

Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment

Annual Report 2020-21

Annual report for the Molonglo Valley Plan for the Protection of Matters of National Environmental Significance
(NES Plan) for the period of 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

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List of abbreviations

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AMS	Adaptive Management Strategy
BGW	Box-Gum Woodland. White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CMTEDD	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (formerly the Department of the Environment and Energy until February 2020)
EDP	Estate Development Plan
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)
EPSDD	Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
ESA	Emergency Services Agency
JGD	John Gorton Drive
LDA	Land Development Agency (under CMTEDD) (Active until 30 June 2017)
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NES Plan	Molonglo Valley Plan for the Protection of Matters of National Environmental Significance
NSW	New South Wales
NTG or Natural Temperate Grassland	Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the ACT
PCS	ACT Parks and Conservation Service
PDF	Planning and Design Framework
PTWL	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, <i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>
RMP	Reserve Management Plan
SLA	Suburban Land Agency (Established 1 July 2017), formerly the Land Development Agency (LDA).
TCCS	Transport Canberra and City Services (formerly Territory and Municipal Services (TAMS))

Note: References to Department and Directorate names in the body of this report are accurate as at the end of the reporting period, 30 June 2021.

1 Introduction

This Annual Report is prepared in accordance with Section 6 of the Molonglo Valley Plan for the Protection of Matters of National Environmental Significance (NES Plan), September 2011. It reports on the implementation of the NES Plan from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

Section 6 of the NES Plan requires the ACT Government to monitor and report annually on the implementation of the NES Plan. The primary purpose of monitoring and reporting is to ensure that the conservation outcomes described in the NES Plan are achieved.

The published targets in the ACT Government's 2020-21 to 2023-24 Indicative Land Release Program (released as part of the [ACT Government's August 2020 Economic and Fiscal Update](#)) indicated the release of 828 residential dwellings (comprised of 318 dwellings in Coombs and Wright, and 510 dwellings in Whitlam); 5,141m² of community facility zoned land and the release of 22,444m² of mixed use and 2,832m² of commercial land.

The actual land release outcome for Molonglo Valley included:

- 825 residential dwellings made up of 507 standard residential (detached house) blocks, and 318 multi-unit dwelling sites. Releases were recorded in Coombs and Wright (318 dwellings) and in Whitlam (507 dwellings);
- 25,276m² of mixed-use and commercial land in Coombs and Wright; and
- 5,141m² of community use land in Wright.

Note: Due to the need to redesign parts of the Whitlam Stage 2 estate, 825 blocks were actually created rather than the original planned 828 blocks for the Molonglo Valley during 2020-21.

2 Background

In September 2008, the ACT and Commonwealth governments entered into an Agreement to conduct a strategic assessment under Part 10 of the EPBC Act. The strategic assessment included all of East Molonglo except for the suburbs of North Weston, Wright and a portion of Coombs. These suburbs have prior approval under the EPBC Act (Reference numbers: 2009/5041, 2009/4752 and 2009/5050). Refer to Figure 1 for the strategic assessment area.

The NES Plan, which details the ACT Government's commitments to protect MNES in the Molonglo Valley, was assessed by the Commonwealth and endorsed in October 2011. Actions associated with urban development within East Molonglo (not including the West Molonglo area) were approved by the Commonwealth in December 2011.

West Molonglo was included in the scope of the strategic assessment as it contained MNES and was part of the same overall process to establish the Structure Plan. However, annual reporting for the Molonglo NES Plan ceased to report on West Molonglo since 2019-2020, following approval of the West Belconnen Strategic Assessment on 1 September 2019. Riverview Projects (ACT) Pty Ltd has been reporting on West Molonglo as part of the West Belconnen Strategic Assessment, which is now referred to as Ginninderry.

The NES Plan established a set of conservation activities to protect MNES. These are broadly based around the following hierarchy of steps:

- avoidance of impacts on MNES;
- mitigation of impacts on MNES including on-ground management to provide maintenance and improvement of MNES values in important areas; and
- establishing offset areas to compensate for unavoidable impacts on MNES.

The MNES that require protection through the NES Plan are:

- White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Box-Gum Woodland);
- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the ACT (Natural Temperate Grassland);
- *Aprasia parapulchella* (Pink-tailed Worm-lizard);
- *Polytelis swainsonii* (Superb Parrot); and
- *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot).

3 Implementation of the NES Plan

The Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD) currently has responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the delivery of the NES Plan on behalf of the ACT Government.

The NES Plan specifies conservation outcomes that the ACT Government will deliver to protect MNES and the actions that will be undertaken to achieve those outcomes. Section 4 of the NES Plan provides 44 specific actions related to conservation outcomes for Box-Gum Woodland, Natural Temperate Grassland and Pink-tailed Worm-lizard within the Molonglo Strategic Assessment area.

The NES Plan does not set out specific conservation outcomes and actions in relation to the Superb Parrot and Swift Parrot. These species are therefore not included in the table. However, the NES Plan states that the most important conservation action for Superb Parrot and Swift Parrot is the protection and ongoing management of the Kama Nature Reserve which includes approximately 117 ha of Box Gum Woodland. Additionally, conservation outcomes detailed in Section 4.1 of the NES Plan for patches C, D, H, I, L, M, P, T, West Molonglo and Patch GG will benefit Superb Parrots and Swift Parrots.

Annual vegetation condition monitoring results indicate ecological condition of nearly all NES patches and MNES was maintained or slightly improved in 2020-21 (see Appendix A). There appears to have been a slight decline in NES patch C2 with floristic value being slightly lower against baseline years as well as a slight decline in P2 and A2 due to a decline in native grass cover. Annual exotic weed cover was high across all sites, however this was to be expected given the drought in 2019 and above average rainfall in 2020. The high annual exotic weed cover appears to have significantly influenced native grass cover monitoring results across many NES patches and may also explain the apparent decline in condition of NES patch C2, P2 and A2. This is likely to be a detectability issue, where the extent of exotic weed biomass significantly reduces the observer’s ability to record species closer to the ground level. Importantly, the decline in ecological condition of NES Patch T in 2019-20 appears to have been resolved with the floristic value increasing against baseline years. Achievement from 2020-21 include:

- Commencement of construction for Molonglo River Reserve’s first of two special purpose reserves – Namarag;
- 4000 tree and shrub plantings across NES patches C, H, N and the Molonglo River Reserve;
- 1ha of forb enhancement works within NES patch GG;
- Construction of PTWL habitat protective fences adjacent to the new suburbs – Whitlam and Denman Prospect;
- Extensive weed control works, including African Lovegrass, Chilean needlegrass, Serrated tussock, Blackberry and Willows; and
- Implementation of an ecological burn in NES patch D1 and K2.

3.1 Development completed in 2020-21

The following development was undertaken or approved in the Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment Area in 2020-21:

- landscaping and path networks in Denman Prospect, Coombs, and Wright;
- completion of Whitlam Stage 1A, 1B and 1C;
- commencement of Whitlam Stage 2B and 2C.

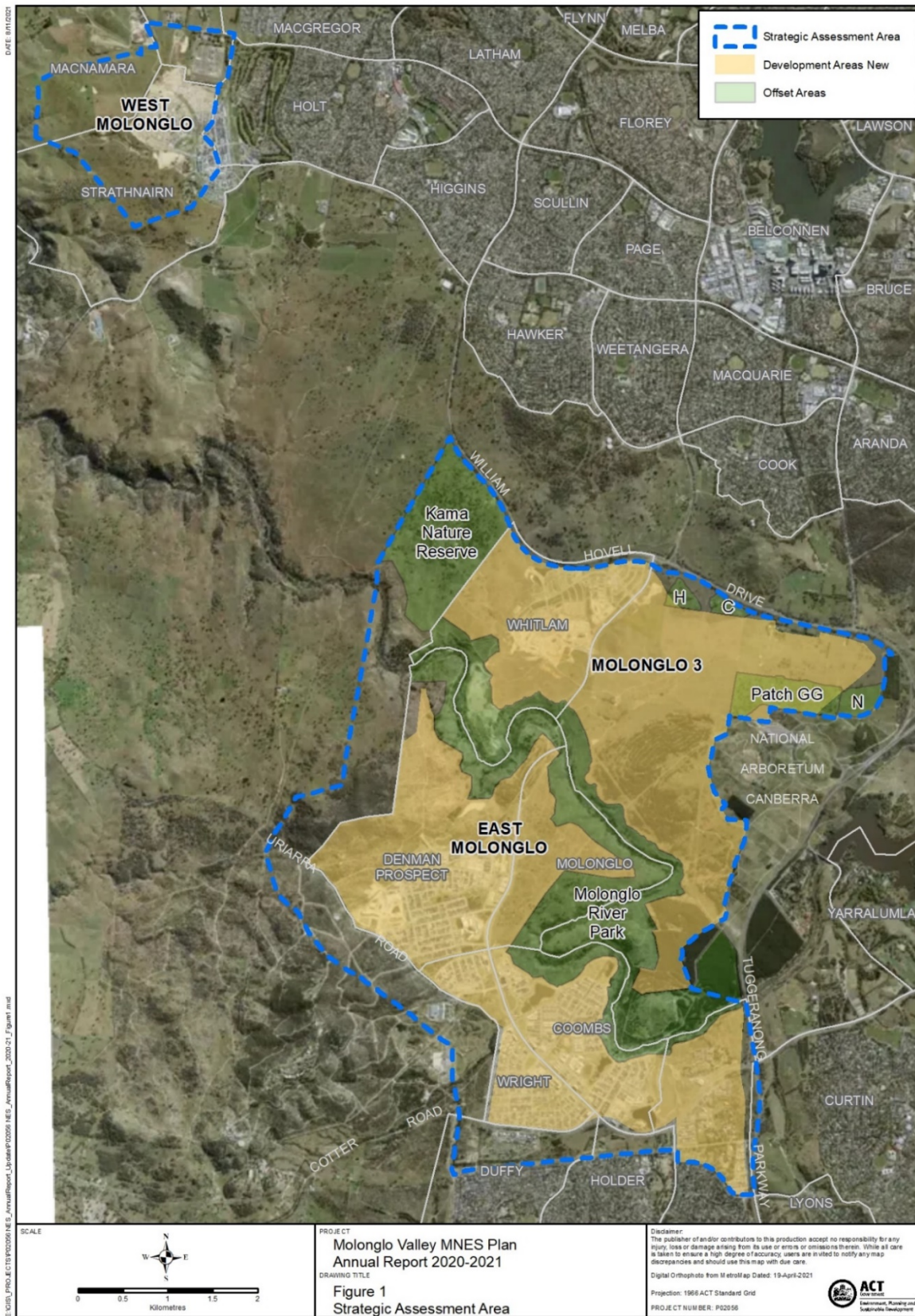


Figure 1 Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment Area

Note: West Molonglo (now Ginninderry) is reported under West Belconnen Strategic Assessment since 2019-2020.

3.2 Report on performance by outcome/commitment

Table 1 describes the commitments from the NES Plan and the status of each commitment. Commitments which have been completed during the 2020-21 financial year are shaded green.

See Appendix B for commitments that were completed in previous years.

Table 1 Commitments, delivery and timing

NES Plan Ref	Action	Responsible Entity	Timing	Current status
Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Box Gum Woodland				
Impacts to Box-Gum Woodland will be limited to a maximum of 110 ha and a range of measures will be implemented to minimise this area of impact.				
1	Ensure that the combined impacts on Box-Gum Woodland from development within East Molonglo and construction of infrastructure within the river corridor do not exceed 110 ha.	EPSDD	Throughout and on completion of the final Planning and Design Framework (PDF) for both stages 2 and 3 and through the approval of estate development plan (subdivision) development applications.	See Section 3.5 Impacts on MNES, Table 3 and Figure 3 show that the amount of Box Gum Woodland that has been impacted to date does not exceed this limit.
2	Amend the East Molonglo river corridor boundary, in stages 2 and 3 respectively with a view to reducing the impacts to Box-Gum Woodland. This process will ensure that connectivity within the river corridor is maintained.	EPSDD	Progressively, on completion of the final EDPs for stages 2 and 3, respectively.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Stage 2 PDF was finalised in 2012.</p> <p>The Stage 3 PDF was finalised in February 2019.</p> <p>The river corridor boundaries were also adjusted under Territory Plan Variation 360 in January 2020 following approval of the Molonglo River Reserve Management Plan in 2019.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that the formal mechanism for finalising river corridor boundaries is through the approval of final EDPs as it allows minor refinements as a technical amendment to the Territory Plan (e.g. for Suburbs 2 and 3 within Molonglo Stage 3 PDF). Minor refinements would only be made if they were required to enable a functional estate and would be assessed for any potential impacts to biodiversity to ensure consistency with the NES Plan.</p> <p>See section 3.4 of this report for more information about amendments to river corridor boundaries.</p>
3	Design the infrastructure that will occur in the river corridor to minimise impacts to Box-Gum Woodland.	CMTEDD and EPSDD (PCS, Infrastructure Projects)	Prior to the construction of infrastructure.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Work is continuing to progress on the range of infrastructure projects within the river corridor needed to support urban development in Molonglo. This includes work on John Gorton Drive Stage 3C (that includes a major road bridge crossing over the Molonglo River), relocation of existing 132 kV electricity transmission lines, sewer odour control facilities and the East-west arterial road. Of the overall budget of 110 hectares impact to Box-Gum woodland allowed for in the NES Plan, the impact from projects completed and proposals in design remains unchanged to 11.18 hectares of impact for this reporting year.</p> <p>The extent of recreational infrastructure proposed in the River Park Concept Plan was reviewed through the draft Plan of Management process, with two significant refinements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where practicably possible, the trunk cycle path will be relocated within the Inner Asset Protection Zone to utilise the lighting corridor of the edge road and minimises fragmentation of the River Park; and - recreation facilities such as parks, nature playgrounds, lookouts, seats and walking trails will be centralised to the two special purpose reserves– Namarag Reserve (Sludge Pits) and Ryans Hill.

				<p>Ecological Management Guidelines were completed in 2015.</p> <p>EPSDD prepared an early draft Urban Edge Master Plan for the Commercial Centre & Environs in Stage 2 to assist the final location of the development boundary and associated infrastructure. This work has now been incorporated into a draft Concept Plan for the Molonglo Group Centre and Surrounds. EPSDD will be progressing the draft Concept Plan in 2022. The urban edge will be formalised once the Concept Plan is in place.</p> <p><i>John Gorton Drive 3C</i></p> <p>Prior to submitting a development application, TCCS completed early design of the JGD approach roads and bridge over the Molonglo River in consultation with PCS to minimise impact and risk to BGW and PTWL habitat. During 2020-21, the DA for John Gorton Stage 3C, including the bridge over the Molonglo River, was approved. The total approved impact was to 0.05ha of BGW Patch S and 0.02 ha of moderate quality Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (PTWL) habitat. The exact clearance amounts will be reported once detailed design is complete and construction commences.</p> <p><i>Relocation of exiting 132kV transmission lines</i></p> <p>The existing 132kV overhead electrical transmission line in the Molonglo Valley will be replaced by an underground 132kV transmission line on an alignment that is more conducive for urban development in the Molonglo Valley. A development application was under assessment in 2020-21 and a decision on the DA is expected to be made in 2021-2022. Demolition of the existing overhead transmission line and construction of the new underground transmission line will not impact any Box-Gum Woodland in the river corridor.</p> <p><i>Odour control units</i></p> <p>In 2019-2020, SLA took responsibility for the design and construction of four odour control units attached to the Molonglo Valley Interceptor Sewer. These units are located both adjacent to and within the river corridor and have been sited to minimise impacts on MNES. Geotechnical investigation works for the odour control units were undertaken in 2020-21. Works are also underway to locate 11kv electrical lines along the river reserve interface to power the odour control units. DAs for the odour control units and associated electrical infrastructure were lodged in 2021-22 and it is expected that they will be decided in 2021-22.</p>
4	Develop, implement and independently monitor Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) to ensure that unforeseen direct or indirect impacts from construction activities within the development area and the river corridor are avoided.	EPSDD	Development of CEMPs prior to construction. Implementation of CEMPs during construction.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>CEMPs have been prepared for all approved estate developments within the Strategic Assessment area.</p> <p>EPSDD has incorporated the requirement for CEMPs in all capital works infrastructure documentation for Molonglo and has engaged a site surveillance officer to monitor capital works projects in Molonglo, generally.</p> <p>During 2020-21, twelve CEMPs were approved for construction work in Molonglo Valley:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denman Prospect 1b Stage 2D1; • Denman Prospect 1b Stage 2E; • Denman Prospect Stage 2 Geotechnical Works; • Denman Prospect Stage 2 Pine Tree Removal; • Whitlam Stage 2A;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitlam Stage 2B; Whitlam Stage 2C; Molonglo 132kV Transmission Line Relocation Geotechnical Works; Shared Path (Bicentennial Trail) Coombs Geotechnical Works; Lower Deep Creek Pond Geotechnical Works, North Coombs Pond; and Molonglo Valley Interceptor Sewer Odour Control Unit Geotechnical Works. . <p>To date, 53 CEMPs have been prepared and approved for construction work in Molonglo Valley. This has been done for minor preliminary works such as geotechnical investigations, fencing and utility relocations, as well as all major construction activities such as roadworks, bridges and ponds.</p>
Three offset sites will be established within the strategic assessment area (Kama Nature Reserve, Molonglo River Park, Patch GG) that will provide for the long-term protection of 234 ha of Box-Gum Woodland (see Figure 6 of NES Plan). The three offset sites will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the Box-Gum Woodland that occurs there.				
6	Implement the management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within the reserve.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 5. Implementation ongoing.	Ongoing. Management is being undertaken in line with the Kama operational plan . Management actions undertaken over 2020-21 to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland include management of the understorey condition through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St John's Wort control; African Lovegrass control; Woody weed control; conservation grazing targeting wild oats; and continuation of Kama forb enhancement program.
7	Establish a buffer outside the Kama Nature Reserve between the reserve and the proposed development area and allow for appropriate uses consistent with nature conservation uses of the reserve. The buffer will be developed to ensure that fire management is undertaken outside of the Kama Nature Reserve and will provide protection against urban edge effects.	EPSDD (PCS, Strategic Planning and Due Diligence and Land Investigations)	As part of the final PDF for stage 3 and confirmed through the approval of estate development plan (subdivision) development applications.	Ongoing. On 8 May 2018, the ACT Minister responsible for Planning granted the Molonglo Stage 3 Urban Development project an exemption from the requirement to undertake an environmental impact statement under the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> . The exemption included several conditions for development approval including that the treatment and boundary to Kama Nature Reserve must be consistent with the recommendations of the Kama Interface Management Strategy (Capital Ecology 2016). This condition has been incorporated into and represented in the PDF for Stage 3, which was approved in February 2019. The EDP for Stage 4 of Whitlam is currently in the early planning stage and incorporates a buffer consistent with that outlined in the Kama Interface Management Strategy (Capital Ecology 2016).
10	Implement the management plan for the Molonglo River Park to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within the park.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 9. Implementation ongoing.	Ongoing. From 2012, EPSDD has undertaken a number of restoration works within the river corridor consistent with the Molonglo River Park operational plans and the Molonglo River Reserve Management Plan . Construction of the first Molonglo special purpose reserve (Namarag), including remediation of the former Coppins Crossing sewage treatment

				<p>pond and significant woodland and Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat restoration commenced in 2020-21.</p> <p>Other management actions undertaken during 2020-21 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Lovegrass control; - St John's Wort control; - Chilean needle grass control; - woody weed control; - Serrated tussock control; - willow control; - maintenance of box gum woodland restoration plantings; - continuation of Box Gum Park forb enhancement program; - continuation of the Barrer restoration program; and - various public engagement activities, ranging from ranger guided walks to promotional videos, conference field trips and university field trips.
13	Implement the management plan for Patch GG to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 12. Implementation ongoing.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Management is being undertaken consistent with the operational plan. Management actions undertaken in 2020-21 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chilean needlegrass control; - St John's Wort control; - continuation of the Arboretum woodland conservation area forb enhancement program; and - conservation grazing, targeting wild oats and other exotic annuals.
Adaptively manage 28 ha of Box-Gum Woodland within the strategic assessment area to maintain and enhance its ecological condition. This will be made up of patches C, H and N.				
15	Implement management plans for Box-Gum Woodland patches C, H, and N to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within these areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 14. Implementation ongoing.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Management is being undertaken consistent with the operational plan including the maintenance of box gum woodland restoration plantings</p>
Adaptively manage 45.4 ha of Box-Gum Woodland within the strategic assessment area to maintain its ecological condition. This will be made up of patches I, L, M and P.				
17	Undertake fuel hazard management in patches I, L, M and P with the management and protection of Box-Gum Woodland as a critical consideration (within the constraints of ensuring the safety of the urban population).	EPSDD (PCS)	On completion of Action 16.	As above. The Bushfire Risk Strategy (Strategy) undertaken by the SLA, sets out the management requirements both within and immediately outside the future urban development boundary in Denman Prospect taking into account Box Gum Woodland. This Strategy is supported by ESA and the Fire Management Unit of TCCS. Fuel management is being undertaken consistent with the Strategy and with protection of BGW as a critical consideration.
18	Annually monitor the condition of the Box-Gum Woodland patches I, L, M, P (total area of 45.4 ha) on the western boundary of East Molonglo to ensure that fuel hazard management is not negatively impacting on the Box-Gum Woodland values.	EPSDD (PCS)	On completion of Action 16.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>A Monitoring Procedures Manual for Molonglo was prepared by EPSDD in 2013 in accordance with the AMS. EPSDD has undertaken annual vegetation monitoring since 2013, in accordance with the monitoring procedures manual.</p>
19	Should the monitoring in Action 18 show that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a period of two consecutive years; 	EPSDD	If required.	<p>Monitoring is ongoing.</p> <p>EPSDD completed annual vegetation monitoring for the 8th consecutive year in 2020. Vegetation condition monitoring results show that the ecological condition of patches I, L, M, P1 and P3 has been maintained (see Appendix A).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 30% of the combined area of patches I, L, M, P (total area of 45.4 ha) no longer meets the EPBC Act listing criteria for Box-Gum Woodland; <p>then the ACT Government will establish an offset site within two years of those monitoring results that meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the offset will be in the Molonglo Valley; and • the offset will include a minimum of 90.8 ha of EPBC Act listed Box-Gum Woodland. 			<p>Patch P2 still shows a slight decline against the baseline, however it is important to note that floristic value and native species richness has been maintained and the patch continue to meet BGW listing criteria under the EPBC Act. The decline trend as per 2019-20 is attributed to a decline in native grass cover due to an increase in leaf litter cover from a fallen tree. No management action is required as leaf litter and coarse woody debris provides significant habitat for native biodiversity.</p> <p>Management actions undertaken in 2020-21 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blackberry control - African Lovegrass control
20	Should an offset site be required under Action 19, then the offsite site will be established as a Nature Reserve and managed consistently with the other offset sites (Kama Nature Reserve, Molonglo River Park, Patch GG).	EPSDD (PCS)	If required.	Not required.

NES Plan Ref	Action	Responsible Entity	Timing	Current status
Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Natural Temperate Grassland				
No direct or indirect impacts to Natural Temperate Grassland.				
24	Protection of the Natural Temperate Grassland within the Kama Nature Reserve.	EPSDD (PCS)	Ongoing.	As of June 2021, there have been no impacts to Natural Temperate Grassland in the strategic assessment area (see Table 3). See Action 26 for actions undertaken to provide for the protection of Natural temperate grassland within the Kama Nature Reserve.
Adaptive management of the Natural Temperate Grassland that occurs within the Kama Nature Reserve to maintain and enhance its ecological condition.				
26	Implement the management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Natural Temperate Grassland within the reserve.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 25. Implementation ongoing.	Ongoing. Management is being undertaken in line with the Kama operational plan . Management actions undertaken over 2020-21 to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of Natural Temperate Grassland include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St John's Wort control; - African Lovegrass control; - woody weed control; - conservation grazing targeting wild oats; - continuation of Striped Legless Lizard translocation trial; - continuation of Kama forb enhancement program; - continuation of habitat rock reinstatement research project; and - continuation of grassland restoration research project testing the effectiveness of ecological burns for restoring grassland habitat.
27	Establish a buffer outside the Kama Nature Reserve between the reserve and the proposed development area and allow for appropriate uses consistent with nature conservation uses of the reserve. The buffer will be developed to ensure that fire management is undertaken outside of the Kama Nature Reserve and will provide protection against urban edge effects.	EPSDD (PCS, Strategic Planning and Due Diligence and Land Investigations)	As part of the final PDF Stage 3 and confirmed through the approval of estate development plan (subdivision) development applications.	Refer response to commitment 7.

NES Plan Ref	Action	Responsible Entity	Timing	Current status
Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Pink-tailed Worm-lizard				
Impacts to high and moderate quality PTWL habitat will be limited to a maximum of 27 ha and a range of measures will be implemented to minimise this area of impact.				
28	Ensure that the combined impacts on high and moderate quality PTWL habitat from development within East Molonglo and construction of infrastructure within the river corridor do not exceed 27 ha.	EPSDD (PCS, Infrastructure Projects), SLA (Molonglo Valley),	Progressively, on completion of the final EDPs for stages 2 and 3, respectively.	Ongoing. PDF Stage 2 and PDF stage 3 are both complete. The river corridor boundaries were adjusted under Territory Plan Variation 360 . Any further adjustments will be confirmed once EDPs are approved. As of 30 June 2020, combined impacts on high and moderate quality PTWL habitat total 2.34 hectares (see Table 3).
29	Amend the East Molonglo River corridor boundary in stages 2 and 3 respectively with a view to reducing impacts to high and moderate quality PTWL habitat. This process will ensure that connectivity within the river corridor is maintained.	EPSDD (PCS, Strategic Planning)	Progressively, on completion of the final EDPs for stages 2 and 3, respectively.	Ongoing. PDF Stage 2 and PDF stage 3 are both complete. The river corridor boundaries were adjusted under Territory Plan Variation 360 . Any further adjustments will be confirmed once EDPs are approved.
30	Design the infrastructure that will occur in the river corridor to minimise impacts to high and moderate quality PTWL habitat.	EPSDD & CMTEDD	Prior to the construction of infrastructure.	Ongoing. Design work being progressed for infrastructure projects within the river corridor include the projects described in the response to Commitment 3 (Table 1). There are 18.52 ha of PTWL habitat in the Molonglo development area. Molonglo Sewer Pedestrian Bridge (Butters Bridge) and Cravens Creek Pond projects were completed in April 2017 and September 2016 respectively. They were designed and constructed to minimise impacts on PTWL habitat. Refer to the response to Commitment 3 (Table 1) for more details on design and siting of infrastructure projects within the river corridor.
31	Develop, implement and independently monitor Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) to ensure that unforeseen direct or indirect impacts from construction activities within the development area and the river corridor are avoided.	EPSDD & (PCS, Infrastructure Projects) SLA (Molonglo Valley), CMTEDD (Civil Infrastructure Delivery)	Development of the CEMPs prior to construction. Implementation of the CEMPs during construction.	Refer response to commitment 4.
Two offset sites will be established within the strategic assessment area (Kama Nature Reserve and the Molonglo River Park) that will provide for the long-term protection of 66 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat (see Figure 6 of the NES Plan). These areas will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat that occurs there.				
33	Implement the management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of all PTWL habitat within the reserve.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 32. Implementation ongoing.	Ongoing. Management is being undertaken in line with the operational plan . Management actions undertaken over 2020-21 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St John's Wort control; - African Lovegrass control; - woody weed control; - conservation grazing targeting wild oats;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuation of Striped Legless Lizard translocation trial; - continuation of Kama forb enhancement program; - continuation of habitat rock reinstatement research project; and - continuation of grassland restoration research project testing the effectiveness of ecological burns for restoring grassland habitat.
34	Establish a buffer outside the Kama Nature Reserve between the reserve and the proposed development area and allow for appropriate uses consistent with nature conservation uses of the reserve. The buffer will be developed to ensure that fire management is undertaken outside of the Kama Nature Reserve and will provide protection against urban edge effects.	EPSDD (PCS, Strategic Planning and Due Diligence and Land Investigations)	As part of the final Planning and Design Framework for stage 3 and confirmed through the approval of estate development plan (subdivision) development applications.	Ongoing. Refer response to commitment 7. Stage 4 of Whitlam is currently in the early planning stage and incorporates a buffer consistent with that outlined in the Kama Interface Management Strategy (Capital Ecology 2016)
37	Establish a 20 m buffer around high and moderate quality Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat (other than, for example the areas to be impacted by the bridge crossings and strategically placed walking tracks) within the East Molonglo River corridor. Manage these areas to ensure the maintenance of their conservation value. Management measures (as outlined in Section 3) will be incorporated into the management plan for the river corridor.	EPSDD (PCS)	On completion of the final Planning and Design Framework for stage 2 and completion of the Park Concept Plan.	Ongoing. Buffer zones were identified in the Molonglo River Park Concept Plan . Management measures (including establishment of 20m buffers around high and moderate PTWL habitat) are incorporated into the Molonglo River Reserve – Reserve Management Plan (Disallowable Instrument DI2019-192) .
38	Implement the management plan for the Molonglo River Park to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat within the park.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 36. Implementation ongoing.	Ongoing. Operational plans are being implemented. Other management actions undertaken during 2020-21 to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of PTWL habitat include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Lovegrass control; - St John's Wort control; - Chilean needle grass control; - Woody weed control; - Serrated tussock control; - commencement of the construction of the Namarag special purpose reserve, including over 2ha of PTWL habitat restoration and various PTWL interpretive signage and sculptures. - continuation of Box Gum Park forb enhancement program; - continuation of the Barrer restoration program; - continuation of the PTWL low impact monitoring research project; - continuation of the PTWL habitat extension research project; and - various public engagement activities, ranging from ranger guided walks to promotional videos, conference field trips and university field trips.
Continued protection of 28.1 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat within the Lower Molonglo Nature Reserve (see Figure 4 of the NES Plan). These areas will be adaptively managed to maintain the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat that occurs there.				
40	Continued implementation of the Plan of Management for the Lower Molonglo Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance of the ecological condition of the high and moderate quality PTWL habitat that occurs there (approximately 28.1 ha).	EPSDD	Ongoing.	The Molonglo River Reserve Management Plan was approved in July 2019, revoking the previous Lower Molonglo River Corridor Plan of Management. EPSDD completed annual vegetation monitoring for the 8th consecutive year in 2020. Vegetation condition monitoring results show that the ecological condition of PTWL habitat in patches Q, R and S has been maintained (see Appendix A). Floristic value and native species richness have shown an increase, while native grass cover has shown a decrease. Both these results are likely to be attributable to above average rainfall. Forb diversity typically

				<p>increases in wet years, while detectability of native grasses is difficult due to high biomass caused by exotic annuals. It is important to note that the monitoring method used to collect data on native grass cover (step point) and floristic diversity (20x20m plot) are different and hence why there are differences in relation to detectability during wet years.</p> <p>The following management actions have been undertaken in the Molonglo River Reserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing strategic ecological cattle grazing to reduce exotic grass biomass and reduce fire risk from surrounding fuel loads; - targeted Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) control; - ongoing monitoring of pest species; and - ongoing strategic grazing and weed control requirements on properties with PTWL habitat that are managed under the Land Management Agreement process.
Protection of an additional 23.3 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat within the strategic assessment area outside of the development and offset areas (see Figure 4 of the NES Plan). These areas will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat that occurs there.				
42	Implement management plans for the other areas of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat that occurs within the strategic assessment area and outside of the development and offset areas (approximately 23.3 ha) to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat within these areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement on completion of Action 41. Implementation ongoing.	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Management actions undertaken in 2020-21 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African lovegrass control; - Chilean needle grass control; - woody weed control; - feral pig control; - continuation of the PTWL habitat extension research project; and - continuation of the PTWL low impact monitoring research project.
Improving and applying the knowledge about the management of PTWL.				
43	Undertake a research project examining the effects on PTWL of disturbance and proximity to urban areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Commencement within 6 months of endorsement and incorporated into the Planning and Design Framework for both stages 2 and 3.	<p>Stage 1a (Mt Taylor habitat disturbance case study) - complete.</p> <p>Stage 1b - ongoing. The PTWL low-impact monitoring research project commenced in 2014 and will continue until 2021-22. Early results are promising with the low-impact monitoring method achieving a similar number of detections as traditional methods of surveying the species (i.e. rock rolling).</p> <p>Stage 2a (population monitoring) – ongoing. Population monitoring and habitat condition monitoring is being undertaken as part of Stage 1b and the Molonglo vegetation condition monitoring program.</p> <p>Stage 2b (PTWL translocation trial) – ongoing. Trial translocation to be implemented in 2021-22 in collaboration with the ANU and Ginninderry Conservation Trust.</p> <p>Stage 2c (PTWL habitat restoration) – ongoing. 6ha of habitat restoration has been undertaken since 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2014, 11 habitat islands were established across the former Blewitts pine plantation. The objective of the restoration works was to improve habitat connectivity between the two genetically distinct populations. Over the past six years, 10 of the 11 habitat islands have been colonised leaving only one island to be colonised before the two populations are effectively reconnected.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a PTWL habitat restoration method in collaboration with the ANU (McDougall, A., R.N. Milner, D.A. Driscoll & A.L. Smith (2016)). Restoration rocks: integrating abiotic and biotic habitat restoration to conserve threatened species and reduce fire fuel load. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> 25 (8), 1529-1542), 5 ha of PTWL habitat restoration has been undertaken within fire management zones adjacent to PTWL habitat. The objective of the restoration works is to reduce fire fuel loads and provide habitat for the PTWL. PTWL have been detected in five of the seven PTWL habitat restoration sites surveyed and a second threatened species, Perunga grasshopper (<i>Perunga ochracea</i>), has also been found in one of the restoration sites. - Preparation was undertaken in preparation for the survey in 2021 and a report is expected to be finalised in 2021-22.
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3.3 Other NES Plan requirements and actions

In addition to the specific MNES related commitments, the NES Plan contains a number of implementation requirements and actions. Table 2 details each action or requirement and provides a status update as at 30 June 2021.

Commitments which have been completed during the 2020-2021 financial year are shaded green. See Appendix B for commitments that were completed in previous years.

Table 2 Other NES Plan requirements and actions

No	NES Plan Page Reference	Commitment	Responsible Entity	Comment/Status
3	9	<p>Infrastructure within the river corridor comprises the following activities and will be staged to be most cost effectively developed (in the following order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Gorton Drive which includes the construction of dual bridges crossing the Molonglo River; East-West Arterial Road bridge crossing of the Molonglo River; Water quality control ponds; water mains; sewer mains and sewer pump stations; and A combined sewer / pedestrian / cycle bridge. 	EPSDD (PCS, Infrastructure Projects), TCCS, CMTEDD (Civil Infrastructure Delivery), SLA (Molonglo Valley)	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>On 27 April 2012, the ACT Government advised the Commonwealth that the ACT Government required a change to the order of this infrastructure to effectively manage the sequencing of land release.</p> <p>The following infrastructure has been completed within the river corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer Pedestrian Bridge (Butters Bridge) over the Molonglo River, and associated sewer main approaches; and Cravens Creek Pond. <p>The East West Arterial has been constructed west of John Gorton Drive for approximately 1.1 km.</p> <p>Two sections of John Gorton Drive construction have been recently completed in Molonglo 3. The first section (JGD3A) is south from William Hovel Drive and has been constructed for a distance of approximately 900m. The next 500m of John Gorton Drive (JGD3B) is also complete and opened mid-2020. The final section of John Gorton Drive includes a dual carriageway bridge crossing of the Molonglo River and another 1.7km of dual carriageway road approaches. The early design stage for this is complete and a development application Notice of Decision was conditionally approved in January 2021. Funding for the project has been approved and an expression of interest for the 'Detail Design and Construction' package for this final stage was tendered in September 2021. Physical works aren't expected to commence until mid-2023.</p> <p>In 2018-19 EPSDD completed construction of minor recreation facilities in the River Reserve at Barrer Hill, opposite to Coombs including a pedestrian trail, signage and low impact lookouts. These facilities were constructed using low environmental impact methods and will help to control pedestrian movement through the reserve and away from areas of high conservation value.</p> <p>In 2018-19 EPSDD progressed design of the first of two special purpose reserves, Namarag, that will manage access to the Molonglo River Reserve and provide focused areas for recreation and river access. The project will also restore critically endangered Box-Gum Woodland and threatened Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat.</p> <p>In 2019-20 SLA took responsibility for the design and construction of four Odour Control Units attached to the Molonglo Valley Interceptor Sewer. These units are located both adjacent to and within the river corridor and have been staged to coincide with the occupation of Whitlam and Denman Prospect 2. The project is in the final stages of development approval before construction is expected to commence in February 2022.</p>
5	10	<p>Designing infrastructure that will occur in the river corridor to avoid or minimise impacts to MNES. This process includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> re-aligning the location of the major bridges (as compared to the original location proposed in the Molonglo Structure Plan) to minimise impacts on moderate and high-quality Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat; and aligning other infrastructure to avoid moderate and high-quality Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat and Box-Gum Woodland where this can be achieved. 	EPSDD (PCS, Infrastructure Projects), TCCS, CMTEDD (Civil Infrastructure Delivery), SLA (Molonglo Valley).	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Refer response to Table 1- Commitment 3.</p> <p>In 2019-2020 SLA took responsibility for the design and construction of four Odour Control Units attached to the Molonglo Valley Interceptor Sewer. These units are located both adjacent to and within the river corridor and have been staged to coincide with the occupation of Whitlam and Denman Prospect 2.</p>

No	NES Plan Page Reference	Commitment	Responsible Entity	Comment/Status
8	11, 35-36	The ACT Government will ensure that all construction activities (whether in the urban area or in the river corridor) will be subject to construction environmental management plans (CEMPs). These CEMPs will help to ensure that unnecessary impacts from construction (e.g. through the uncontrolled movement of machinery) are avoided. A detailed description of the content of CEMPs is provided in Section 4 of the NES Plan.	EPSDD (PCS) SLA (Molonglo Valley), CMTEDD (Civil Infrastructure Delivery)	Ongoing. Refer response to Table 1- Commitment 4.
9	12	Within the strategic assessment area fire management will be aimed at the protection of both built assets and MNES values. This will be achieved through the identification of appropriate asset protection zones and the application of hazard reduction techniques that will both: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that the standards for fuel loads in the SBMP are met; and protect MNES values through the use of sympathetic management techniques. 	EPSDD (PCS) ESA, SLA (Molonglo Valley)	Ongoing. Asset protection zones have been identified as part of the operational plan for the river corridor and the Bushfire Risk Strategy prepared by the SLA. ESA and the Fire Management Unit of TCCS support the fire management plan, which sets out the management requirements both within and immediately outside the future urban development boundary in Denman Prospect, taking into account BGW. In addition, controls for asset protection and management will be included in EDPs.
12	18	The ACT Government, as the proponent, will ensure that all development concerning MNES in the Strategic Assessment area is incorporated into any future development application and associated documentation to ensure any Commonwealth requirements are reflected in the decision by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate.	EPSDD (Statutory Planning)	Ongoing. For consideration/application at development assessment stage.
13	41	The ACT Government will monitor and report annually to the public on the implementation of the NES Plan. An annual report highlighting the conservation outcomes achieved in the previous year will be published by the ACT Government and provided to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. The Report will include the monitoring results on the condition of the MNES, conservation outcomes (as listed in Section 4) and the outcomes of enhancement projects.	EPSDD (Statutory Planning)	Ongoing. To be finalised by the end of November each year.
15	44	The NES Plan and its associated actions will be audited by an independent, third-party expert every five years, for a 30-year period. The audit reports are to be provided to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment for their consideration.	EPSDD	The Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment completed the first Independent Audit of the NES Plan in April 2018.
16	44	Appoint an independent, third-party auditor and develop a customised audit protocol to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> commitments made by the ACT Government in the NES Plan are being adhered to; and conservation outcomes for the MNES are being achieved. 	EPSDD	As above. Required every 5 years. The next independent audit is due on 31 May 2022.

No	NES Plan Page Reference	Commitment	Responsible Entity	Comment/Status
17	44	The Treasury Directorate will ensure that commitments and actions in the NES Plan are funded.	CMTEDD	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>PCS completed two Capital Works projects in 2018-19 in the Molonglo River Reserve delivering on NES Plan actions. These programs saw the completion of the Barrer Restoration project (a key NES action) and other NES actions related to research, restoration and reserve establishment.</p> <p>In the 2018-19 ACT Budget \$3.182M Budget Paper 3 - Budget Outlook 2018-19 (act.gov.au) was allocated over four years for the Capital Works project Establishing the Molonglo River Reserve to be delivered by PCS. This project will continue to protect native species and habitats in the Molonglo River Reserve (the Reserve) through ecological conservation works. Importantly, it will deliver detailed design of the first of two special purpose reserves within the Molonglo River Reserve.</p> <p>In the 2019-20 ACT Budget \$7.165M was allocated over four years for the Capital Works project <i>Remediating the former Molonglo sewerage treatment facility</i> to be delivered by PCS. This project will deliver the construction of the first of the two special purpose reserves within the Reserve. This will be a focus area for residents and visitors to manage access into the Reserve protecting other areas within the Reserve with sensitive ecological values.</p> <p>In 2020-21, the total recurrent budget for implementing the commitments and actions in the NES Plan was \$0.862M from across three initiatives. The three initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Molonglo Riverside Park (secured in 2012-13) - \$0.510M - Molonglo Valley – Implementation of NES Plan – Stage 2 (secured 2014-15) - \$0.265M - Caring for our Environment – Establishing the Molonglo River Reserve – Stage 3 (secured 2016-17) - \$0.05M

3.4 Corrections to information and data

Molonglo River Reserve Boundary Adjustments

The NES Plan's primary aim is to protect MNES within the Molonglo Valley to minimise impacts and maximise conservation outcomes. Conservation outcome (actions 2 and 29) require the East Molonglo river corridor boundary in stages 2 and 3 to be amended with a view to reducing impacts to BGW and PTWL habitat and ensuring connectivity within the river corridor is maintained.

The [Molonglo Valley Stage 3 Planning and Design Framework](#) (2019), which was required by the NES Plan (section 3.2) incorporates NES actions and commitments. The PDF:

- illustrates the boundary line between the Molonglo Stage 3 development area and the NES Offset area of the river corridor on the northern (right bank) side of the Molonglo River;
- recognises NES Plan conservation outcomes, action numbers 2 and 29 requiring amendment of the river corridor boundary;
- requires the interface between Molonglo Stage 3 and the Molonglo River Reserve to be consistent with the Molonglo River Reserve Management Plan; and
- notes that as development proceeds and practical issues arise in determining the urban edge, there may be a need to review the boundary to the Molonglo River Reserve.

Where the land is unleased Territory land and the change is consistent with both the apparent intent of the original boundary line and the objective for the Territory Plan zone, this may be achieved by making a technical amendment to the Territory Plan, under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*. Such changes in boundaries must also be consistent with the objectives of the Molonglo River Reserve Management Plan and must not compromise the capacity to protect threatened species and communities and meet the intent of the NES Plan.

The [Molonglo River Reserve \(Reserve Management Plan\)](#) (RMP) (2019) is a disallowable instrument made under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014*. The long-term objectives of the Molonglo River Reserve RMP include a policy which recognises that future changes in boundaries and management zones must be consistent with the Molonglo River Reserve RMP and must not compromise the capacity to protect threatened species and communities.

Similarly to the PDF, the Molonglo River Reserve RMP recognises that reserve boundaries of unleased Territory land can be amended under the *Planning and Development Act 2007* when the change is consistent with the intent of the original boundary. Minor technical variations may occur as a result of Estate Development Plan approvals where minor practical changes are needed to achieve a practical urban edge. Changes to boundaries must be consistent with the objectives of the Molonglo River Reserve RMP and must not compromise the capacity to protect threatened species and communities.

The Molonglo River Reserve RMP includes actions agreed in the NES Plan to ensure protection of threatened species and communities. This includes reiterating the specific NES Plan action to *'amend the East Molonglo river corridor boundary in stages 2 and 3 respectively with a view to reducing impacts to high and moderate quality PTWL habitat. This process will ensure that connectivity within the river corridor is maintained.'*

[Territory Plan Variation 360 – Molonglo River Reserve](#) (2020) was the legislative mechanism which formally varied the public land reserve overlay boundary of the Molonglo NES Plan strategic assessment area. Territory Plan Variation 360 was prepared in response to the request of the Conservator of Flora and Fauna to amend the Molonglo River Reserve public land reserve overlay boundary for the area of the reserve. This is consistent with the

requirement of the NES Plan and the Molonglo River Reserve RMP to amend the boundary to protect MNES within the strategic assessment area.

As a result, the new river corridor boundary (see Figure 2, below) increases the Molonglo River Reserve area from 489.66 hectares to 503.87 hectares with an increase of 1.01 hectares of box gum woodland and 0.46 hectares of Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat within the reserve area. The boundary changes have also resulted in an increase in the area of PTWL habitat located in development areas, from 18.18 hectares to 18.52 hectares. These figures are consistent with the clearance budgets in the NES Plan.

Minor technical variations may be required to the reserve boundary as EDPs for the remaining areas are finalised. These variations will be cognisant of practical issues which arise in determining the urban edge and consistent with the intent of the Strategic Assessment and NES Plan. The assessment of EDPs includes an assessment of any biodiversity impacts and compliance with the NES Plan to ensure conservation outcomes are maintained.

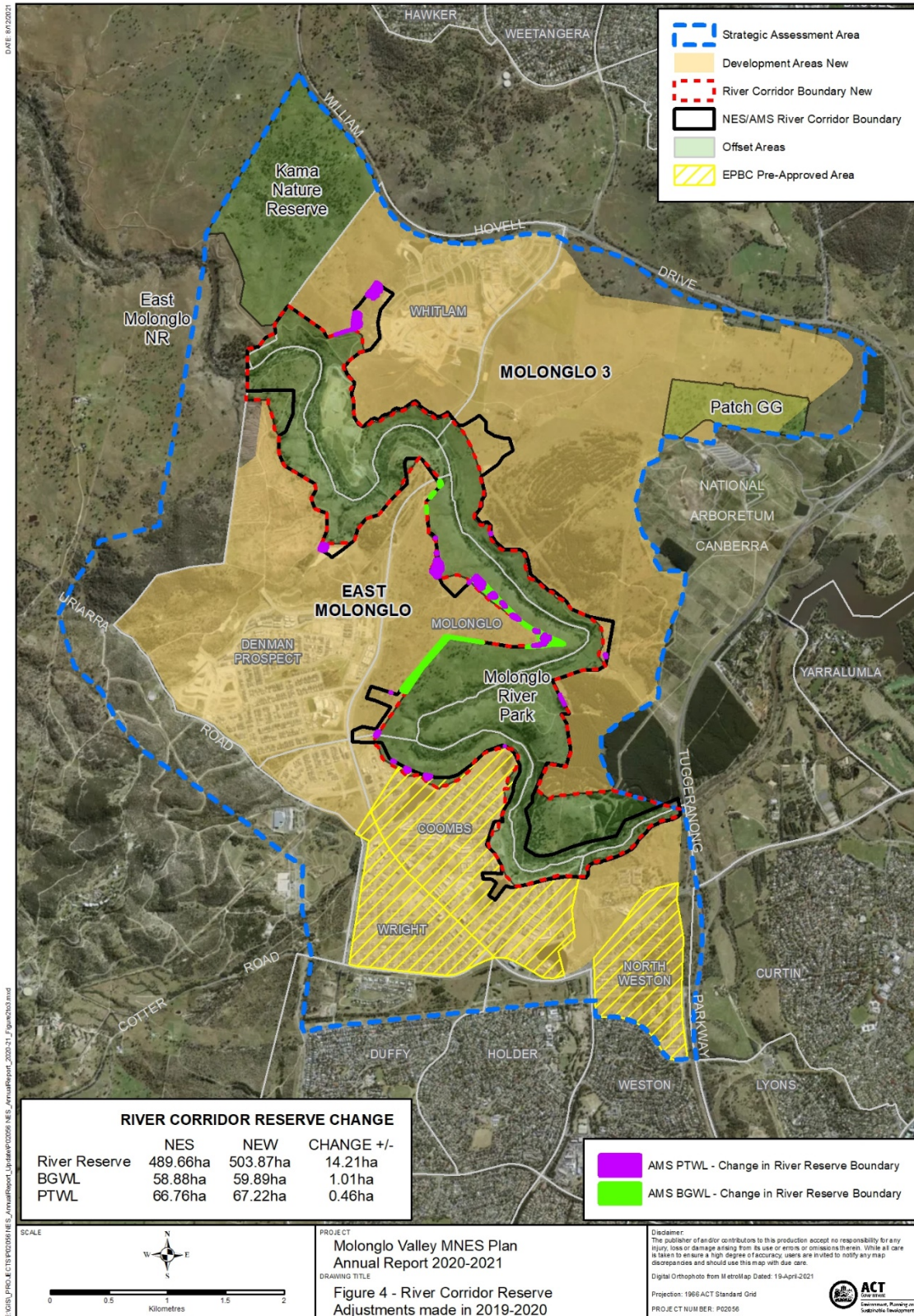


Figure 2: Molonglo River Corridor Boundary Adjustments

3.5 Impacts on MNES

The NES Plan specifies limits for impacts on MNES from any development within the Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment area. The following limits apply:

- a maximum of 110 ha of BGW can be impacted;
- a maximum of 27 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat can be impacted*; and
- no direct or indirect impact to Natural Temperate Grassland is allowed.

**There is 18.52 ha of PTWL habitat present in development areas. The remainder of the PTWL habitat occurs in nature reserves. Therefore, although the maximum total budget for PTWL habitat is 27 ha, PTWL impacts are expected to be limited to the development area (18.52ha).*

The NES Plan does not specify an allowable impact on the Superb Parrot and Swift Parrot.

Table 3 summarises the impacts on MNES from all developments completed in the Strategic Assessment area since the NES Plan was endorsed as well as projects that were being progressed in 2020-21. Figures 3 and 4 show the location and areas of BGW and PTWL that have been cleared respectively.

Table 3 Impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (ha)

Impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (ha)			
	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (limit 27 ha of high and moderate quality habitat)	Box Gum Woodland (limit 110 ha)	Natural Temperate Grassland (no impact)
Total cleared at 30 June 2021	2.34 ha	11.18 ha	0 ha
Available balance	24.66 ha	98.82 ha	0 ha

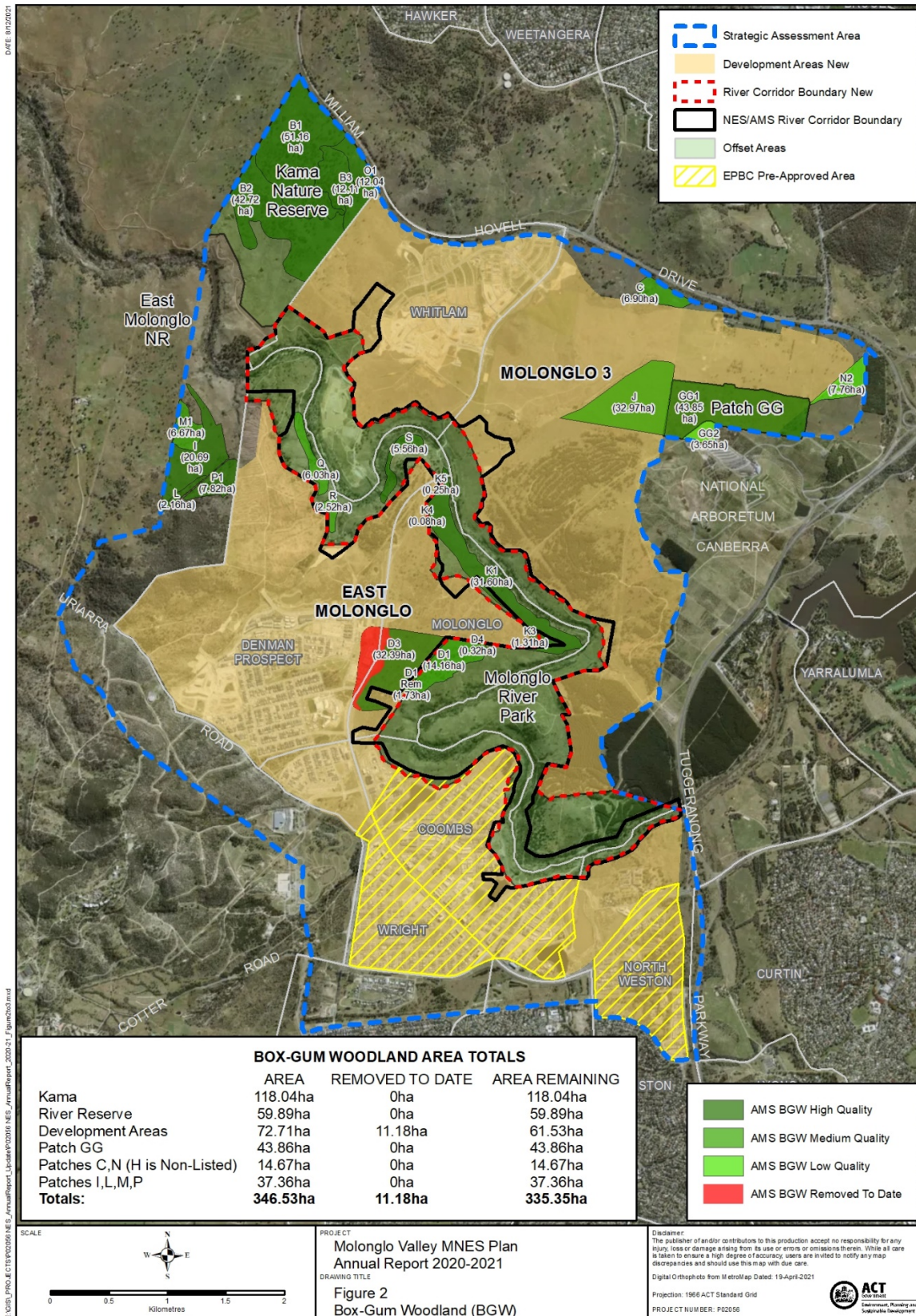


Figure 3 BGW areas that have been cleared to date

NB: In 2013, TCCS completed a Baseline Condition Assessment of BGW in the Strategic Assessment Area. The Assessment divided Patch P into 3 sub-patches based on condition: P1 (7.8 ha BGW), P2 (3.2 ha other vegetation), P3 (1.7 ha other vegetation). Patch M was also divided into subpatches: M1 (6.7 ha BGW), M2 (3.1 ha other vegetation). This was reflected in the AMS endorsed by the Commonwealth in August 2013.

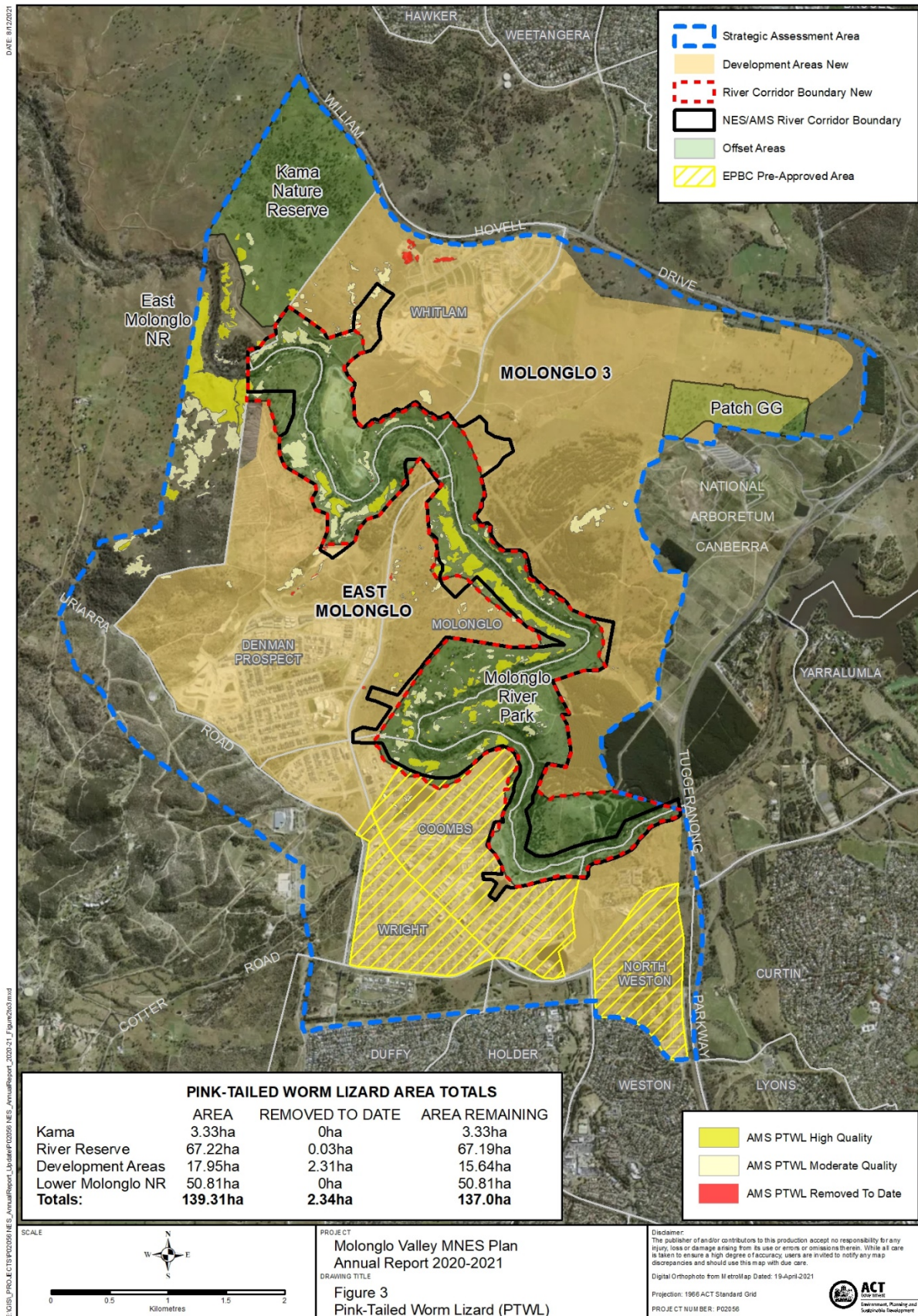


Figure 4 PTWL areas that have been cleared to date

3.6 Expert Panel Review Report

On 30 October 2018 the first expert panel report¹ (the [Molonglo Valley vegetation condition monitoring report 2013-2017](#)) covering the 2013-2017 period was submitted to the Commonwealth. The next review will be in 2023.

3.7 Independent Audit

The Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment completed the first [independent audit](#) of the Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment in April 2018. Four corrective actions were issued and were delivered during the 2018-2019FY. The next independent audit will be in May 2022.

4 Deviation or non-compliance

Compliant for 2020-21 period.

¹ Required by Molonglo NES Plan commitment no.15 (page 44)

Site Name	NES patch	MNES	NES Action	Number of plots	Floristic value		Native spp. richness		Non-grass spp. richness		Native grass cover	
					Trend against baseline	2020 \bar{x}	Trend against baseline	2020 \bar{x}	Trend against baseline	2020 \bar{x}	Trend against baseline	2020 \bar{x}
Molonglo River Reserve	K1	PTWL	10	3	up	27.28	up	25.67	up	15	down	11.3
	K2	BGW, PTWL	10	2	up	13.71	stable	16	stable	7.5	down	10
	D1	BGW	10	3	stable	13.8	up	19	up	12	stable	15.33
	QR	BGW, PTWL	10	3	up	22.4	up	22.67	up	12	down	9.67
	S	PTWL	10	2	up	30.99	up	23	up	14	down	2
	T	PTWL	10, 23	4	up	32.61	up	31.75	up	17.75	down	33.75
	Trest	BGW	10, 23	3	stable	11.28	stable	23	stable	12.67	stable	24.5
	Scrape	BGW	10, 23	2	up	27.09	up	26.5	up	15	up	21.5
Kama Nature Reserve	O1	BGW	6	2	stable	0.6	stable	2	stable	0	stable	1
	B	BGW	6	5	up	39.2	up	32.8	stable	20.6	down	8.2
	A1	NTG	6	2	up	22.97	up	21	up	15.5	down	5.5
	A2	NTG	6	2	stable	19.55	stable	15.4	stable	12	down	11
Arboretum Woodand Conservation Area	G1	BGW	13	4	stable	13.31	stable	19	stable	10.75	stable	32.75
	G2	BGW	13	2	stable	3.3	stable	10.5	stable	4	stable	22
	N1	BGW	13	4	stable	2.835	stable	6.25	stable	2.25	up	60
	N2	BGW	13	2	stable	4.79	stable	12	stable	5	stable	65
William Hovell Woodland Conservation Area	C1	BGW	15	1	up	25.09	up	28	up	18	down	34
	C2	BGW	15	1	down	0.3	down	1	stable	0	stable	14
	H	BGW	15	2	stable	15.44	stable	19.5	stable	12	up	29.5
Spring Valley	I	BGW, PTWL	18	3	up	23.26	up	25.33	up	12.67	up	61
	L	BGW	18	2	up	33.48	up	37.5	up	19	down	23.5
	M	BGW, PTWL	18	2	up	30.53	up	28.5	stable	14	up	63
	P1	BGW	18	3	up	48.49	stable	34.66	stable	21	down	36.33
	P2	BGW	18	1	stable	31.57	stable	35	stable	21	down	18
	P3	BGW	18	1	stable	14.59	stable	21	stable	14	stable	18

Appendix A – Vegetation Condition Monitoring Summary Table

2020-21 ecological condition monitoring results, including NES Patch, MNES, floristic value, native species richness, non-grass species richness and native grass cover.

Appendix B – Previously completed commitments

Table A, Completed commitments from Table 1: Commitments, delivery and timing

Year Completed	NES Plan Ref	Action	Responsible Entity	Timing	Current status
Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Box Gum Woodland					
Three offset sites will be established within the strategic assessment area (Kama Nature Reserve, Molonglo River Park, Patch GG) that will provide for the long-term protection of 234 ha of Box-Gum Woodland (see Figure 6 of NES Plan). The three offset sites will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the Box-Gum Woodland that occurs there.					
2015	5	Develop a management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within the reserve (approximately 117 ha).	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. An Operational Plan for Kama Nature Reserve was completed in 2015. Note: A statutory Reserve Management Plan is in preparation for the reserve. Management plans for specific areas within the reserve have been called Operational Plans to avoid confusion with the statutory Management Plan for the entire reserve. Therefore, this commitment refers to the completion of an Operational Plan for the specific area of Kama Nature Reserve.
August 2012	8	Develop a Park Concept Plan for the “Molonglo River Park” which will occur along the East Molonglo river corridor. This Plan will establish management zones within the Park, specifically identifying areas to be designated for conservation as well as identifying recreation areas and resolving public access. A key focus of this plan will be the protection of Box-Gum Woodland.	EPSDD	Development prior to the commencement of construction of John Gorton Drive Stage 2A or within 1 year of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. The Molonglo River Corridor Concept Plan prepared by EPSDD was endorsed on 28 August 2012.
June 2014	9	Develop a management plan for the Molonglo River Park to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within the park (approximately 73 ha).	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of the Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. An Operational Plan for Molonglo River Park was completed in June 2014.
February 2014	11	Establish Patch GG as an offset site by incorporating the area into the National Arboretum.	EPSDD	Established within 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan.	Complete. On 22 January 2013 the ACT Government purchased ‘Glenloch’ from its former long-term lessees. In 2014 Patch GG was transferred for incorporation into the National Arboretum to enable management as an offset site.
August 2014	12	Develop a management plan for Patch GG to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within the park (approximately 44 ha).	EPSDD (PCS)/TCCS	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan, whichever occurs first.	Complete. Patch GG has been incorporated into the National Arboretum. An Operational Plan for Patch GG was completed in June 2014.
Adaptively manage 28 ha of Box-Gum Woodland within the strategic assessment area to maintain and enhance its ecological condition. This will be made up of patches C, H and N.					
2018	14	Develop management plans for Box-Gum Woodland patches C, H, and N (see Figure 3 of the NES Plan) to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within these areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the completion of the final PDF for stage 3.	Complete. An Operational Plan for patches C and H was completed in December 2018. An Operational Plan for Patch N was developed in 2014, as part of the Arboretum Woodland Conservation Area. The land has been under the custodianship of the LDA. PCS are now managing Patch N and Land custodianship is to be transferred to PCS in 2018-19.
Adaptively manage 45.4 ha of Box-Gum Woodland within the strategic assessment area to maintain its ecological condition. This will be made up of patches I, L, M and P.					
December 2018	16	Develop management plans for Box-Gum Woodland patches I, L, M and P (see Figure 3 of the NES Plan) to provide for the maintenance of the ecological condition of Box-Gum Woodland within these areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Development after completion of Adaptive Management Strategy and within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan.	Complete. An Operational Plan for patch P was completed in December 2018 Patches I, L and M are managed under a rural lease with a Land Management Agreement.

Maintenance and enhancement of the Box-Gum Woodland that occurs within the West Molonglo component of the strategic assessment area.					
N/A	21	<p>Manage the Box-Gum Woodland that occurs in West Molonglo in accordance with the terms of a Land Management Agreement (LMA). LMAs are required by Part 9.7 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> for all non-urban leases. The LMA covering the BGW in West Molonglo contains a Land Action Plan which ensures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ecological functioning and integrity of BGW on the lease is retained and improved; • the extent and character of the BGW is preserved; and • there is an Action Plan which details the activities, timeframes and performance measures put in place to ensure the conservation outcomes are met. 	EPSDD (PCS)	Ongoing.	Not required. See Commitment 22 below.
October 2015	22	West Molonglo is zoned broadacre and is not part of the ACT Government's current land release program. In the event that West Molonglo is developed in the future for broadacre uses or residential development then, subject to confirmatory ecological assessment of Box-Gum Woodland, the area of EPBC Act Box-Gum Woodland that occurs there will be set aside as a Nature Reserve.	EPSDD	If required the Nature Reserve will be established prior to construction in West Molonglo commencing.	<p>Complete.</p> <p>Box-Gum Woodland in West Molonglo was set aside as nature reserve through Territory Plan Variation 351 approved on 23 October 2015.</p> <p>The area of Box-Gum Woodland originally mapped for the strategic assessment was refined through an ecological assessment undertaken by David Hogg Pty Ltd in 2013. The current reserve boundaries were set based on the later ecological assessment.</p>
Improving and applying the knowledge about the management of Box-Gum Woodland.					
2019	23	Establish and manage an off-site restoration project, as an indirect offset, for Box-Gum Woodland.	EPSDD (PCS)	Before development commences in Stage 2.	<p>Complete.</p> <p>The use of Barrer Park which is on site was supported by the Commonwealth as meeting this commitment. EPSDD started BGW restoration work in 2014. A total of 15,607 plants, 1,505 trees and shrubs and 14,102 groundcovers were planted.</p> <p>EPSDD completed Stage 3 of the BGW restoration in 2016-17. As part of Stage 3, ten vertical habitat structures, 400 CWD logs and 80 tonnes of surface rock was placed into the restoration area to provide habitat for threatened and non-threatened BGW species.</p> <p>The vertical habitat structures project is an innovative restoration initiative currently being trialled in the Molonglo River Reserve. The project installed a total of ten habitat structures, including 5 utility poles and 5 relocated mature trees, enriched with carved hollows and artificial bark providing habitat for invertebrate, bird, bat and marsupial species.</p> <p>In collaboration with ANU researchers at the Fenner School of Environment and Society, this study will shed light on the effectiveness of this restoration method for biodiversity in modified landscapes.</p> <p>In 2017-18 visitor infrastructure including signage, trail upgrades, seats and lookouts were completed at Barrer Hill to inform visitors of the values in the area and manage access and recreational use to this important conservation site. A number of grassland restoration scrape sites were also completed, totalling 0.3 hectares.</p> <p>In 2019, an 11th vertical habitat sculpture was constructed from a salvaged 400 year old yellow box remnant and resurrected as a habitat sculpture for wildlife and a focal point for community engagement and education. An additional 500 plants were planted around this structure, including as part of a community planting day and Ministerial launch. In collaboration with the ANU, a manuscript detailing the findings of this research was published in <i>Biological Conservation</i> https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320719300461</p> <p>In addition, an interactive web interface was launched in partnership with the ANU, which collates remote camera data collected from the vertical structures allowing members of the public to access and tag information molonglo.life/#/</p>

Year completed	Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Natural Temperate Grassland				
Adaptive management of the Natural Temperate Grassland that occurs within the Kama Nature Reserve to maintain and enhance its ecological condition.					
2015	25	Develop a management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of Natural Temperate Grassland within the reserve.	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of the Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. Please see response to commitment 5. Operational Plan complete.
Actions to achieve the conservation outcomes for Pink-tailed Worm Lizard					
Two offset sites will be established within the strategic assessment area (Kama Nature Reserve and the Molonglo River Park) that will provide for the long-term protection of 66 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat (see Figure 6 of the NES Plan). These areas will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat that occurs there.					
2015	32	Develop a management plan for the Kama Nature Reserve to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of all PTWL habitat within the reserve (approximately 6 ha which includes 3.33 ha of high and moderate quality habitat).	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of the Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. Please see response to commitment 5.
August 2012	35	Develop a Park Concept Plan for the "Molonglo River Park" which will occur along the East Molonglo river corridor. This Plan will establish management zones within the Park, specifically identifying areas to be designated for conservation as well as identifying recreation areas and resolving public access. A key focus of this plan will be the protection of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat.	EPSDD	Development prior to the commencement of construction of John Gorton Drive Stage 2A or within 1 year of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. The Molonglo River Corridor Concept Plan prepared by EPSDD was endorsed on 28 August 2012.
June 2014	36	Develop a management plan for the Molonglo River Park to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat within the park (approximately 62 ha).	EPSDD (PCS)	Development prior to the commencement of the construction of the Sewer 3 East or within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan; whichever occurs first.	Complete. Please see response to commitment 9.
June 2012	39	Register a disallowable instrument under the <i>Domestic Animals Act 2000</i> to effect a cat containment policy for the Molonglo area.	TCCS & EPSDD (PCS)	30 June 2012	Complete. DI-2015-58
Protection of an additional 23.3 ha of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat within the strategic assessment area outside of the development and offset areas (see Figure 4 of the NES Plan). These areas will be adaptively managed to maintain and enhance the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat that occurs there.					
April 2018	41	Develop management plans for the other areas of high and moderate quality PTWL habitat that occurs within the strategic assessment area and outside of the development and offset areas (approximately 23.3 ha) to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological condition of the PTWL habitat within these areas.	EPSDD (PCS)	Development after completion of the Adaptive Management Strategy and within 2 years and 6 months of endorsement of the NES Plan.	Complete The Operation Plan for the PTWL in the Molonglo River Reserve was finalised in April 2018.
Improving and applying the knowledge about the management of PTWL.					
December 2008	44	Amend the development boundary, adjacent to high and moderate quality PTWL habitat on the western edge to avoid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct impact from bushfire management – the Outer Asset Protection Zone (OAPZ) and Inner Asset Protection Zones (IAPZ) will be between the PTWL habitat and the development boundary; and • indirect impacts from urban development. 	EPSDD	Boundary amendment will be incorporated immediately into the draft Planning and Design Framework for stage 2. The boundary amendment will be prescribed by a Territory Plan amendment, post completion of the Estate Development Plan (EDP) for stage 2.	Complete. Stage 2 development boundaries were set by the Territory Plan Variation 281. The development boundary on the north western edge has been adjusted to avoid impacts on the high and moderate quality PTWL habitat.

Other NES Plan requirements and actions

Table B, Completed actions from Table 2: Other NES Plan requirements and actions

Year Completed	No	NES Plan Page Reference	Commitment	Responsible Entity	Comment/Status
February 2020	1	2	To ensure conservation outcomes and protect MNES adjacent to the development area in the lower Molonglo Valley, the ACT Government will make necessary amendments to the Structure Plan.	EPSDD (Strategic Planning, Territory Plan)	Whilst the commitment refers to the Structure Plan , which is part of the Territory Plan , it will be the Territory Plan (not specifically the Structure Plan) that will be varied in accordance with the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> as development in Molonglo progresses. On 10 August 2012 Technical Amendment to the Territory Plan No. 2012-24 came into effect, which includes the applicable provisions arising from the Planning and Design Framework (PDF) for Molonglo Valley Stage 2. EPSDD and the former LDA (known as the SLA since 2017) commenced background planning investigations and assessments for Molonglo Valley Stage 3 in 2013-14. These investigations are now being undertaken by EPSDD and informed the PDF for Molonglo Valley Stage 3 which was finalised on 27 February 2019. On 23 November 2019, EPSDD released the Draft Variation to the Territory Plan 360 (Molonglo River Reserve: changes to public land reserve overlay boundaries and minor zone adjustment) for public consultation. On 22 March 2019, following the consideration of submissions received during the public consultation period, the Draft Variation was referred to the ACT Legislative Assembly's Standing Committee on Planning and Urban Renewal. The Standing Committee released their report on the Draft Variation. In February 2020, Variation to the Territory Plan No 360 was approved and commenced . Areas of high conservation value within the river corridor are protected in perpetuity with the appropriate land use overlays in accordance with the NES Plan under the Territory Plan.
December 2011	2	3	Following endorsement of the NES Plan under the EPBC Act, actions (or classes of actions) that will occur to implement the endorsed NES Plan may be approved by the Minister.	EPSDD	Complete. Commonwealth Minister provided approval on 20 December 2011. The approval has effect until 31 December 2041.
February 2020	4	10	Variations to the East Molonglo development boundary to minimise the impact on MNES values. A particular focus of this is the reduction of impacts on moderate and high-quality Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat.	EPSDD (Land Development Projects) & SLA (Molonglo Valley)	Changes to the river corridor boundary occurred after the Molonglo Valley Stage 2 PDF was approved in 2012. EPSDD and the former LDA (known as the SLA since 2017) commenced background planning investigations for Molonglo Valley Stage 3 in 2013-14. These investigations are now being undertaken by EPSDD and have informed the preparation of the PDF, which has been finalised. The buffer to Kama Nature Reserve was considered in the Molonglo Stage 3 Urban Development project environmental impact statement exemption (s 211 <i>Planning and Development ACT 1999</i>). The exemption included a number of conditions for development approval including that the treatment and boundary to Kama Nature Reserve must be consistent with the recommendations of the Kama Interface Management Strategy (Capital Ecology 2016). This condition has been incorporated into and represented in the PDF for Stage 3 , which was approved in February 2019. On 23 November 2018, EPSDD released Draft Variation to the Territory Plan 360 (Molonglo River Reserve: changes to public land reserve overlay boundaries and minor zone adjustment) for public consultation. On 22 March 2019, following the consideration of submissions received during the public consultation period, the Draft Variation was referred to the ACT Legislative Assembly's Standing Committee on Planning and Urban Renewal. The Standing Committee released their report on the Draft Variation. In February 2020, Variation to the Territory Plan No 360 was approved and commenced to ensure areas of high conservation value within the river corridor are protected in perpetuity in accordance with the NES Plan.
February 2018	6	10	A design principle to maintain ecological values within the East Molonglo development area where possible.		Complete. Design principles adopted by the Territory and incorporated in contracts for design and construction projects.
July 2016	7	10	A commitment to avoid impacts on MNES within West Molonglo.		Complete. MNES in West Molonglo, referred to as West Belconnen were considered through the variation to the Territory Plan and amendment to the National Capital Plan. This area is included in the West Belconnen Strategic Assessment.
June 2017	10	17	It is also important to note that under Division 3.3 of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> , Pink-tailed Worm Lizard has been declared a vulnerable species and Natural Temperate Grassland and Box Gum Woodland are declared endangered communities. The effect of these statutory declarations is that these species and communities need to be managed in accordance with a prescribed Action Plan, prepared by the Conservator for Flora and Fauna.	EPSDD	Complete The <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> has been amended to reflect this requirement. An Action Plan for the Pink-tailed worm-lizard has been completed. https://www.environment.act.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0008/1068281/Pink-tailed-Worm-lizard-Aprasia-parapulchella.pdf
February 2019	11	18	Construction in the Molonglo Valley stage 2 and stage 3 will not commence before completion of the respective Planning and Design Frameworks for both stages 2 and 3. The final Planning and Design Frameworks will incorporate NES actions and commitments.	EPSDD (Planning Delivery and Strategic Planning))	Completed. The PDF for Molonglo Valley Stage 2 prepared by EPSDD was approved on 17 April 2012. The interim Limited Area PDF for Molonglo Valley stage 3 prepared by EPSDD was approved in March 2017. The PDF for Molonglo Valley Stage 3 prepared by EPSDD was approved on 27 February 2019. The framework supersedes the March 2017 Molonglo Valley Stage 3 Interim Limited Area Planning and

					Design Framework, which permitted the construction of certain capital works items to support future land release in Molonglo Stage 3.
August 2013	14	41,42,43	<p>Develop an Adaptive Management Strategy to set out the framework for achieving the NES Plan's commitments through monitoring, evaluation, experimental design, reporting, auditing and continuous improvement processes. The Strategy will inform the content and timing of specific management plans and actions to ensure a consistent, integrated and efficient application of adaptive management principles and practices to achieve long term conservation outcomes for MNES.</p> <p>The approved Adaptive Management Strategy will be submitted for approval by the Minister (Commonwealth) or delegate.</p>		<p>Complete. The AMS was endorsed by the Commonwealth Government on 7 August 2013.</p>

Appendix C – Publicly available documents referenced in the NES Plan annual report

Name	Link	Year published
ACT Government's August 2020 Economic and Fiscal Update	https://www.treasury.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1619308/August-2020-Economic-and-Fiscal-Update.pdf	2020
Planning and Development (Plan Variation No 360) Approval 2020, NI2020-82	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/ni/2020-82/20200211-73234/PDF/2020-82.PDF	2020
Planning and Development (Plan Variation No 360) Commencement Notice 2020, CN2020-7	Planning and Development (Plan Variation No 360) Commencement Notice 2020 PDF (act.gov.au)	2020
Molonglo Valley Stage 3 Planning and Design Framework	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1348005/Molonglo-Planning-and-Design-Framework-Stage3-ACCESS.pdf	2019
Molonglo River Reserve – Reserve Management Plan	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/View/di/2019-192/current/PDF/2019-192.PDF	2019
Molonglo Valley Vegetation Condition Monitoring Report (expert panel report)	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1392999/Molonglo-Valley-Vegetation-Condition-Monitoring-Report-2018.PDF	2018
Independent Audit of the Molonglo Valley Strategic Assessment	https://envcomm.act.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Independent-Audit-of-the-Molonglo-Valley-Strategic-Assessment-5-June.pdf	2018
Field Guide to Plants of the Molonglo Valley	https://www.environment.act.gov.au/cpr/field-guide-to-plants-of-the-molonglo-valley	2018
Bushfire Risk Strategy Molonglo	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/1251118/SUPP-201700027-EIS-REVISED-S211-EXEMPTION-FINAL-BUSHFIRE-RISK-STRATEGY-01.pdf	2016
Kama Interface Management Strategy	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/1251111/SUPP-201700027-EIS-S211-EXEMPTION-Kama-Interface-Management-Strategy.pdf	2016
Ecological Management Guidelines	https://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/hdp.au.prod.app.act-yoursay.files/5515/1780/9501/Molonglo_River_Reserve_-_Ecological_Management_Guidelines.pdf	2015
Domestic Animals (Cat Containment)	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/di/2015-58/	2015

Declaration 2015 (No 2)		
Molonglo River Reserve (Kama) Operational Plan	https://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/hdp.au.prod.app.act-yoursay.files/3115/1780/8840/Kama_Operational_Plan.pdf	2014-2017
Molonglo River Reserve (Urban Section – “the Park”) Operational Plan	https://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/hdp.au.prod.app.act-yoursay.files/6215/1780/8767/Molonglo_River_Reserve_operational_plan.pdf	2014-2017
Procedures Manual – Monitoring Vegetation and Habitat Condition	https://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/hdp.au.prod.app.act-yoursay.files/3715/1780/9312/Procedures_Manual_-_Monitoring_vegetation_and_habitat_condition.pdf	2014
Molonglo Adaptive Management Strategy	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1251119/SUPP-201700027-EIS-REVISED-S211-EXEMPTION-MOLONGLO-ADAPTIVE-MANAGEMENT-STRATEGY-01.pdf	2013
Technical Amendment to the Territory Plan No. 2012-24 (repealed), 2012	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2012-411/default.asp	2012
Molonglo Valley Stage 2 Planning and Design Framework	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/894712/Molonglo_Valley_Stage_2_Planning_and_Design_Framework_-_Amended_Sept_2012_PDF.pdf	2012
Molonglo River Park Concept Plan	https://www.planning.act.gov.au/planning-our-city/planning-studies/molonglo_river_park_concept_plan	2012
Structure Plan Molonglo and North Weston	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/DownloadFile/ni/2008-27/copy/61197/PDF/2008-27.PDF	2008
Territory Plan	https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/ni/2008-27/Current	2008