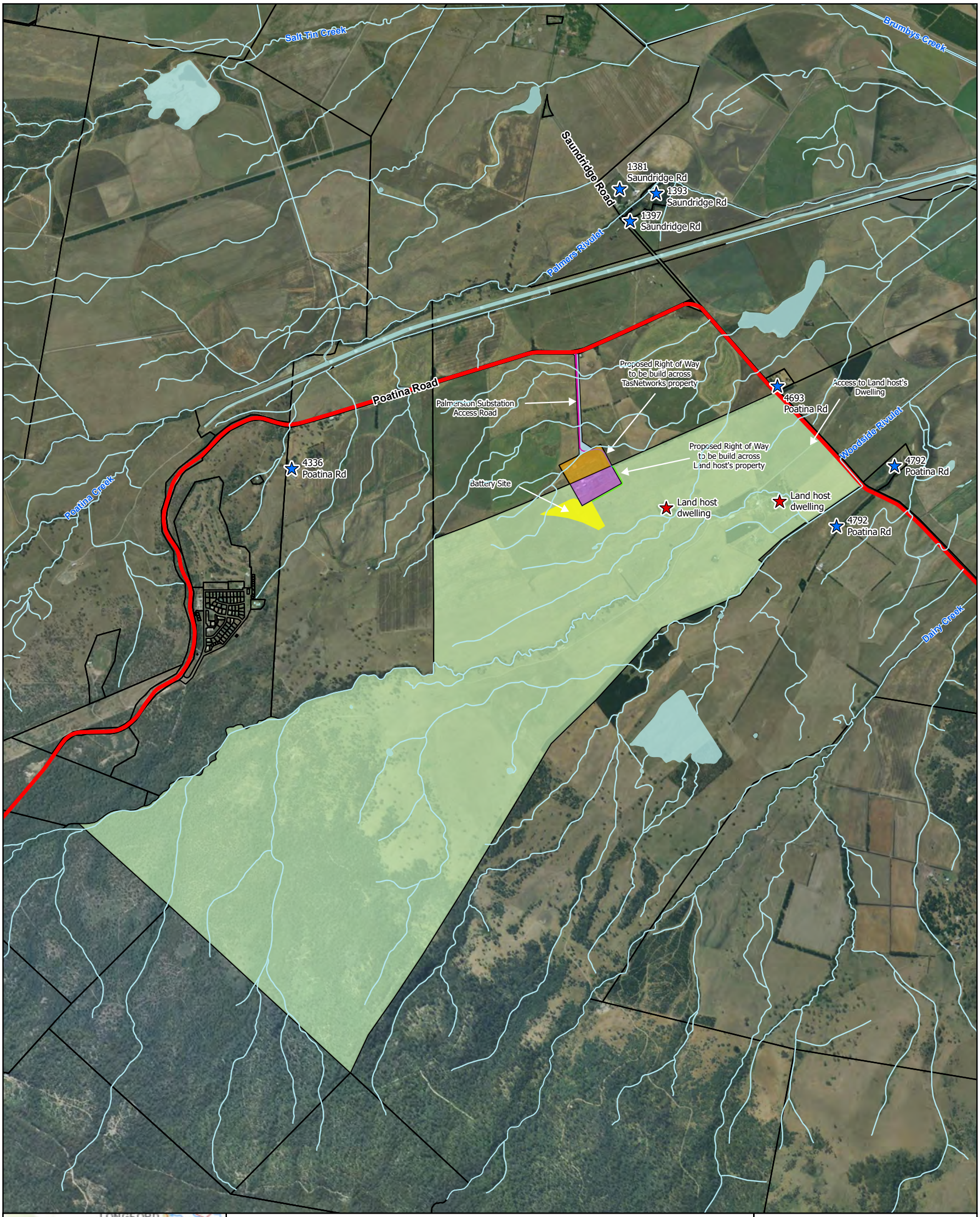
5) Additional information supplied.

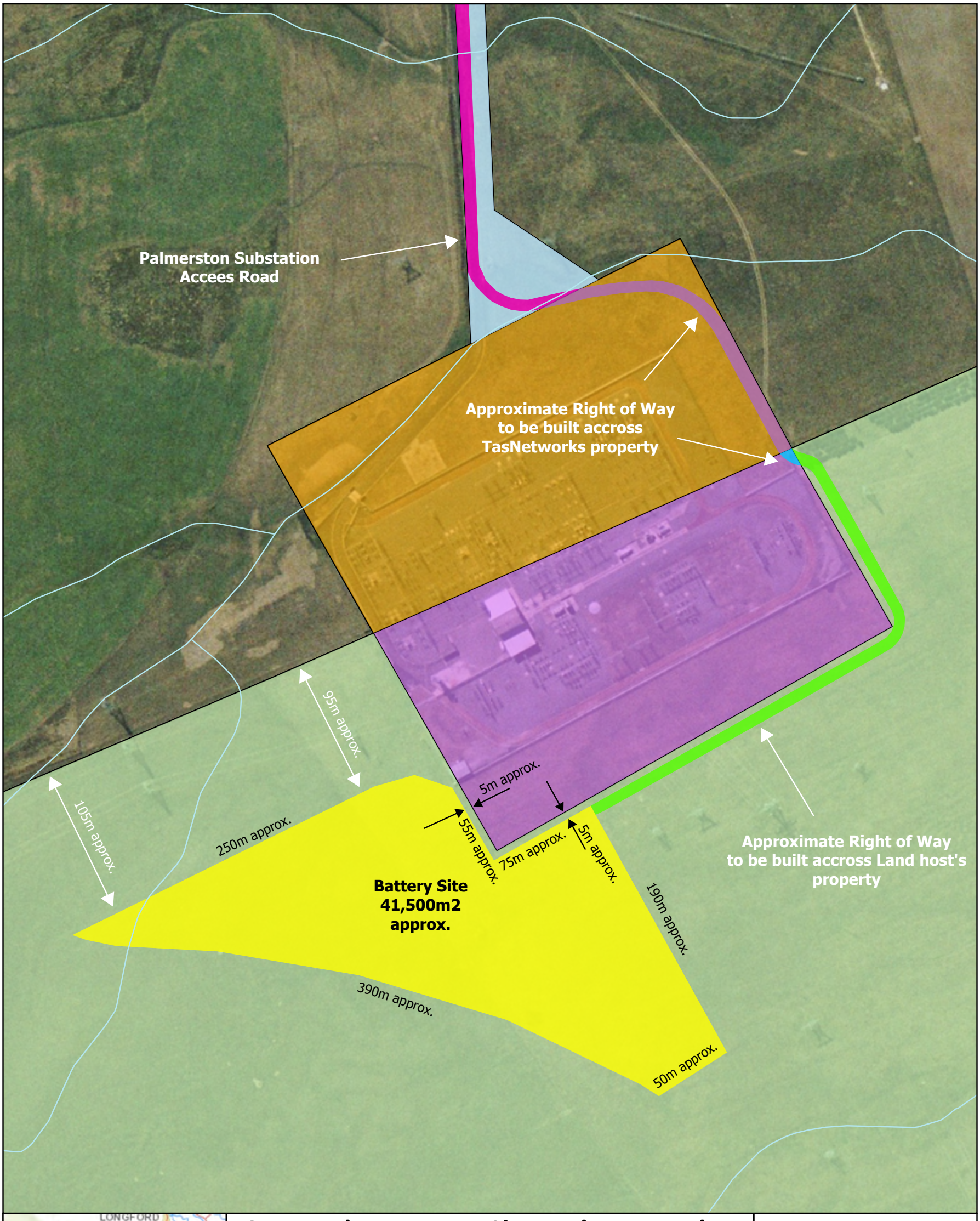
- Updated Application form with recommended edits
- Updated Site Access Plans
- Neoen can confirm that the HV substation will contain an oil/water separation system (see 3.1 of DA), as well as the power transformers being located within an oil catch pit – the details of which will be determined in the detailed design stage.
- Section 4.2.2. of the DA states that the management and mitigation of construction noise emissions will be addressed and formalised in the Project's Construction Environmental Management Plan and via contractual obligations.

Kind regards,

Lachlan McLeod
Project Manager
0400 518 508
lachlan.mcleod@neoen.com

NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
ACN 160 905 706
Level 1/53 Salamanca Pl, Battery Point TAS 7004


Salt Tin Creek
Brumbys Creek
Saundridge Road
1381 Saundridge Rd
1393 Saundridge Rd
1397 Saundridge Rd
Palmers Rivulet
Poatina Road
Proposed Right of Way to be build across TasNetworks property
Palmerston Substation Access Road
Access to Land host's Dwelling
4693 Poatina Rd
Woodside Rivulet
4792 Poatina Rd
Proposed Right of Way to be build across Land host's property
Battery Site
Land host dwelling
Land host dwelling
4792 Poatina Rd
4336 Poatina Rd
Poatina Creek
Dairy Creek
LONGFORD
Cressy
WESTERN
Great Lakes Battery Overview Site Plan
Legend
Land host dwelling
Neighbouring dwelling
Battery Site - estimated boundary of lease area (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 41500 m2)
Approximate Right of Way via Land host's land (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 3000 m2)
Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 1, Area ~ 1800 m2)
Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 2, Area ~ 6000 m2)
Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 3, Area ~ 100 m2)
Palmerston Substation Existing Access Road Title (Volume: 142369, Folio: 2, Area ~ 15965.6 m2)
Palmerston Substation Title - South (Volume: 142369, Folio: 3, Area ~ 46451.9 m2)
Palmerston Substation Title - North (Volume: 142369, Folio: 1, Area ~ 46618.4 m2)
Woodside - 4740 Poatina Rd, Cressy TAS 7302 (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 7529518.9 m2)
Cadastral Parcels
Water Bodies
Waterways
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
N
ESK SPATIAL
Date : 14th August 2023
Scale: 1:25,000 when printed at A3
0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres
v2.0



Great Lakes Battery Site and Access Plan

Legend

- Waterways
- Battery Site - estimated boundary of lease area (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 41500 m2)
- Approximate Right of Way via Land Host's land (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 3000 m2)
- Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 1, Area ~ 1800 m2)
- Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 2, Area ~ 6000 m2)
- Approximate Right of Way via TasNetworks land (Volume: 142369, Folio: 3, Area ~ 100 m2)
- Palmerston Substation Existing Access Road Title (Volume: 142369, Folio: 2, Area ~ 15965.6 m2)
- Palmerston Substation Title - South (Volume: 142369, Folio: 3, Area ~ 46451.9 m2)
- Palmerston Substation Title - North (Volume: 142369, Folio: 1, Area ~ 46618.4 m2)
- Woodside - 4740 Poatina Rd, Cressy TAS 7302 (Volume: 126579, Folio: 2, Area ~ 7529518.9 m2)
- Cadastral Parcels

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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ESK SPATIAL

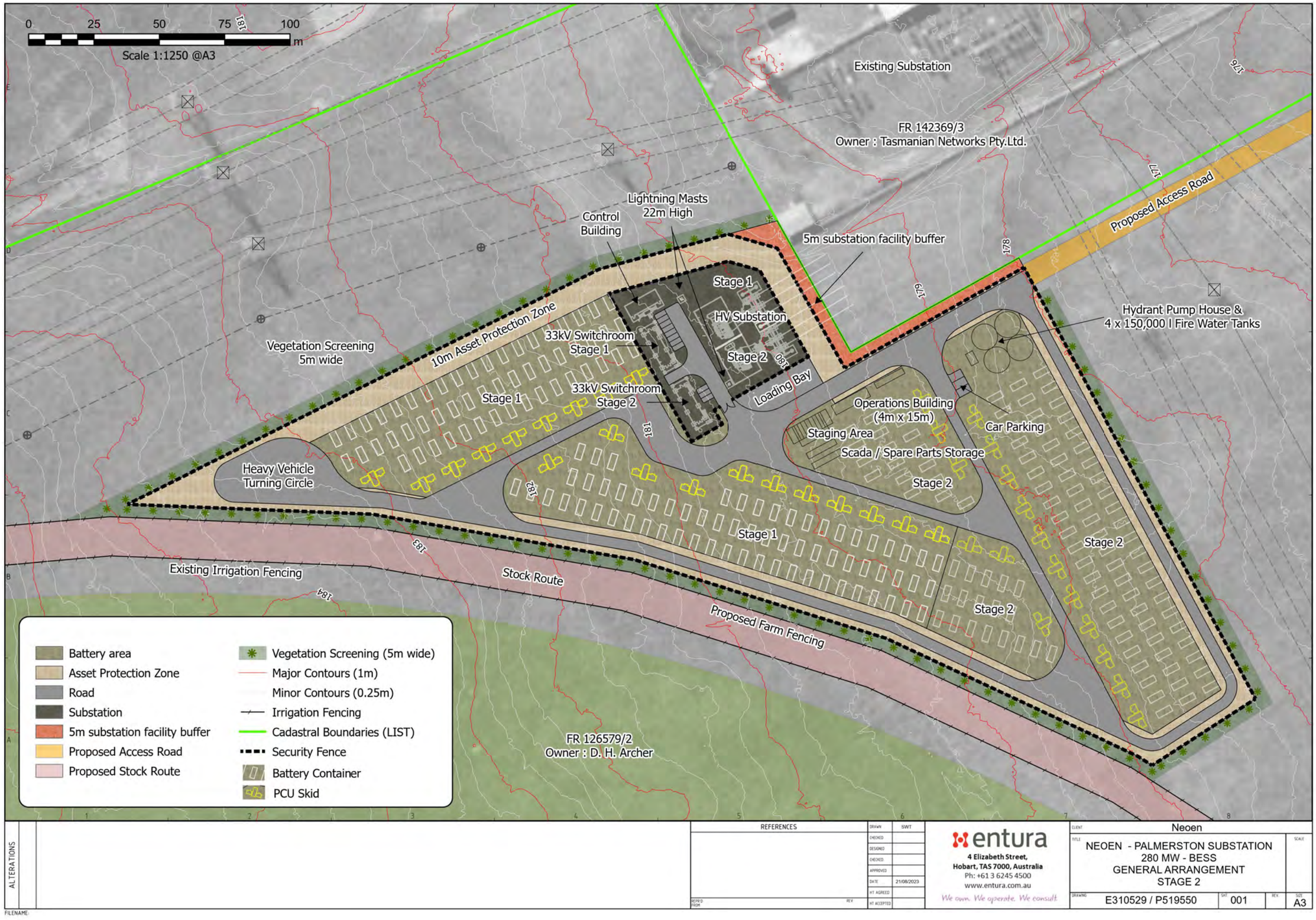
Date : 14th August 2023

Scale: 1:2,500 when printed at A3

0 25 50 75 100

Metres

v1.0


0 25 50 75 100 m
Scale 1:1250 @A3
Existing Substation
FR 142369/3
Owner : Tasmanian Networks Pty.Ltd.
Proposed Access Road
Lightning Masts
22m High
Control
Building
5m substation facility buffer
Stage 1
HV Substation
Stage 2
Hydrant Pump House &
4 x 150,000 l Fire Water Tanks
Vegetation Screening
5m wide
10m Asset Protection Zone
33kV Switchroom
Stage 1
33kV Switchroom
Stage 2
Loading Bay
Operations Building
(4m x 15m)
Staging Area
Car Parking
Scada / Spare Parts Storage
Heavy Vehicle
Turning Circle
Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 2
Existing Irrigation Fencing
Stock Route
Proposed Farm Fencing
FR 126579/2
Owner : D. H. Archer
Battery area
Asset Protection Zone
Road
Substation
5m substation facility buffer
Proposed Access Road
Proposed Stock Route
Vegetation Screening (5m wide)
Major Contours (1m)
Minor Contours (0.25m)
Irrigation Fencing
Cadastral Boundaries (LIST)
Security Fence
Battery Container
PCU Skid
ALTERATIONS
REFERENCES
DRAWN SWT
CHECKED
DESIGNED
CHECKED
APPROVED
DATE 21/08/2023
MT AGREED
MT ACCEPTED
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4 Elizabeth Street,
Hobart, TAS 7000, Australia
Ph: +61 3 6245 4500
www.entura.com.au
We own. We operate. We consult.
CLIENT Neoen
TITLE NEOEN - PALMERSTON SUBSTATION
280 MW - BESS
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
STAGE 2
SCALE
DRAWING E310529 / P519550
SHT 001
REV
SIZE A3
FILENAME:

Northern Tasmania

sports facility plan | 2023

recreation
open space
and sport
specialists

This report has been prepared by:

ROSS Planning Pty Ltd
ABN 32 508 029 959
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Wynnum QLD 4178

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Document Control:

VERSION	DATE	DOCUMENT ISSUE	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	RECIPIENT
1	29.11.22	Draft Report	CP, HC	DC	CP
2	14.03.23	Revised Draft Plan	CP, HC	DC	CP
3	20.04.23	Final Draft Plan	CP, HC	DC	CP
4	25.06.23	Final Plan	CP, HC	DC	CP

Contents

Executive summary

Sport and active recreation activities play a major role in contributing to the Northern Tasmanian community's strong sense of wellbeing. The sporting networks are not limited by Local Government Area (LGA) and operate across all five LGA's within the Study Area, as well as servicing the broader region. With the community also hosting major sporting events at many of the existing facilities, it is important that each of the five Local Governments can plan for the future through a consolidated plan.

Sporting facilities play an important role in supporting happy, healthy, thriving, connected and engaged communities.

While sport and active recreation can include a range of informal and formal activities, this Plan addresses planning and provision of formal sport and active recreation facilities.

Future directions have been informed by:

- ☐ assessment of current facility supply
- ☐ assessment of existing facility usage
- ☐ consideration of facility catchments and forecast population changes
- ☐ review of engagement outcomes
- ☐ analysis of trends
- ☐ analysis of demand, opportunities and constraints.

The Sports Facility Plan presents future directions underpinned by the following guiding principles:

- ☐ collaboration
- ☐ sustainable
- ☐ adaptable
- ☐ efficient
- ☐ diverse.

Overall, the sport and active recreation network is well provided for and in reasonable condition. There are key sports that are at capacity, only to be exasperated by future population growth as well as growth in the sport. The future directions identified aim to address this by identifying a number of additional facilities and undertaking facility upgrades.

Participation in sport and active recreation

In addition to the local survey data collected for the development of this Plan, national and state data can assist in building a picture of formal, club-based participation in sport and active recreation within Northern Tasmania.

Relevant to the Plan, the following table highlights sports that have a high participation rate at a national, state and local level. This information has been considered along with other key demand drivers and is discussed later in the report.

Table 01: National, state and local participation rates[1] and trends

Sport	Participation rate					National trend		State trend		Comments
	Aust Adults	Aust Children	Tas Adults	Tas Children	Study area*	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	
AFL	2.9%	8.4%	3.9%	10.6%	9.5%	Steady	Increasing	Fluctuating	Increasing	Consistently high participation by national and state children. High local participation
Athletics#	18.3%	5.1%	16%	2.7%	4.5%	Steady	Increasing#	Fluctuating	Increasing#	Adult participation is skewed by the inclusion of ParkRun. Strong local participation
Badminton	1.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	Steady	Increasing	Negligible	Decreasing	Low participation sport
Baseball	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.4%	0.4%	Steady	Steady	Decreasing	Negligible	Low participation sport
Basketball	4.6%	8.1%	5.8%	8.0%	13.7%	Steady	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Consistently high participation nationally and in the state. Higher local participation than the state and nation
BMX	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	Steady	Increasing	Negligible	Negligible	Low participation sport
Cricket	2.7%	4.8%	2.2%	7.3%	8.3%	Decreasing	Steady	Decreasing	Steady	Consistently high participation by national and state children. High local participation
Croquet	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	Negligible	Increasing	Negligible	Steady	Low participation sport
Cycling	13.6%	1.5%	11.9%	0.0%	1.9%	Increasing	Increasing	Negligible	Steady	High participation by national and state adults. Lower local participation than state and national
Equestrian	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%	Increasing	Increasing	Negligible	Decreasing	Low participation sport
Football (Soccer)	5.8%	14.4%	3.5%	9.8%	8.7%	Steady	Increasing	Steady	Increasing	Consistently high participation nationally and in the state. High local participation
Gymnastics	0.5%	10.7%	0.0%	10.5%	1.0%	Increasing	Steady	Steady	Steady	Consistently high participation by national and state children. Low local participation
Hockey	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.2%	6.5%	Decreasing	Steady	Fluctuating	Increasing	High local participation
Lawn Bowls	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	Negligible	Increasing	Negligible	Decreasing	Low participation sport
Martial Arts	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	3.6%	0.2%	Steady	Steady	Increasing	Steady	Low participation sport
Netball	3.1%	6.1%	2.3%	6.1%	24.0%	Decreasing	Steady	Decreasing	Fluctuating	Consistently high participation by national and state children. High local participation
Roller Derby	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	Steady	Steady		Increasing	Low participation sport
Rugby Union	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	Increasing	Steady	Negligible	Steady	Low participation sport
Sailing	0.9%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	Steady	Steady	Negligible	Steady	Low participation sport
Softball	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%	Steady	Steady	Negligible	Increasing	Low participation sport
Squash	0.7%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	Negligible	Steady	Negligible	Increasing	Low participation sport
Swimming	16.4%	35.5%	16.4%	27.3%	5.6%	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Steady	High national and state participation. Lower local participation than state and national
Table Tennis	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	Increasing	Increasing	Negligible	Increasing	Low participation sport
Tennis	5.7%	5.2%	3.3%	5.6%	2.6%	Decreasing	Increasing	Increasing	Steady	High national and state participation. Lower local participation than state and national
Touch Football	1.5%	1.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	Steady	Steady	Steady	Decreasing	Low participation sport

Athletics is athletics/running and is skewed by the inclusion of ParkRun for adults
*Northern Tasmania Sports Facility Plan 2022 Community Survey

1 Ausplay 2022

Consistent with the National and State trends in participation, the Study Area shares a number of the high participation sports including AFL, Basketball, Cricket (children), Football (Soccer), Gymnastics (children), Netball (children), Swimming and Tennis. The differences for the Study Area are the high local participation in Hockey and the lower participation in Cycling.

Key priorities for the study area

Based on detailed assessments undertaken throughout the development of the Plan, the following sports have been identified as high priority. Additional findings for the complete list of sports are outlined within section 6 of this Plan.

Table 02: Priority sports identified by the Plan

Sport	Justification	Strategic projects
Basketball	• high national and state participation • higher local participation than national and state • trending growth in the sport • there is a lack of compliant, indoor multi-court facilities within the study area, with demand far outweighing existing provision • current under-supply of approximately 12 indoor courts	• the concept plan for the Northern Suburbs Community Hub in Mowbray indicates the provision of indoor courts for use by basketball • proposed UTAS Stadium will predominately cater for high performance use • NTCA master plan may consider the need for additional indoor courts • future duplication of the Longford Community Sports Centre is recommended • proposed UTAS Stadium will predominately cater for high performance use - ensure the needs of netball are included in the planning of this facility • there is a need to identify a suitable location for the development of a future multi-court indoor facility to meet the growing needs of basketball
Netball	• highest female participation sport • high national and state participation by children • high local participation • current under-supply of approximately 8 outdoor courts • anticipated need for additional 14 outdoor courts by 2036 • there is a lack of compliant, indoor multi-court facilities within the study area, with demand far outweighing existing provision • sport is at capacity and growth is restricted	• the concept plan for the Northern Suburbs Community Hub in Mowbray is planning four dedicated indoor netball courts by mid 2025 • there is a need to identify a suitable location for the development of a future multi-court indoor facility to meet the growing needs of netball • future duplication of the Longford Community Sports Centre is recommended • undertake court re-surfacing and expansion to meet run-off requirements at Northern Tasmania Netball Centre • the future focus for netball is on the provision of indoor courts whilst maintaining the current outdoor provision
Football (Soccer)	• high national and state participation • strong local participation • trending growth in the sport • current under-supply of approximately 7 fields • anticipated need for 13 additional fields by 2036	• NTCA master plan may consider additional fields • Football Federation Tasmania has identified a synthetic pitch as a key priority for Launceston • new multi-field facility is required, to be potentially located at in the growth areas of Legana, St Leonards or Perth
AFL	• high national and state participation by children • strong local participation • trending growth in the sport • a number of facilities are over-capacity with too many 'home' clubs • current under-supply of approximately 4 ovals • anticipated need for 9 additional ovals by 2036	• NTCA master plan may consider additional ovals • two new multi-oval facilities are needed in key locations close to population centres • Deloraine Recreation Ground re-development may provide opportunity for multi-oval facility

2 Overview

This Sports Facility Plan is the first phase in a long-term planning initiative of five councils within the Northern Tasmania Region: the City of Launceston, West Tamar Council, Meander Valley Council, Northern Midlands and George Town Council.

The Plan focuses on sport and active recreation facilities to ensure that the long-term needs of the community are adequately catered for. The Plan is intended to complement national, state and regional plans and strategies, and will feed into local planning processes of the five councils.

It has been developed through sport facility inspections, engagement with both internal and external stakeholders and detailed analysis.

Vision

Member Councils of the Northern Tasmania Development Corporation collectively provide sport infrastructure in a sustainable and equitable way, to support participation in a diverse range of active recreation pursuits, that contribute positively to the mental, emotional, and physical health and wellbeing of residents and visitors.

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles describe the over-arching intentions for the provision and management of sport and active recreation facilities for the Northern Tasmania Region.

Collaboration

Councils within the Northern Tasmania Development Corporation are committed to working together to achieve shared outcomes for the Region.

Sustainable

Investment in sport infrastructure results in an improvement and positive impact on the economy, the community, and the environment.

Adaptable

Planning, design, and construction of sport facilities accommodates the potential for changes in demographic and participation trends and provides opportunities for innovation in response to changes.

Efficient

Investment of resources into sport infrastructure achieves the most benefit possible for the community.

Diversity

The diversity of our communities is valued, and unfair and inappropriate barriers to participation in active recreation are identified and removed.

Location

The Northern Tasmania Region is located in northern Tasmania and is bounded by the Tasman Sea in the north and east, the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council area, the Southern Midlands Council area and the Central Highlands Council area in the south, and the West Coast Council area, the Kentish Council area and the Latrobe Council area in the west.

The Sports Facility Plan, encompasses five local government areas: the City of Launceston, Meander Valley Council, Northern Midlands Council,George Town Council and West Tamar Council. These five local government areas encompasses 11,224 square kilometres.

The Region includes rural, rural-residential, urban and holiday areas. Major features include national parks, islands, conservation and nature reserves, heritage buildings and historic sites, lakes, hiking and mountain biking trails, ski fields, and diverse agricultural, processing and manufacturing facilities.

Half of the Region's estimated population of 136,687 reside in the City of Launceston, the major urban centre, with the remainder living in numerous townships, small villages and settlements. Industrial and maritime land use is located largely in George Town, around the Bell Bay Port. Rural land is used largely for agriculture, particularly dairy farming, sheep grazing and crop growing. Forestry, tourism, mining, viticulture and fishing are also important industries.

Figure 01: Northern Tasmania study area