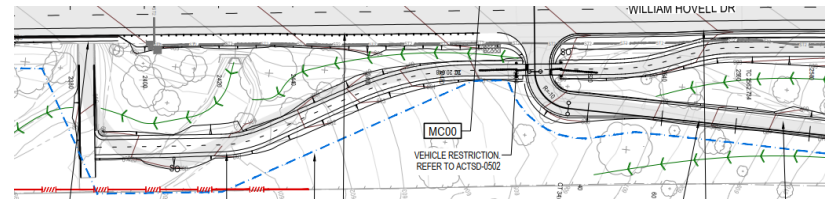
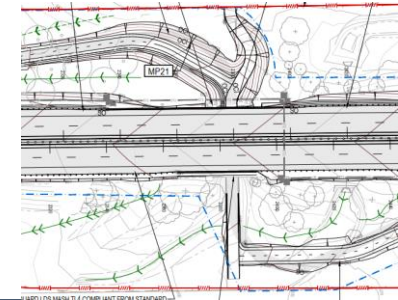


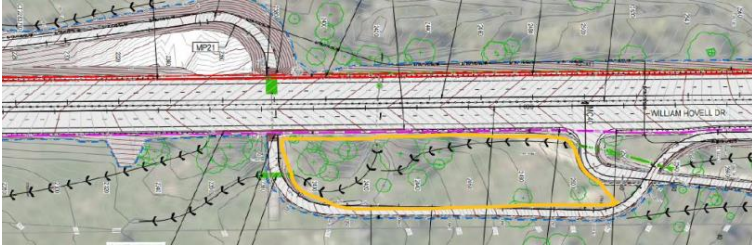
EPSDD - Request for Further Information

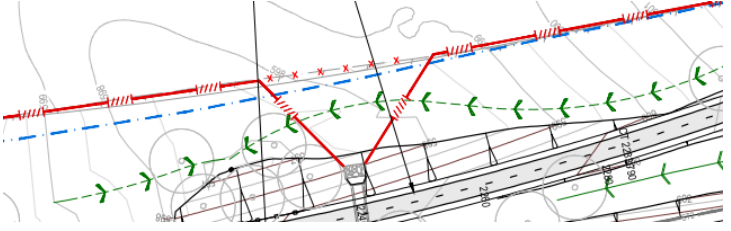
22 May 2024

Item No.	Agency/Person	Comment	Proponent Comment
1	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	Shared path amendments: It is unclear whether the safe movement of cattle across William Hovell Drive into Kama Nature Reserve has been addressed. The proponent needs to consult with Mark Hartman regarding this issue.	<p>Please refer to the attached drawing package which includes the 100% detailed design drawings, which have been prepared whilst consideration of the DA and EIS has been underway.</p> <p>The design of the underpasses has been modified in response to the comments received from Mark Hartman, the grazing lessee. One of the underpasses is now suitable for cattle movement and this comment has now been addressed.</p>
2	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	Shared path amendments: The construction boundary adjacent to the Kama Nature Reserve appears unnecessarily wide, particularly in pavement sheet 7 and 8 (2000-2380). In these areas, the construction boundary must be restricted as much as possible.	<p>This has been refined as part of the 100% design process. Please refer to the attached design drawings and snip below.</p>



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3	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	Shared path amendments: Dense <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Poa lab</i> , and native shrub plantings must be provided, to the satisfaction of PCS, between the proposed shared path and Kama Nature Reserve on Sheet 8 of the Landscape management plan (2540-2380 on the road alignment plan). The purpose of these plantings is to reduce light pollution and weed propagule pressure on the Kama Nature Reserve.	<p>This is largely consistent with updated mitigation measures committed to in the latest EIS:</p> <p><i>Dense Lomandra Longifolia and native shrub plantings will be strategically located along the boundary of the Kama Nature Reserve and The Pinnacle Nature Reserve (and their buffers).</i></p> <p>Adding <i>Poa lab</i> and <i>Dianella revoluta</i> to the mixture of native grasses used in these rehabilitation efforts is considered to be acceptable by the proponent. Please include this as a condition of consent, so that this can be detailed in the landscape drawings and planting specifications.</p>
4	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	Shared path amendments: Can we please confirm that a Ranger gate to PCS satisfaction will be provided off William Hovell Drive onto the access track to Kama Nature Reserve?	<p>Design work for this access gate placement continues. The proponent agrees to consult with PCS on this matter, and to install the gate to their satisfaction.</p> <p>Please include an appropriate condition in the consent to ensure adequate access arrangements are provided and approved as part of the post-consent provisions.</p>
5	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Fire Management: The proposed amendments are not concerning to the PCS Fire Management Unit. The proposed landscape plantings are limited in the Asset Protection Zones and will not be substantially different to the pre-development scenario in those areas of existing veg will be removed and then a selection of Eucalypts will be replanted. There are two rough bark species in the landscape mix (of seven tree types), however they are not predominant in the mix and unlikely to substantially increase ember risk for properties.</p> <p>A couple of standard conditions for DA which may be duplicated in comments on the EIS:</p> <p>There should be no works under Total Fire Ban conditions. The works are adjacent to a number of bushfire prone lands, including two nature reserves. As such any ignitions are likely to impact on these reserves and potentially on the residential areas that interface with those reserves. Similarly the works are at the end of an uphill run through uninterrupted grassland fuels, and as such the work site and staff will be at risk under elevated fire danger conditions. This should be included in a CEMP for the works.</p> <p>Access to reserves should be maintained throughout construction.</p>	<p>The proponent agrees to these conditions. Please ensure they are included in the consent.</p>
Re	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	Loss of Mature Native Trees (MNT): The Revised EIS now identifies that 132 mature trees including seven hollow bearing trees (HBT) will be removed and has included additional mitigation measures in relation to re-standing/salvaging HBT and replanting ratios.	<p>The Development Application for this project was lodged in 2020. The Key Threatening Process 'Removal of Mature Native Trees' came into effect in August 2023. A Development Application is a 'point in time' application and can only be</p>

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		<p>Plans showing trees to be retained in green and removed/impacted in red must be provided as part of a Development Application.</p> <p>The proponent must demonstrate efforts to retain native trees including seedlings, juvenile and mature trees within the construction alignment where they are not being directly impacted by design features. a. For example, there are trees within the project area that can and should be protected between the new shared path and the road outlined in orange below:</p> 	<p>assessed under the legislative provisions that are relevant at the time of lodgement.</p> <p>This application is being considered under the Planning and Development Act 2007. As such the introduction of more recent legislative changes do not form a relevant statutory consideration.</p> <p>Plans showing the locations of trees to be removed/retained have been provided as part of the DA package and agreed in the EIS. Whilst substantial effort has been made to minimise the removal of native trees, there has been a degree of impact accepted through this more detailed avenue of environmental consideration and the transparency of the EIS process.</p>
7	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Loss of Mature Native Trees (MNT): The current mitigation measure regarding re-standing/salvage of HBT has a focus on salvaging hollows. The focus needs to be first, salvaging and relocating intact mature and hollow bearing trees for reinstatement as standing dead trees. Secondly, trees containing hollows that are assessed by an arborist as not being suitable for reinstatement as a standing dead tree should be identified and stockpiled separately so that the hollows can be salvaged and attached to suitable trees.</p>	<p>Please refer to the discussion above regarding our understanding of the legislative context of this development application. The EIS has been accompanied by an offsets strategy, which has been extensively discussed with the Conservator’s Office and EPSDD.</p> <p>We understand that precedent for doing this in the ACT has been quite cost prohibitive (Namarag Special Purpose Reserve) where the individual cost of ‘standing up’ each tree was in excess of \$200,000.</p> <p>It will ultimately be at the discretion of the Delegate to determine the applicability of this request from the Conservator. In our view, the delegate would need to consider ensure the overall project, including the cost of securing an appropriate environmental offset, the cost associated with these offsite works and the applicability of legislative changes which have come into effect since DA lodgement.</p>
8	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Loss of Mature Native Trees (MNT): An arborist report identifying structurally suitable mature and hollow bearing trees for reinstatement, with explanatory notes and coordinates must be included as part of the Development Application.</p>	<p>Please refer to above.</p>

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		<p>It should be noted that best practice tree preplacement ratios are being revised and included within the soon to be published Conservator Guidelines for Development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Additional plantings will therefore likely be required at the CEMP stage.</p>	
9	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Land Management Considerations: Comment 46 within Appendix N appears to have been misunderstood. The intent of the comment is to ensure that the wildlife fence alignment integrates into the boundaries of these reserve areas appropriately. Wildlife needs to move from the reserves into the crossing culverts. How the wildlife fence integrates or replaces sections of the existing reserve fences (which are also stock fences) needs to be designed in consultation with the Parks and Conservation Service.</p>	<p>Original comment: "Roadside fencing needs to extend further than the habitat and be designed in a way that reduces the likelihood of animals being able to get around the ends of the fences and on to the road. If this is not done correctly, it is likely that roadkill will not be mitigated, it will just be concentrated at either end of the fence. Data collected by PCS Wildlife Rangers on the location of kangaroo-vehicle collisions could be used to identify patterns in current roadkill along this stretch of road to inform fencing design."</p> <p>Fencing guides animals to fauna underpasses but we can engage with PCS on termination points for the fencing. Please ensure an appropriate condition is included in the consent, so that this can be addressed post-DA approval.</p> 
10	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Land Management Considerations: The Offset Strategy for the site identifies that stock grazing is required for biomass management and to meet bushfire fuel management standards. The proposed design has repurposed the existing critical stock underpass (CH735.465) for use as a shared path. This conflicts with EPSDD's need to move stock into the offset area from Kama and meet offset and BOP biomass management requirements. This must be resolved during the Development Application process to deliver the grazing components of the Offset strategy.</p> <p>Additional opportunities for the cattle underpass should be considered, for example a dual use of bike path/cattle path, with half the path naturalised to attract native fauna movements.</p>	<p>The underpass located at CH735.465 is not a stock underpass but forms part of the Bicentennial National Trail and is an equestrian underpass.</p> <p>Please refer to comments responding to Item 1, and the 100% design drawings confirming that the underpass at CH2380 has been designed to enable transfer of cattle.</p> <p>It is not considered safe or appropriate to provide these habitat structures within the pedestrian-designated underpasses at the site. Dedicated fauna crossings have already been provided for as part of this project design.</p>
11	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Dedicated fauna underpasses: It appears that the majority of detailed technical information requested relating to the underpass specifications has not been provided. These points should be adequately considered,</p>	<p>These matters have been substantially dealt with in the latest revision of the EIS and as part of the 100% design process.</p>

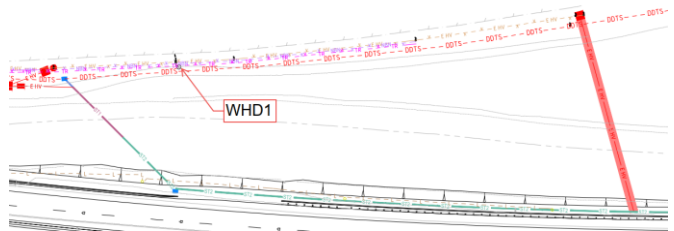
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		<p>with a detailed design response formed by the proponent. In summary, these comments require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of what species will be using the underpasses. • Consideration of potential Pink-tailed Worm-lizard use of at least one underpass. • Detailed revision of dimensions and specific habitat features within the three dedicated fauna crossing points to achieve connectivity of the target fauna. This is likely to include enlarging the size of the culvert, at least in height. • Further consideration of the installation of coarse woody debris and rocks within the underpasses, and how these may be installed (noting the small size of the proposed underpasses). • Revision to allow natural light in underpasses, to increase use by species which may not wish to pass through a 50-60m wide tunnel with no natural light. For example, the proponent could suggest some form of grate at various intervals, to allow natural light penetration from above within the culverts (and allow access for contractors to install/maintain features). This may act to encourage fauna which are more averse to crossing long enclosed dark spaces. 	
12	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	<p>Pedestrian Underpasses: Comment 8 – The response and further information received addresses the majority of the comments provided. However, some design elements of the pedestrian underpasses should be reconsidered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lighting of pedestrian underpass 2 (CH2440) should be reconsidered. It is considered unlikely that fauna would use a 60 m long underpass which is constantly illuminated, even if only lit to the standards specified. Furthermore, this underpass is currently unlit, and is directly adjacent to the Kama NR and the Pinnacle NR extension. This is not an urban area, and is not likely to experience high levels of pedestrian use in the hours of darkness. The installation of lighting in this underpass is not congruous with the surrounding area and may have negative impacts on fauna which are already habituated to the underpass, and will likely prevent the use of the new underpass by many fauna groups. • No details as to how the pedestrian underpasses will be naturalised have been provided. The proponent must provide information on how these will be enhanced in order to increase use by fauna (i.e. 	<p>Pedestrian lighting is required according to general standards for pedestrian/cyclist path safety and Territory Plan CPTED requirements. This suggestion is dangerous for shared path users. Please refer to the detailed consideration of lighting impacts in the EIS.</p>

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		through the use of habitat features such as woody debris, boulders etc.), bearing in mind target fauna groups and species as above.	
13	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	General: Excess rock from the development must be crushed to suitable Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (PTWL) habitat rock size (approximately football sized) and stockpiled within the adjacent reserve to the satisfaction of PCS. All rock must be clean and free of soil. If a minimum of 700 ton of suitable crushed bedrock is stockpiled for PCS use, then there is no need to salvage the impacted PTWL habitat rock.	The proponent agrees to this proposed mitigation measure as a reasonable and suitable mitigation measure. A condition of consent should be imposed.
14	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	General: Item 8 and Item 63 should refer to the proponent working with the Office of Nature Conservation regarding monitoring the crossing structures, as opposed to PCS.	This minor change can be agreed to. Please include this wording in the conditions of consent.
15	Conservator of Flora and Fauna	General: The Development Application must include further consideration of how light spill pollution can be avoided and mitigated. The area is currently unlit, and illumination will undoubtedly have negative ecological impacts, particularly with movement of light sensitive species through the landscape. The exact quantum of light spill has been considered by the proponent, but the necessity for illumination should first be carefully considered, as this could result in illumination-based isolation of The Pinnacle NR for light-sensitive species.	<p>This has now been considered further in the EIS as follows:</p> <p><i>As explained in Section 5.1.4, that while there is currently a low usage of the road by active transport (bicyclists), this outcome may be due to the location, design of intersections as well as the speed of traffic. It also notes that demand for active travel may be higher in future with continued urban development. The duplication may also address other barriers to bicycle use on the road, including safety, accessibility, lighting and connectivity. This position, in particular, is supported by Sections 4.2 and 5.4 of Appendix C Transport Assessment Report.</i></p> <p><i>There will be a notable increase in light from the installation of lights at approximately 65m intervals along the widened road alignment road. Additionally, two of the three underpasses will be upgraded including the addition of three 30-Watt LED strip lights per underpass. This will most likely deter mammals from utilising these structures for crossing as most mammals are nocturnal and the presence of light will make them more susceptible to predators (Bhardwaj M., Soanes K., Lahoz-Monfort JJ., Lumsden LF., van der Ree R., 2021). This increase in lighting may also alter movement and foraging behaviour of nocturnal mammals and birds that occur in the locality.</i></p> <p><i>However, as set out within Section 5.3.3.7 and Appendix I, the Spill Light Assessment has established that, with the exception of the area between Chainages 2,320 and 2,440, the average horizontal illumination level is below the level of full moonlight (0.27 maximum lighting levels or lux). At the Kama Nature Reserve boundary, between Chainages 2,320 and 2,440, the light penetration for values over 0.27 lux extends 15m. In all other locations, this penetration is less than 10m beyond the boundary. Further details about how lighting can positively impact on certain species by attracting insects to feed on is set out in Table 5-13 within Section 5.2.3.3 above.</i></p>

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			<p>Overall, it is therefore considered that the additional lighting introduced into the locality as a result of the Project will not generate significant impacts for species, and no specific mitigation measures are considered necessary to mitigate such impacts.</p> <p>Lighting of underpasses will be on a sensor that is not triggered by small mammals to prevent unnecessary light.</p> <p>Street lighting is not consistently applied along the current alignment of WHD. Regarding the section of WHD which is subject to the Project, only the alignment between Coulter Drive and Bindubi Street currently provides lighting. This is considered to be a safety concern for motorists along this stretch of the road corridor. Currently, most other sections of the WHD road corridor outside of the scope of this Project do provide some street lighting. This is considered to contribute to the current instances of fauna strike along this section of the WHD road corridor, which creates risks for drivers and wildlife alike.</p> <p>The Spill Light Assessment undertaken for the Project (refer to Appendix I), considered the potential impacts of the Project as it may spill light into The Pinnacle and Kama Nature Reserves. The lighting design for the Project has been prepared to address the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The installation is required to meet the requirements of TCCS. TCCS currently requires that all luminaires have a lighting colour temperature of 4000K, which includes a component of blue light. - Providing a luminaire with less blue lighting component will require specific approval and will require further assessment as the total light output per luminaire will also reduce - Lighting has been designed to illuminate the road carriageway with reduced spill light. It has been designed to meet the minimum lighting requirements for a road of this type (i.e. has not been over-lit). The pathways have only been illuminated where the lighting from the adjacent roadway is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Australian Standards. - The luminaires selected are designed specifically to have light distribution to suit major roadways, or pathways, and to minimise waste light. All luminaires have been designed to be mounted with a 0 tilt, to minimise any waste upward light or directing the light beyond the roadway. The lighting design adjacent to The Pinnacle and Kama Nature Reserve boundaries has been simulated to assess the horizontal lighting at ground level leading to the nature reserve boundaries and extending into them. <p>The highest levels of light in the Nature Reserves are experienced between Chainages 2,320 and 2,430. This is the location where the shared user path</p>

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			<p><i>crosses under the road corridor. At this location the path is closer to the boundary and curves. This results in a need to have the pathway lighting closer to the boundary and positioned to direct light toward the boundaries to ensure the pathway is adequately lit. This location is beyond The Pinnacle Nature Reserve extension and does not affect it. However, it is adjacent to the Kama Nature Reserve and does increase the spill light into that area. Table 5-21 outlines the calculated lighting levels along both reserve boundaries.</i></p> <p><i>This shows that, with the exception of the area between Chainages 2,320 and 2,440, the average horizontal illumination level is below the level of full moonlight (0.27 maximum lighting levels or lux). At the Kama Nature Reserve boundary, between Chainages 2,320 and 2,440, the light penetration for values over 0.27 lux extends 15m. In all other locations, this penetration is less than 10m beyond the boundary.</i></p> <p><i>AS/NZ 4282:2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting provides guidance on the maximum spill lighting allowable for major roadways. However, these criteria are based on the effect on adjacent residential dwellings and are typically calculated at the building line. The standard provides some general commentary on the effects of spill lighting on the environment but does not include any quantitative assessment criteria.</i></p> <p><i>Various studies have been undertaken on spill lighting and its effect on flora and fauna. Most of these studies, however, have evaluated that night light has a different effect on different species and no clear guidelines have been established in terms of lux. These studies have provided recommendations which typically include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Utilising light sources with less light energy in the blue wavelengths</i> - <i>Only providing lighting to areas that are required to be lit</i> - <i>Providing light sources that are specifically designed for that usage.</i> <p><i>A study was undertaken in recent years to measure the light levels produced by moonlight. The final conclusion was that in Sydney on a clear night with a full moon, the illumination on the ground (horizontal plane) is 0.27 lux.</i></p> <p><i>The moonlight levels in the ACT are similar to Sydney and this value has been used to provide guidance on the spill light into the nature reserves.</i></p> <p><i>The requirements for spill lighting levels into the natural environment are not provided by the Australian Standards. These standards specifically exclude these requirements and provide some general information on how artificial light can be detrimental to flora and fauna and the fact that animals perceive light differently to humans. While specific standards providing quantitative</i></p>

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			<i>criteria for spill lighting and the effect on nature are not available, the Project has applied best practice lighting design principles. The spill lighting simulated at the reserve boundaries is typically below the levels experienced during a full moon on a clear night. Where these lighting levels are exceeding these values, they do not extend beyond 10m from the boundary, with the exception of the Kama Nature Reserve between Chainages 2,320 and 2,440. As such the spill light is not expected to have a significant effect on the flora or fauna within the reserves. However, it will improve the safety of motorists travelling along the road corridor as they will have increased visibility compared to the current scenario. Increased lighting will also act as a deterrent to some ground-dwelling fauna from attempting to access the road corridor at night, and thus potentially reduce the likelihood of those species being impacted by fauna strike.</i>
16	Environment Protection Authority	As the site is greater than 0.3 hectares the construction is an activity listed in Schedule 1 as a Class B activity under the Environment Protection Act, 1997. The contractor/builder developing the site must hold an Environmental Authorisation or enter into an Environmental Protection Agreement with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in respect of that activity prior to works commencing.	This is acknowledged in Section 3.1.5 of the EIS and the proponent accepts this process will apply to the Project. A condition of consent would be the appropriate avenue to require compliance.
17	Access Canberra - Utilities Technical Regulation	Water: It is noted that the design has been assessed by Icon Water as failing to comply with their water and sewerage network protection. Design Acceptance for External Services or off site works must be in principle design approved by Icon Water Hydraulic Assets. This needs to be referred back to Icon Water Building Approvals area for approval prior to any DA/BA Approval by ACTPLA or certifiers.	This is being dealt with in the latest design and through separate negotiation with Icon Water. Detailed design plans are currently being prepared for submission and final approval / design acceptance.
18	Access Canberra - Utilities Technical Regulation	Electrical: It is noted that Evo energy have conditionally approved the Development application, subject to minimum clearances Evoenergy's requirements including minimum clearance and separation requirements to underground electricity and gas assets.	Noted.
19	ACT Heritage Council	Aboriginal Heritage: The revised EIS documentation is not clear regarding impacts to WHD1, WHDPAD1 and WHDPAD3. The EIS and the CHA state that no impacts are proposed at these Aboriginal places. While noting this, the General Arrangement Plan (see Sheet 2, reference 3002750-RD-0111-C.1) appears to show proposed utility, being an 'ITS Conduit' in close proximity to	The site WHD1 is not affected by the utilities works. It is over 10m from the proposed utility trench. It is located above existing utilities.

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		<p>WHD1 and it is unclear if fencing WHD1 is viable. Conditions are identified in this advice to manage this possible discrepancy;</p>	 <p>WHPAD1 and WHPAD3 remain unaffected by the proposed works.</p>
20	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Kama Woodland/Grassland: As the proposal will impact features which are intrinsic to the significance of the Kama Woodland/Grassland, it will diminish the significance of the place, as per the Heritage Act 2004; The EIS notes that a SHE is appended to the CHA. This is not a formal SHE application. A signed form is required in accordance with section 119 of the Heritage Act 2004;</p>	<p>In our view, a condition requiring a SHE application be approved prior to construction commencing would be the appropriate way to address this.</p>
21	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Weetangera Cemetery: The Tree Assessment Report findings have been included in the CHA and EIS. However, the CHA and EIS appear to conflate the conclusions that there is a broadly acceptable risk threshold in relation to harm from tree failure, and that the proposed impacts from the works within the TPZ are broadly acceptable. While noting this, the Tree Assessment Report states that encroachment up to 10% of the TPZ is considered to be minor. Proposed impacts to the TPZ are 6.6% for one cypress tree, and negligible to the other cypress tree.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
22	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Advice: A SHE application for Kama Woodland/Grassland must be submitted to the Council with the required form as per section 119 of the Heritage Act 2004 as soon as practicable. The report provided with the EIS does not constitute a SHE application. Works cannot commence until a SHE has been approved by the Council, and any relevant conditions of approval have been met;</p>	<p>Please refer to our response above. It is appropriate that this be included as a condition of consent.</p>
23	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Advice: The fencing recommendations included in the “William Hovell Drive Duplication: Updated Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Assessment” (Past Traces 2023) for WHPAD1, WHPAD3 and WHD1 must</p>	<p>This is acknowledged and noted.</p>

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		be met prior to works commencing and adhered to through the duration of works;	
24	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Advice:</p> <p>Should fencing of WHD1 not be possible, noting General Arrangement Plan, then Heritage Act 2004 approvals would be required. A SHE report would need to be submitted, under Section 61G of the Heritage Act 2004 along with the relevant application form. Any application must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be prepared in consultation with Representative Aboriginal Organisations; b. Meet the criteria of Section 61G of the Heritage Act 2004; and c. Meet the requirements set out in the Council's Cultural Heritage Report Policy; 	<p>It is confirmed that the WHD1 site can be fenced as it is approximately 10m from the nearest utility works. This is consistent with the CHA which has already been submitted and approved.</p> <p>The EIS includes the following commitments at present regarding this:</p> <p><i>No Aboriginal or historical heritage sites will be impacted by the Project as impacts will be avoided through design. No impacts will occur to the site WHD1 or the three areas of PAD (PAD1, PAD3 and PAD5) located within the road corridor.</i></p> <p><i>Barrier fencing will be installed to demarcate the PAD boundaries with a buffer zone of at least 5m prior to works. Barrier fencing will consist of star pickets with high visibility flagging and will be installed by or under the direction of the RAOs and heritage team.</i></p> <p><i>If, due to alteration in design, these PADs will to be impacted then a program of subsurface testing of the impacted areas of PAD will be required to determine the presence of cultural material.</i></p>
25	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Advice:</p> <p>Temporary barrier fencing must be installed around the two mature cypress trees which are part of the significant fabric of the Weetangera Cemetery, to ensure impacts do not occur to more than 6.6% of the TPZs. This fencing must be installed by, or under the supervision of, a heritage consultant and an arborist, and the Council notified in writing of the completion of this action, in accordance with the recommendations of "William Hovell Drive Duplication: Updated Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Assessment" (Past Traces 2023);</p>	<p>The EIS includes the following commitments at present:</p> <p><i>A buffer zone will be demarcated and signed under guidance from an arborist to protect the driplines of the two Cypress trees that are included within the Weetangera Cemetery Listing. For the single Cypress tree which will experience impacts to around 5-6% of its TPZ, appropriate protection demarcation and signage will be put in place under guidance from an arborist to ensure significant impacts are not caused for this Cypress tree.</i></p> <p>The proponent agrees to add the additional mitigation measure criteria to the management of these heritage items: (1) temporary barrier fencing (2) a heritage consultant be added to the supervising personnel (3) the Heritage Council be notified in writing of this action being completed.</p>
26	ACT Heritage Council	<p>Advice:</p> <p>The project's Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) must identify, at minimum, fencing requirements for Aboriginal places and the Weetangera Cemetery, unanticipated discovery protocols, heritage induction requirements and be submitted to the Council for endorsement prior to works commencing.</p>	<p>The proponent agrees to this mitigation measure.</p>

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27	ACT Health	<p>the HPS supports the implementation of measures detailed under section 5.6.4 of the Draft EIS document including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediation of identified contaminated sites prior to construction; • The development of an Unexpected Find Protocol (UFP) under the framework of a Construction Environmental Management Plan; and • The removal of fly-tipped waste (including suspected asbestos-containing materials) be carried out prior to construction. 	Noted.
28	EvoEnergy	<p>This application is approved subject to compliance with the following conditions: Minimum clearances - Evoenergy Drawing 3811-004 Minimum separation requirements - Evoenergy Drawing 3832-018 Installation of electrical conduits (on or off block) will be the responsibility of the proponent. Proponent is required to submit an "Application for Electricity Network Connection or Alteration form" to network.connectionapplication@evoenergy.com.au prior to commencement of any development activity There are ACT Government Streetlight assets located over or in the vicinity of your proposed application that have not been assessed for compliance or safety. Please contact TCCS for further information/advice/approval. Application for Electricity Network connection or Alteration form needed for any Evoenergy Asset relocation works, new electrical supplies including public lighting, traffic lights and temporary service.</p>	This has been addressed in the detailed design
29	EvoEnergy	<p>Gas: This application is approved subject to compliance with the following conditions: Development is to comply with minimum separation requirements to underground assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300mm minimum clearance from major plastic and steel gas mains and steel gas services - 150mm minimum clearance from other plastic gas mains and services 	This has been addressed in the detailed design
30	IconWater	<p>1. All the Icon water assets within the project area must be correctly identified from licensed surveyor and submitted to Icon Water. These</p>	This has been addressed in the detailed design

Item No.	Agency/Person	Comment	Proponent Comment
		<p>assets must be depicted in relevant drawings including plans, sections and elevations;</p> <p>2. Significant works has been proposed on various Icon Water network assets. Any works on/over Icon Water assets must be correct/consistent to In-Principle acceptance by Icon Water. Please contact Icon Water Hydraulic Asset Acceptance at hydraulicassetacceptance@iconwater.com.au for more details;</p> <p>3. Longitudinal and transverse profile of all Icon Water networks within the project area are required clearly showing offset (horizontal and vertical) of all the proposed structures, landscaping (including trees) and other utility assets in their close proximity. Cover provided over the mains must be detailed. Pipe protection envelope, access passage and setback requirements must subject to Icon Water Engineering review of site conditions and risk to property;</p> <p>4. Detail design and confirmation from a licensed Structural Engineer confirming that no structure and heavy construction equipment load is transferred over Icon Water assets must be submitted;</p> <p>5. Confirmation from a licensed Structural Engineer confirming the construction methodology to protect integrity of Icon Water assets during and after the constructions must be submitted;</p> <p>6. Additional requirements may apply after the assessment of complete set of required information including survey, design and detail engineering drawings provided to Icon Water.</p>	