

Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands Discovery Centre

Technical Reference Group
Meeting No. 7

11 September 2007



Agenda

- Welcome and Apologies
- Minutes of Last Meeting
- Project Update
- Cultural Heritage Investigation and Management Plan
- Presentation of Detailed Design
- Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan
- Questions
- General Business
- Next Meeting

Project Update

- Detailed design prepared, including revisions from previous Technical Reference Group meeting
- Town planning application was submitted to Kingston City Council on 13 August
- Site investigations for Cultural Heritage have been undertaken
- Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan lodged with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, and management plan is being prepared
- Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan has been prepared
- Developing tender documentation

Town Planning Application

- Pre-lodgement meeting was held with City of Kingston
- Council generally happy with proposed design and siting
- Centre will fall under the 'Education Centre' definition within planning scheme – as such carpark numbers are to 'the satisfaction of the Council' and they would not consider encouraging any more spaces than that proposed
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan required as site is within 200 metres of a Ramsar Wetland
- Planning application could still be submitted, but CHMP would be a further requirement as part of the application

Town Planning Application

- Town planning application was submitted to City of Kingston on 13 August 2007
- Planning permit not required under land use zoning, but is required under Environmental Significance Overlay and Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
- Formal advertising will be required – paper, signs and letter drops to local residents
- Now awaiting submission of the CHMP to progress the application

Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Laurinda Dugay-Grist

Detailed Design

Paul Minifie

Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan

- Acid sulfate soils are sediments which contain metal sulfides (typically iron sulphide), which when exposed to oxygen, generate sulfuric acid and reduce the pH of soil and water
- Exposure of acid sulfate soils to oxygen typically occurs as a result of drainage or excavation
- Leachate from acid sulfate soils can impact aquatic communities and plant life, and release of metals such as iron and aluminium can be toxic to aquatic life
- Where acid sulfate soils are present in quantities above certain levels, the EPA require the development and implementation of an Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan

Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan

- Testing at Discovery Centre site has identified high levels of sulfides in the soils, significantly above the minimum levels required for the development of a management plan
- General options for management of acid sulfate soils:
 - *Avoid excavating them*
 - *Bury them below groundwater table*
 - *Separate the iron sulphides from the soil and treat*
 - *Neutralisation of soil with lime*
 - *Disposal to landfill*

Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan

- Use of lime neutralisation preferred use on the Discovery Centre site
- Summary of management plan for Discovery Centre:
 - *Minimise disturbance of soils*
 - *Stockpile soil in controlled/bunded area on site within one day of excavation*
 - *Neutralise soil with lime to achieve $pH > 6.5$ before reusing or removing soil*
 - *Treat any water runoff with lime to achieve a pH between 6.5 and 8.5 prior to discharging*

Thank you

