



Mr Mick Gentleman MLA
Chair
Standing Committee on Planning and Environment
ACT Legislative Assembly
GPO Box 1020
Canberra ACT 2601

26 June 2008

Dear Mr Gentleman

RE: Inquiry into Draft Variation to the Territory Plan No 281 – Molonglo and North Weston

The Conservation Council ACT Region welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to the Standing Committee's Inquiry into *Draft Variation to the Territory Plan No 281 – Molonglo and North Weston* (DV).

The Conservation Council provided a detailed submission to the ACT Planning and Land Authority (ACTPLA) in 2007 in response to the original Draft Variation No. 281 and the associated Preliminary Assessment. All of the issues raised in this original submission are still of concern to the Conservation Council.

A copy of the Conservation Council's original submission to ACTPLA is at **Attachment A**.

Summary of Conservation Council Recommendations

1. No urban development should occur in Central Molonglo.
2. A large Kama/Central Molonglo conservation area should be established with a substantial core of this area zoned as Kama Nature Reserve and the balance of the area managed as rural leases for conservation purposes. The area should:
 - extend from Deep Creek up to the vineyards south of Pegasus and incorporate Box-Gum woodland south of Drake Brockman Drive
 - extend westwards to connect along its entire length with the Molonglo River, and
 - potentially incorporate woodland to the southwest of the Molonglo River outside the development zone (see Map – Sustainable Development of the Lower Molonglo Valley).
3. The following additional Box – Gum woodland areas should be excluded from clearing for urban development:
 - sizable components of the Box - Gum woodland in the south-east section of North Weston adjoining Tuggeranong Parkway
 - the large areas of woodland within the southern section of the East Molonglo area
 - the woodland in the north-east section that adjoins the arboretum
 - the native pasture between Kama and Deep Creek, and
 - woodland to the west of Strathnairn (see Map).

4. All bushfire Critical Management Zones should be located outside the Kama Reserve.
5. Greater mitigating measures should be implemented to ensure iconic birds of prey species like the Wedge-tailed Eagle can continue to have a breeding presence in the Molonglo Valley, including through total protection of Central Molonglo and its links to the river corridor and rural lands to the west, the retention of remnant vegetation patches in East Molonglo, and wide buffers around the river corridor and eagle nest sites.
6. The Aprasia habitat in the riparian zone should be protected by a wide riparian buffer area and no damming of the Molonglo River.
7. Suburbs within East Molonglo should be declared cat containment zones.
8. No dam or urban lake should be constructed on the lower Molonglo River.
9. A best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design water quality management system utilising sediment basins, bioretention swales, artificial wetlands and chains of ponds should be part of the urban design for East Molonglo and North Weston.
10. Sustainable urban design within East Molonglo and North Weston should include: energy efficient housing with solar passive lot orientation, a mix of housing density and affordable housing options, effective public transport including a light rail network, and provision of plentiful open space buffers and treed landscapes for recreation, as well as Water Sensitive Urban Design.
11. The ACT Government should ensure that all development proposals from ACTPLA are consistent with and support the implementation of the ACT Government's other strategic and environmental plans and strategies.
12. The DV for Molonglo and North Weston should be revised such that it truly reflects the principles of "environmental conservation and ecologically sustainable development".

Concerns re ACTPLA planning and public consultation process

The Conservation Council is particularly concerned that, despite receiving over 150 public submissions on the original DV released in 2007, many of which raised serious matters about the environmental impacts of the proposal, the revised DV released in April 2008 is basically unchanged. This makes the public consultation process a sham and raises the questionability of ACTPLA's commitment to truly incorporating the concerns of the community into its planning processes.

The Public Consultation Key Issues document released by ACTPLA in April 2008 describes the main issues raised in submissions and the ACT Government responses to these issues. In many cases the document notes that ACTPLA agrees with these issues but, despite this, the DV has not been altered accordingly. In other cases, ACTPLA has disagreed with issues (often issues raised by experts in their field) with minimal justification for its position. Even when the issues are noted and agreed with, the document then overrides many of the concerns by stating that "the Environment Minister, decided that the Preliminary Assessment adequately addressed the environmental issues surrounding Draft Variation No 281 and that no further (environmental) assessment of the plan variation is required".

The Conservation Council is alarmed by this dismissive attitude. The DV for Molonglo and North Weston is a very significant matter that will have considerable long term impact on the social and environmental future of Canberra. Informed and expert members of the ACT community have much to contribute to a proper public consultation and planning process and it is not acceptable that their serious concerns are dismissed by bureaucrats who appear to have already decided about the planning direction in which they wish to head and have closed minds about alternative approaches which have better environmental outcomes.

The Conservation Council is therefore appreciative that the Standing Committee Inquiry provides another opportunity for the voices of Canberrans to be heard on this important matter.

There are a number of key environmental concerns that the Conservation Council wishes to raise in relation to the DV. We have summarised these in the following discussion and provided more detailed background information as attachments to this submission.

No Central Molonglo

The Conservation Council supports in-principle development of *most* of the urban area of East Molonglo and North Weston as proposed in the DV. The Conservation Council appreciates the need for urban expansion within Canberra and has always stated that it supports development on the areas of burnt pine forests and degraded lands in the vicinity of the proposed East Molonglo.

However, the Conservation Council does not support development of the proposed Central Molonglo urban area as this would result in clearing of over 560 hectares of Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland, an ACT and nationally listed endangered ecological community. This is simply not acceptable in this day and age. The Conservation Council therefore recommends no urban development should occur in Central Molonglo - **Recommendation 1**.

The Council is also concerned about proposed clearing of smaller patches of this woodland community within the East Molonglo area (see report at Attachment B).

The Conservation Council notes that the ACT Government has recently imposed a moratorium on development in the Central Molonglo area, pending further environmental studies. While the Council welcomes this announcement, it does not mean that the woodlands are safe: it just means that the government is delaying a decision on their future.

The Council also notes that the current DV No. 281 still includes the Central Molonglo area for rezoning to a future urban area. We have therefore produced this submission in response to the current April 2008 DV, presuming that Central Molonglo is part of the overall proposal.

Significant impact on endangered box-gum woodlands

The Biodiversity Working Group of the Conservation Council has prepared the attached report on *Proposed Molonglo Urban Developments and their Significant Impact on Endangered Woodland* (**Attachment B**).

The report was authored by Dr Michael Mulvaney, who prepared the successful nomination to list Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum as a nationally threatened ecological community. The report details the extent and conservation value of Box-Gum woodland within the proposed Molonglo development areas according to Commonwealth legislation criteria. It then applies nationally accepted methodologies to determine what would be required for the development to pass tests of ecological sustainability and avoidance of significant ecological impact.

Yellow Box – Red Gum Grassy Woodland is listed as endangered under the ACT *Nature Conservation Act 1980*. White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland is also listed as an endangered ecological community under the

Commonwealth's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Nationally, over 95% of this ecological community has already been destroyed.

Only 8.5% of the pre-1750 distribution of Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland remains across the ACT and NSW Southern Tablelands, and less than 5% in the southern half of NSW. There are no Box-Gum woodland patches greater than 100 hectares in Victoria or the Murray catchment of NSW. There are no patches of 200 hectares or greater in southern NSW. Patches greater than 200 hectares are extremely rare anywhere. There are only four patches of 1,000 hectares or more left in Australia - and all of these are in the ACT.

Thus, the large ACT stands have very high regional and national conservation significance. The ACT contains the largest remaining patches in good condition, reflecting significantly lower levels of stock grazing than the rest of the range of the ecological community. In terms of size, connectivity, diversity and condition, the ACT patches are exceptional, especially the presence of larger patches (over 100 hectares) in good condition.

As survey and mapping of Box – Gum woodland in the Molonglo area as prescribed under the EPBC criteria had not previously been undertaken, Dr Mulvaney and the Conservation Council's Biodiversity Working Group undertook field survey and mapping of the proposed Molonglo urban development area in Autumn 2008.

The survey revealed that across the whole of the Molonglo Valley proposed urban development area (excluding the proposed Kama Reserve) there are 1,436 hectares of this endangered woodland that meet the EPBC criteria. Thus, the Molonglo woodlands are extremely important in the national context. Even excluding the Central Molonglo area, there are still 873 hectares of Yellow Box-Red Gum Grassy Woodland that meet the Commonwealth EPBC listing criteria.

The East and West Molonglo areas together with North Weston contain 873 hectares of Box-Gum woodland. About half of this area is regenerating woodland in burnt former pine plantation. Around a quarter of the area is low diversity native pasture, while the remainder of the area has high plant species diversity.

The Central Molonglo area, including the proposed Kama Reserve and land north of Deep Creek, contains in the order of 738 hectares of woodland. Three quarters of this is a diverse and very large woodland remnant, the rest is native pasture continuous with the woodland remnant.

The PA attempts to justify clearing of a large proportion of the woodlands by underestimating and misinterpreting their ecological significance. It assumes that only woodlands that have been classified as unmodified or partially modified are of conservation significance. The large areas of moderately modified woodlands within the Molonglo Valley area also have high conservation value.

The loss of 873 hectares of Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum woodland would clearly be a significant impact on this critically endangered community. The significance of the loss is heightened by the fact that ACT's remnants are the largest and least fragmented. In terms of maintaining functional landscapes of Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum woodland, the lower Molonglo is of national importance.

Despite claims by ACTPLA that the Molonglo development is all about sustainable development, as yet the ACT Government has not defined what sustainable means in this context and has not documented the biodiversity loss that will eventuate from the urban expansion or what might be an appropriate biodiversity offset.

In Australia there are several available offset methodologies that could be applied to the Molonglo situation. The attached report employs the Habitat Hectares methodology of the Victorian Government and the Biobanking methodology of the NSW Government to give an indication of what might be an appropriate offset for the Molonglo development area.

Only 175 hectares of the Kama woodland and grassland/secondary grassland is proposed by the ACT Government as a nature reserve. Use of the NSW and Victorian “no net loss” tools indicates that the proposed Kama Reserve is 9.5 times too small under the least area Victorian offset option and 28 times too small under the least area NSW option to be considered an adequate offset.

Even if all of the woodland at Kama and Central Molonglo was dedicated as a conservation reserve and managed intensively for conservation, it is still two and a half times too small under the Victorian system, and six and a half times too small under the NSW biobanking system to meet no net loss offset requirements.

A twenty year moratorium has been declared over the Central Molonglo area. However, without active conservation management it is unclear whether any biodiversity gain would occur over this area, or in fact that stock grazing and weed invasion would not result in biodiversity loss. Current management is at best maintaining native plant cover, but appears not to be producing any substantial improvement in species diversity, community structure or ecosystem function.

For the Molonglo development to approach biological sustainability it should involve less clearance of Box - Gum woodland and creation of a large conservation area, centered on Central Molonglo.

It is therefore recommended that large Kama/Central Molonglo conservation area should be established with a substantial core of this area zoned as Kama Nature Reserve and the balance of the area managed as rural leases for conservation purposes. The area should:

- extend from Deep Creek up to the vineyards south of Pegasus and incorporate Box-Gum woodland south of Drake Brockman Drive
- extend westwards to connect along its entire length with the Molonglo River, and
- potentially incorporate woodland to the southwest of the Molonglo River outside the development zone (see Map – Sustainable Development of the Lower Molonglo Valley) – **Recommendation 2.**

This whole of this area should include conservation management actions that are favorable to the expansion of threatened species populations that occur in the Molonglo area, for example, the continued importation of logs for the Brown Treecreeper, or the planting of shrubs out from the riparian corridor for the Diamond Firetail.

It is also recommended that the following additional Box – Gum woodland areas be excluded from clearing for urban development:

- sizable components of the Box - Gum woodland in the south-east section of North Weston adjoining Tuggeranong Parkway
- the large areas of woodland within the southern section of the East Molonglo area
- the woodland in the north-east section that adjoins the arboretum
- the native pasture between Kama and Deep Creek; and
- woodland to the west of Strathnairn (see Map) - **Recommendation 3.**

The woodland near the arboretum could be enhanced to be a natural feature of the arboretum complex, while the woodland along the Molonglo River corridor would be particularly valuable in terms of connectivity, assuming that a future lake does not drown the riparian valley.

ACT's lowland vegetation has already been cleared to an extent beyond considering what is left as sustainable. The vegetation of ACT lowlands requires considerable active rehabilitation and regeneration activities, with particular focus on increasing the size, connectivity and condition of the larger remaining remnants.

The Central Molonglo area is a key area of both present biodiversity conservation value and regeneration potential. Under conservation management this area could become one of the key areas of woodland conservation in Australia, and balance the loss of biodiversity that will eventuate from urban expansion in the rest of Molonglo.

Kama wildlife reserve and corridor

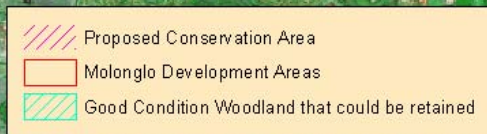
The DV proposes a Kama woodland reserve and wildlife corridor. However the proposed Kama Reserve would only be approximately 175 hectares in area and 820 metres in width. The proposed reserve would be further reduced in area by having to accommodate 300 metre wide bushfire Critical Management Zones (CMZs) on either side, as these have not been allowed for in the adjacent urban areas in the DV. The proposed corridor would therefore be greatly degraded by bushfire controls and urban edge effects, and at only 220 metres in width would be too narrow to be ecologically functional.

The Conservation Council recommends that the Kama wildlife corridor be much wider and include buffer zones and conservation leases, and that all bushfire Critical Management Zones be located outside the Kama Reserve. Widening of the Kama corridor and provision of buffer zones to both the east and west of the core conservation reserve were recommended by BIOSIS Research in its *Molonglo Valley Ecological Impact Review* for the ACT Government, but have not been included in the ACTPLA proposal - **Recommendation 4.**

A larger wildlife corridor would effectively maintain the ecological connectivity from Black Mountain, Aranda Bushland and Mt Painter to the river habitats of the Molonglo Valley and on to the Brindabella Mountains and the Alps. The central area of the Molonglo Valley functions as a significant link between these elements of the ACT's open space system. Protection of this extensive wildlife corridor would sustain connectivity for native birds as they move across the landscape, including for the annual migration of honeyeaters.

Given the importance of wildlife corridors in maintaining biodiversity and as an adaptation mechanism under climate change, the broadscale destruction of this significant wildlife corridor is unacceptable.

Map 2: Sustainable Development of the Lower Molonglo Valley



Conservation of threatened, rare and declining native species

The Molonglo Valley supports a diverse range of native fauna including a number of threatened, rare and regionally declining species. The PA vastly underestimates the value of the Molonglo Valley as wildlife habitat and the DV threatens the survival of specific native species within this area.

The Molonglo Valley has long been known as a “hotspot” for birds of prey. This significance is not adequately addressed in the DV or PA. The mosaic mix of different habitats from the river banks to rocky gorge slopes, grassy woodlands and forest patches allows a unique range of raptors to occur very close to a major city. Thirteen birds of prey are found in the Molonglo Valley, including 12 resident species with nine of those known to be breeding, as well as a rich assemblage of various birds and animals which make up their prey base.

In particular, the last two breeding territories in the ACT for the Little Eagle, which has recently been listed in the ACT as a vulnerable species, occur in the proposed Central Molonglo area. Little Eagles could become extinct as a breeding species in the ACT if they lose this critical breeding habitat.

A report on raptor nesting sites in the Molonglo Valley commissioned by ACTPLA (EASystems, 2007) recommended that in order to protect the Wedge-tailed Eagle, Brown Falcon, Peregrine Falcon and Brown Goshawk nests on the river, as well as Little Eagle breeding habitat, the urban footprint for East Molonglo be modified to include a wide riparian buffer (and no lake), and that remnant woodland in the Central Molonglo and Kama areas be retained as wildlife corridor and public open space. These recommendations have not been reflected to any extent in the original or current DVs.

Greater mitigating measures are needed to ensure iconic birds of prey species like Wedge-tailed Eagle can continue to have a breeding presence in the Valley. The Conservation Council recommends that the total protection of Central Molonglo and its links to the river corridor and rural lands to the west, the retention of remnant vegetation patches in East Molonglo, and wide buffers around the river corridor and eagle nest sites, are the absolute minimum measures needed - **Recommendation 5**.

The grassy woodlands also support a number of other threatened birds including the Brown Treecreeper (ACT listed), Varied Sittella (ACT listed), Superb Parrot (ACT and nationally listed) and White-winged Triller (ACT listed), as well as four regionally declining species - Diamond Firetail, Crested Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter and Flame Robin. The proposed developments in the Central Molonglo and Kama areas would be a disaster for these species.

The stony hillsides within the riparian areas contain key habitat for the threatened Pink-tailed Worm Lizard *Aprasia parapulchella* which was declared vulnerable under ACT legislation in April 2008 and is also listed by the Commonwealth as nationally vulnerable. Unless steps are taken to protect its habitat this species is likely to become seriously threatened.

The proposed damming of the Molonglo River to create a lake will destroy around 2.4% of the habitat for this threatened species in the ACT. The DV suggests a further loss of 3.6% of *Aprasia* local habitat across the whole of Molonglo, as well as potential for a further 18% impact to suitable habitat through indirect impacts from nearby urban development – altogether degradation or destruction of about 24% of the ACT habitat for this species.

Dramatically reducing the area of Aprasia habitat, together with loss to developments and other threats elsewhere, could see the demise of this reptile. The Conservation Council therefore recommends that Aprasia habitat in the riparian zone should be protected by a wide riparian buffer area and no dam - **Recommendation 6.**

Cat containment zones

Domestic cats, roaming mainly at night, kill many thousands of wildlife every year in Canberra. Greatest potential impact is in undisturbed habitat near new residential development. One cat was radio tracked to have moved 900 metres from a residential house in one night. There is also a clear link between the size of feral cat populations and closeness to urban environments. Cat predation of local wildlife is likely to significantly deplete the food resources of the different raptor species, which currently occupy the lower Molonglo Valley.

The suburbs of Forde and Bonner in Gungahlin are declared cat containment zones. This means that residents of those suburbs choosing to keep a cat must keep it contained to their property. There has been general community acceptance of this initiative, indeed it has not proven to be an issue in relation to land sales at Forde.

A cat containment policy across the Molonglo urban development area would be a tangible demonstration of the Government's commitment to sustainable development. The Conservation Council therefore recommends that all suburbs within the East Molonglo urban development should be declared as cat containment zones – **Recommendation 7.**

Keep the flow in the Molonglo - no dam lake

The Conservation Council does not support the damming of the lower Molonglo River in order to create an artificial lake – **Recommendation 8.**

The DV and PA include a proposal to construct a high dam wall in order to flood the river corridor to form a 6.7 km long, 25 metre deep Lake Molonglo. (This is a large lake – in comparison, Lake Burley Griffin is about 9 km long, maximum depth 17.5 metres, average depth 4.7 metres – and is located only a couple of km upstream of the proposed lake.) The Conservation Council is strongly opposed to this proposal.

Online dams are known for having one of the greatest impacts on aquatic habitats, flora and fauna in the Murray Darling Basin. Inundation by Lake Molonglo would result in the loss of much of the riparian vegetation, riverine habitat, threatened species habitat, eagle breeding sites, and many of the birds, fish and other animals from this stretch of the river. The flooding would include loss of 3.3 km of the high quality riparian zone in the Lower Molonglo River Corridor Nature Reserve downstream from Coppins Crossing.

The *Molonglo River Corridor Boundary Study* undertaken in 2007 for the NCA and ACTPLA evaluated the river corridor based on the values identified in the National Capital Plan (ecological, environmental, water quality, flood levels, landscape, cultural, recreational). It recommended against a lake because it would be incompatible with the environmental criteria of the National Capital Plan. This recommendation has been ignored.

The Conservation Council is particularly concerned about the proposed use of the lake as a stormwater management mechanism. This is an old-fashioned and problematic method of dealing with urban stormwater.

Extensive stormwater runoff from impervious urban surfaces would reduce lake and downstream water quality through sediment, nutrients, pathogens and other pollutant loads. The lake would be deep, with limited shallow areas where macrophytes (aquatic plants) could establish, thus there would be reduced oxygen, which assists with overall lake functioning. The water quality would be poor with two major urban creeks and stormwater running into it, as well as intermittent discharges of high nutrient water from the bottom of Lake Burley Griffin. There is every prospect that extensive cyanobacteria blooms in the proposed lake would result from these circumstances and impact negatively on wildlife health and survival, recreational values, aesthetic appeal and ecological processes.

Alternatively, this is an opportunity to put in place a best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design water quality management system utilising sediment basins, bioretention swales, artificial wetlands and chains of ponds. The Conservation Council strongly recommends this option - **Recommendation 9**.

More detailed discussion of the major concerns related to the proposed lake and alternative options for urban water management within the Molonglo area is contained in the paper *Urban Water Management in the East Molonglo Urban Development* at **Attachment C**.

This paper has been prepared by three of the ACT's and Australia's leading experts on water management:

- Em. Professor Ian R. Falconer, AO, DSc, FRSC - water quality consultant
- Dr Alan Wade - Visiting Fellow ANU, previously water quality advisor ACTEW, and
- Ian Lawrence - Adjunct Professor Landscape Planning (U.Can), Senior Research Fellow CRC eWater, APSM, B.E. (Civil), Dip.Civ Eng, M.A Public Admin.

The paper outlines shortcomings in the proposed East Molonglo urban development in respect to urban water management and riverine corridors. The paper recommends alternative urban water development form and water management approaches for Molonglo which respond to sustainability and climate change objectives in positive and powerful ways, while also enhancing the urban amenity and economics of the development proposal.

Urban planning for climate change

Molonglo is an opportunity to demonstrate best practice in urban design that responds to the challenges of climate change. Sustainable urban design within East Molonglo and North Weston should include: energy efficient housing with solar passive lot orientation, a mix of housing density and affordable housing options, effective public transport including a light rail network, and provision of plentiful open space buffers and treed landscapes for recreation, as well as Water Sensitive Urban Design - **Recommendation 10**.

Conflicting plans

Not only are many elements of the DV proposals in conflict with the Territory Plan, but they are also in conflict with consultant reports prepared in relation to Molonglo (eg *Molonglo River Corridor Boundary Study*) as well as with various other ACT and regional strategic plans including the *ACT Natural Resource Management Plan*, the *ACT Lowland Woodland Conservation Strategy*, the *ACT Aquatic Species and Riparian Zone Conservation Strategy*, the *Murrumbidgee Catchment Blueprint*, the *Lower Molonglo River Corridor Management Plan* and the *Molonglo Catchment Strategy*.

We encourage the Standing Committee to recommend that the ACT Government ensures that all development proposals coming out of ACTPLA are consistent with and support the implementation of the ACT Government's other strategic and environmental plans and strategies – **Recommendation 11**.

Opportunity to demonstrate ecologically sustainable development

The original DV asserted that “environmental conservation and ecologically sustainable development are integral to [ACTPLA's] planning” for the Molonglo urban area. The Conservation Council strongly rejects this claim, and is seeking ACT Government support for a revised DV that truly reflects these principles - **Recommendation 12**.

As quoted in ACTPLA's *Future Molonglo and North Weston Development Community Consultation Report* (The Communication Link, 2008), “the opportunity for this urban development to be an example of sustainable development befitting the nation's capital should not be dismissed”. In fact, this opportunity should be grasped.

The Conservation Council sees the proposed development in the Molonglo Valley as an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate that in the ACT we can have both urban development and protection of our rich natural biodiversity and our ‘bush capital’.

Our vision is an urban development built to high levels of sustainable design on already cleared lands, while maintaining a high quality river corridor for wildlife conservation and recreational uses, alongside a large grassy woodland reserve buffered by rural leasehold lands managed for conservation. The riverine and woodland reserves would provide excellent recreational opportunities for residents of Molonglo, as well as conserve threatened biodiversity for future generations.

The East Molonglo area would still cater for at least 55,000 people, which is more than the Molonglo Suitability Study indicated was required from the whole of the Molonglo development in order to contribute to the Canberra's population goal of 500,000.

This population level could also be increased by appropriate and affordable medium and higher density housing within the East Molonglo area. The Conservation Council is supportive of this approach.

Presentation to the Standing Committee

The Conservation Council would welcome the opportunity to be a witness at one of the public hearings of the Standing Committee Inquiry.

If you would like to discuss any of the matters raised in this submission I can be contacted by phone- 6229 3209 or email – molonglo@consact.org.au

Thank you again for the opportunity to make a submission to this important inquiry.

Yours sincerely

Catherine Potter

Catherine Potter
Molonglo Campaign Officer
Conservation Council ACT Region

Attachments

- Attachment A** - Conservation Council's original submission to ACTPLA on 2007 DV
- Attachment B** - *Proposed Molonglo Urban Developments and their Significant Impact on Endangered Woodland*
- Attachment C** - *Urban Water Management in the East Molonglo Urban Development*