

Appendix D

Engagement Report



Acronyms and abbreviations

| Abbreviation / Acronym | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| CHC | Central Highlands Council |
| CWA | Country Women's Association |
| DA | Development Application |
| DCCEEW | Department of Climate Change, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth) |
| DECYP | Department of Education, Children & Young People |
| DVC | Derwent Valley Council |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| ER's | Employer's Requirements |
| EPA | Environment Protection Authority (Tasmania) |
| EPBC | Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Act, Commonwealth) |
| FID | Final Investment Decision |
| GP | General Practitioner |
| HT | Hydro Tasmania |
| LBS | Local Benefits Sharing |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| MW | Megawatt |
| PHN | Public Health Network |
| RTO | Registered training organisation |
| SES | State Emergency Service |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| SIMP | Social Impact Management Plan |
| STT | Sustainable Timbers Tasmania |
| TAFE | Technical and Further Education |
| TFS | Tasmanian Fire Service |
| TWWHA | Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area |

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Acknowledgement of Country

We pay respect to the rich, long and ongoing history of the Traditional Owners and Custodians and their connections to land, sea and community. The mountains, natural lakes and rivers that capture and channel water for hydropower are rich in Aboriginal history, culture and tradition. We acknowledge ongoing connection to culture and custodianship of the lands and waters of the places we share. We pay our respect to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today

Executive Summary

Scope

This report outlines the outcomes of Phase One of the Pre-FID Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project (the Project), covering June 2022 to November 2024.

The report provides a contemporary snapshot of community and stakeholder sentiment as of November 2024.

The findings will guide future engagement and consultation activities, inform the Project's design, approvals processes and construction methodologies.

Principles

Hydro Tasmania is dedicated to meaningful stakeholder and community engagement to develop a sustainable project with community support. The aim is to manage social risks, reduce impacts, and maximize community benefits.

Guided by the 'Stakeholder Engagement Charter,' Hydro Tasmania commits to engaging with all stakeholders, working collaboratively to maximise the benefits of the Project to Tasmanians.

Aims of Stakeholder Engagement Program

The engagement process keeps communities and stakeholders informed and involved, allowing them to make informed decisions and contribute to the project's design by sharing their values and aspirations. This is achieved through the design and implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is adapted and iterated over time at key phases of the Project's maturity.

The community and stakeholder engagement program identifies and engages affected stakeholders in impact assessments and other studies. The process enables evaluation of the Project's value proposition and supports the development of essential assessments and plans for regulatory approval. Additionally, it builds understanding of the project's likelihood of 'success' when viewed from a community perspective.

Engagement Strategy and Plans

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was designed to support the identification and engagement of project stakeholders, the management of impacts and enhancement of opportunities associated with the Project. The SEP describes the stakeholder engagement activities associated with the detailed design, development planning and development approvals phase of the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project (including upgrade works) up to and including the Final Investment Decision (FID). The scope of the SEP includes consultation to inform the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment report, specifically the identification and consideration of potential impacts and opportunities.

The engagement strategy was broken down into three phases, each with specific purposes, outcomes and methods:

- Phase 1 – Project Socialisation and Issue Scoping (largely completed, but is ongoing, pre EPBC Referral)
- Phase 2 – Issue Response (EPBC Referral to Development Application (DA) / Environment Impact Statement (EIS) Lodgement)
- Phase 3 – EIS/DA Feedback

Progress to Date

A range of communications and engagement activities and initiatives were undertaken between June 2022 and December 2024 across multiple mechanisms. Communications and awareness campaigns included digital and social media, print-media and posters and notifications on community noticeboards. Information sessions, drop-in sessions and briefings, as well as face-to-face meetings with key stakeholders and community groups were undertaken. A community survey was also undertaken.

Phase 1 is complete; Phase 2 is due to commence in Quarter 2 2025 and Phase three early in quarter 3 of 2025.

What we heard

The engagement program has revealed several contextual socio-cultural and socio-economic issues, such as poor mobile coverage, limited health services, and inadequate public transport. These are relevant to the project in that the project must avoid having further impact on these issues and must consider cumulative impacts. It is also relevant to consider these broader contextual issues when designing a Local Benefits Sharing program.

More direct concerns about the project include potentially restricted recreational access, heritage impacts, environmental effects, and increased traffic. However, the community generally supports the project, recognising its potential economic and employment benefits, improved renewable energy production, and tourism opportunities. Expectations of Hydro Tasmania include local employment, responsible environmental management, heritage preservation, meaningful community engagement, and maintaining recreational access. The community also expects infrastructure upgrades and integration of tourism with the redevelopment project.

Conclusion

Community engagement is vital for successful infrastructure projects, ensuring they meet technical, economic, social, and environmental goals. Hydro Tasmania uses feedback to build trust, address concerns, enhance project design, provide benefits, resolve conflicts, and foster long-term relationships. This transparency reduces misinformation and opposition. Feedback shapes the Environmental Impact Statement and Social Impact Management Plan, guiding the project's social and environmental management. Community input refines project design and construction methods, considering local values. Engagement identifies economic and social benefits, supports local businesses, and creates job opportunities. Continuous feedback helps monitor and adjust the project, ensuring it meets community expectations and regulatory requirements.

So far in the process, the community generally supports the project, recognising its potential economic and employment benefits and tourism opportunities.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to detail outcomes of Phase one of the Pre-FID Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) implementation to-date (June 2022 to November 2024) relating to the proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment Project (the 'Project').

By understanding the outcomes of engagement to date, Hydro Tasmania (HT), the Contractor and stakeholders in this major infrastructure project can deliver the project in a manner that respects local community concerns, responds to their issues, and builds regional resilience and economic capacity.

It is intended that this report is used to inform HT and its Contractors to develop and refine future engagement and consultation activities, to ultimately inform the design and construction of the Project.

The report is also intended to be accessible to the public, in the interests of transparency and to ensure those people and organisations that have been involved in the engagement activities to date have the opportunity to ensure their contributions have been captured, acknowledged and considered.

1.2 About the project

The Project would increase the capacity of the Tarraleah hydropower scheme from 90 megawatts (MW) to approximately 190 MW and increase its operational flexibility and efficiency. The key components of the Project include a series of new pressurised tunnels and a pipeline to convey water from Lake King William to a new hydropower station to be located adjacent to the existing Tarraleah Power Station on the Lyell Highway. The Project also includes a new surge tower, approximately 70 m high (above ground level) and a new switchyard. The No. 1 Canal, existing Tarraleah Power Station and hillside penstocks would be decommissioned. Mossy Marsh and No. 2 ponds would transfer less water than current as the pressurised tunnel would bypass these storages and only water from Derwent Pumps and natural pickup flow through Mossy Marsh and would be pumped from Pond No. 2 to the new surge tower.

1.3 Planning and approval process

The Tarraleah Redevelopment requires several government approvals including:

- Development Permit from the Central Highlands Council
- Approval from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (State)
- Approval from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth) (DCCEEW).

A development application has been lodged with the Central Highlands Council and it is anticipated that an environmental assessment (here-in referred to as an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)) will be prepared and lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (State).

The EIS will present an assessment of the potential environmental, cultural and socio-economic impacts and opportunities of the Tarraleah Redevelopment, and detail Hydro Tasmania's commitments to the mitigation and management of potential impacts.

The identification and assessment of potential environmental, cultural and socio-economic impacts and opportunities, and the identification and validation of management measures is informed through a tailored stakeholder and community engagement program. This program is aligned with the key milestones in the regulatory approvals process for the Tarraleah Redevelopment:

- EPBC Act Referral with DCCEE
- Submission of draft EIS for EPA review
- Lodgement of final EIS and DA with Central Highlands Council and EPA
- Public exhibition of the DA/EIS

1.4 Objectives of the engagement process

The objectives of the overall engagement process are to:

- **Keep communities and stakeholders informed** about project proposals and plans and provide opportunities for feedback into decision processes at the appropriate times, managing expectations throughout.
- **Ensure the Project's integrated owners team and proponent stakeholders understand stakeholder perceptions** and potential concerns about the proposed project through participatory dialogue and engagement.
- **Identify stakeholders** that are affected by, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities and engage them in impact assessment and other studies and processes.
- **Enable community and stakeholders to evaluate** the value proposition of the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, and the other major projects (e.g. Cethana PHES) more broadly, for Tasmania.
- **Support the development of assessments and plans** (Social Impact Assessment, Social Impact Management Plan, Local Benefit Sharing Plan) essential to the preparation of the DA documentation in line with all relevant regulatory requirements for approval.
- **Build an understanding of the feasibility and decision making** around the design of project infrastructure.

2.0 Engagement approach

2.1 Engagement purpose

Hydro Tasmania is committed to meaningful stakeholder and community engagement and communications so that we can develop and implement a sustainable project, grounded on the support of communities and key stakeholders.

Our aim is to interact with our communities and stakeholders in a way that manages project related risks, reduces impacts, and maximizes the benefits for our communities derived from the Project, as part of the broader major projects initiative. It is our expectation and intention that stakeholders and communities will be consulted throughout project planning, implementation, and execution.

2.2 Community Engagement Principles

In accordance with Hydro Tasmania's 'Stakeholder Engagement Charter', we are committed to engaging with all our stakeholders, including: our shareholder (the Tasmanian Government), partner organisations, the community and contractors and suppliers. The charter guides our community engagement principles (**Table 1**), defining how we hope to work together with our stakeholders.

Table 1: Community Engagement Principles

| Principle | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| Genuine | Seek community input and feedback, listen actively, report back what has been heard, respond thoughtfully, and make clear how community feedback has influenced the project (or not) and why. |
| Flexible | Allow opportunities for community input to influence actions and decisions relating to matters that affect them directly and to the project where appropriate. Tailor the approach to match the local context, based on local input. |
| Trustworthy | Build, maintain and value local relationships. Show that outcomes are delivered on commitments (however small or large) |
| Inclusive | Reach different people with different needs within the community using a good mix of methods that are sustained over time, recognise and reach out to the many segments of a community (e.g. including First Nations, youth). Support people to participate where required. |
| Mutually beneficial | Seek outcomes that benefit all parties. Remember that good practice will deliver better outcomes for communities, projects, developers, and government. |
| Collaborative | Seek out local organisations already doing good engagement and community development in the project area to get advice from and partner with. Seek out and engage with people's ideas, feedback, and suggestions. |

Note: Adapted from the Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania Draft Guideline for Community Engagement, Benefit Sharing and Local Procurement (2022).

2.2.1 Social Risk Management Framework

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed within the overall Major Projects Social Risk Management Framework, that consists of four interconnected elements: Transparent Engagement, Contribution to Communities, Social Impact Management and Equitable Compensation (Figure 1).

These are designed to identify, avoid, minimise, mitigate and compensate/off-set social risks and social impacts (especially negative consequences, based on hierarchy of controls), throughout the project cycle. The framework will be revisited periodically to ensure it meets evolving project development needs.

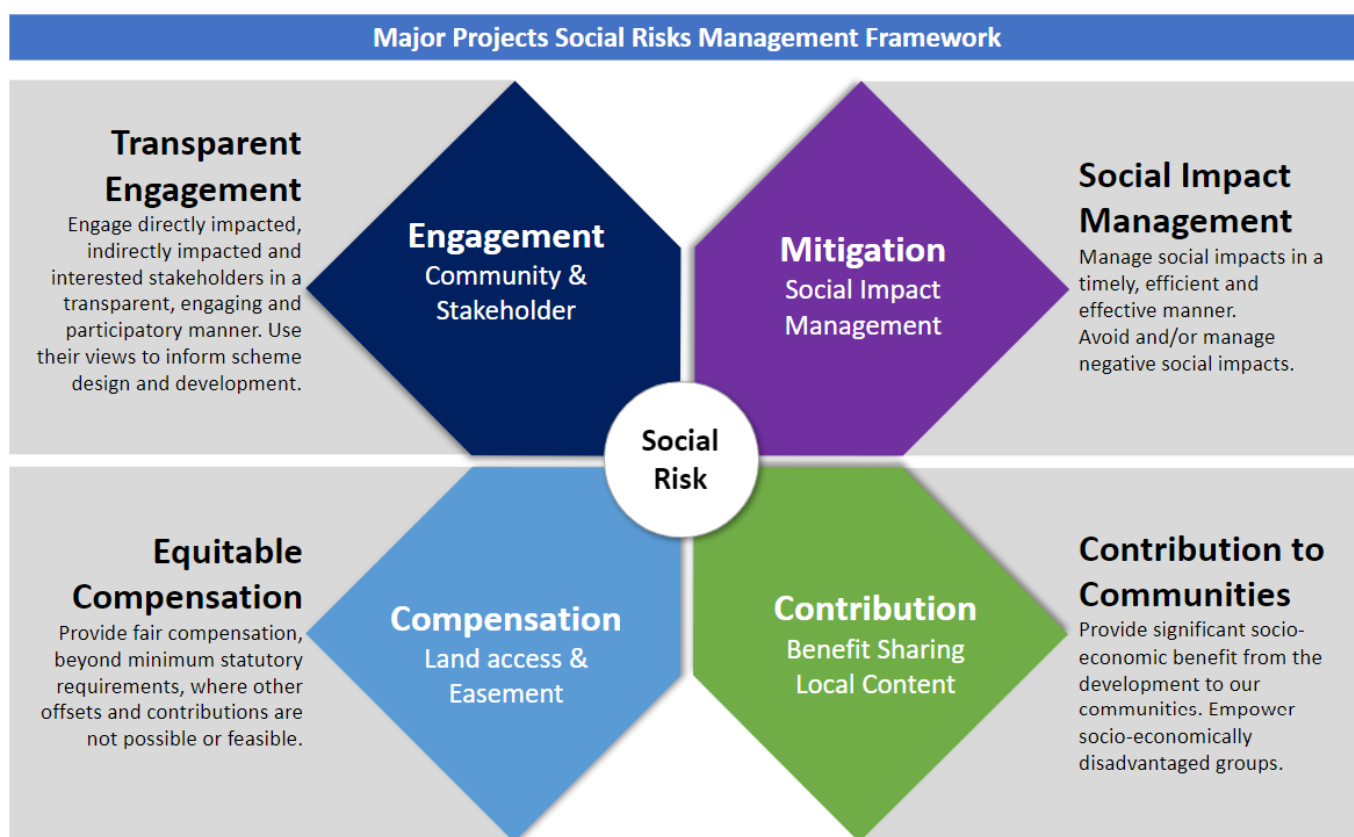


Figure 1: Social Risks Management Framework

2.2.2 Parallel Work Programs

The Tarraleah Redevelopment stakeholder engagement program has sought to inform the six parallel work programs illustrated in Figure 2.

The level of engagement has varied across these areas dependent on the associated risks and desired outcomes. Stakeholder expectations differ and consequently, the engagement techniques deployed have been designed to accommodate different groups of stakeholders.



Figure 2: Tarraleah Redevelopment Parallel Work Programs

2.3 Engagement phases

The engagement strategy was broken down into the following three phases, each with specific purposes, outcomes and methods, as outlined in Table 2.

- Phase 1 – Project Socialisation and Issue Scoping (largely completed, but is ongoing, pre EPBC Referral)
- Phase 2 – Issue Response (EPBC Referral to Environment Impact Statement (EIS) Lodgement)
- Phase 3 – EIS/DA Feedback Engagement

Table 2: Purpose, outcomes and tactics for each phase of the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

| Phase 1 – Project Socialisation and Issue Scoping | Phase 2 – Issue Response | Phase 3 – EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify impacted communities and stakeholders. Introduce them to the opportunity. • Build stakeholder awareness of project and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the development process ○ the approvals process ○ timeframes ○ consultation opportunities. • Build relationships and trust in the process. • Develop relationships with contractors and businesses to make them aware of opportunities. • Validate preliminary internal assessments and stakeholder mapping. | <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present and receive feedback on the outcomes of technical studies (traffic, noise, visual impacts, etc). • Validate internal assessments, while building understanding of project, the development process and timeframes amongst stakeholders. • Seek community validation of social impact significance assessment and associated management and mitigation strategies to inform the SIMP. • Facilitate ongoing identification of issues and concerns as the project description evolves and project awareness amongst stakeholders and community develops. • Validate Local Benefit Sharing (LBS) actions and support the development of a suitable LBS governance framework. | <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure key stakeholders and the broader community understand the scope of impact assessment work completed for the project, the scope of engagement undertaken. • Reduce project risks (time, costs, schedule) associated with submissions during the project approvals process. |

| Phase 1 – Project Socialisation and Issue Scoping | Phase 2 – Issue Response | Phase 3 – EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand community values and interests in the project and its impacts. | | |
| <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No surprises. Project team understands the range and extent of social impacts. Stakeholders understand, and trust in, Hydro Tasmania and the project's processes. Impacted communities are aware of and generally understand the extent of the development. <p>Tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted face to face engagement Community 'drop-in' and car-boot sessions Community survey <p>Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete | <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad community acceptance of the development. Community, interest groups, organisations and the visitor economy sector engaged in the development of the project and its supporting strategies. Social impact significance and associated mitigation/enhancement measures validated by the community. Community understanding of the nature and scope of the development and its impacts and benefits. Stakeholders are confident that benefit sharing and other opportunities from the project can be realised. Issues and Aspects Register (foundation of Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan) <p>Tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted information and data collection through stakeholder-appropriate mechanisms including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted face to face engagement Community 'drop-in' and car-boot sessions Digital engagement (e.g. Bang the Table Project web page, webinars) <p>Status/Timing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned for September - December 2024 | <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed and aware community within and around the project site. Broad community acceptance of the proposed redevelopment. Regulators and the community have confidence in the project, the impact assessment and the engagement undertaken. <p>Tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community information sessions One-on-one meetings Digital engagement (project webpage and social media updates) Project Update newsletter <p>Status/Timing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned for March to May 2025 |

The engagement strategy recognised that there is significant overlap between stakeholder 'groups' and that at times through the project's life, there will be significant overlap in engagement purposes, objectives and methods.

We recognise these overlaps and designed specific engagement processes and methods that are participant-oriented, rather than defining the engagement approach from a project proponent perspective. In other words, we use the stakeholder mapping and assessment process to identify key needs, messages and to broadly plan the engagement process, but the implementation will be more adaptive and responsive to the needs of people who often wear many hats.

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was designed to support the identification and engagement of project stakeholders, the management of impacts and enhancement of opportunities associated with the Project. The SEP describes the stakeholder engagement activities associated with the detailed design, development planning and development approvals phase of the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project (including upgrade works) up to and including the Final Investment Decision (FID). The scope of the SEP includes consultation to inform the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment report, specifically the identification and consideration of potential impacts and opportunities.

For each phase of the Project (to FID), specific communications and engagement plans were developed and continuously updated, in accordance with the strategic framework provided in Appendix 1. References to 'IAP2' follow the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Spectrum of Public Participation, which identifies five levels of public participation (or community engagement) and defines the roles, and extent of influence, of stakeholders in planning and decision-making.

2.5 Stakeholder Identification and Assessment

A stakeholder mapping process was undertaken based on desktop analysis and consultations with key stakeholders. The broad outcome of this process is presented in Figure 3.

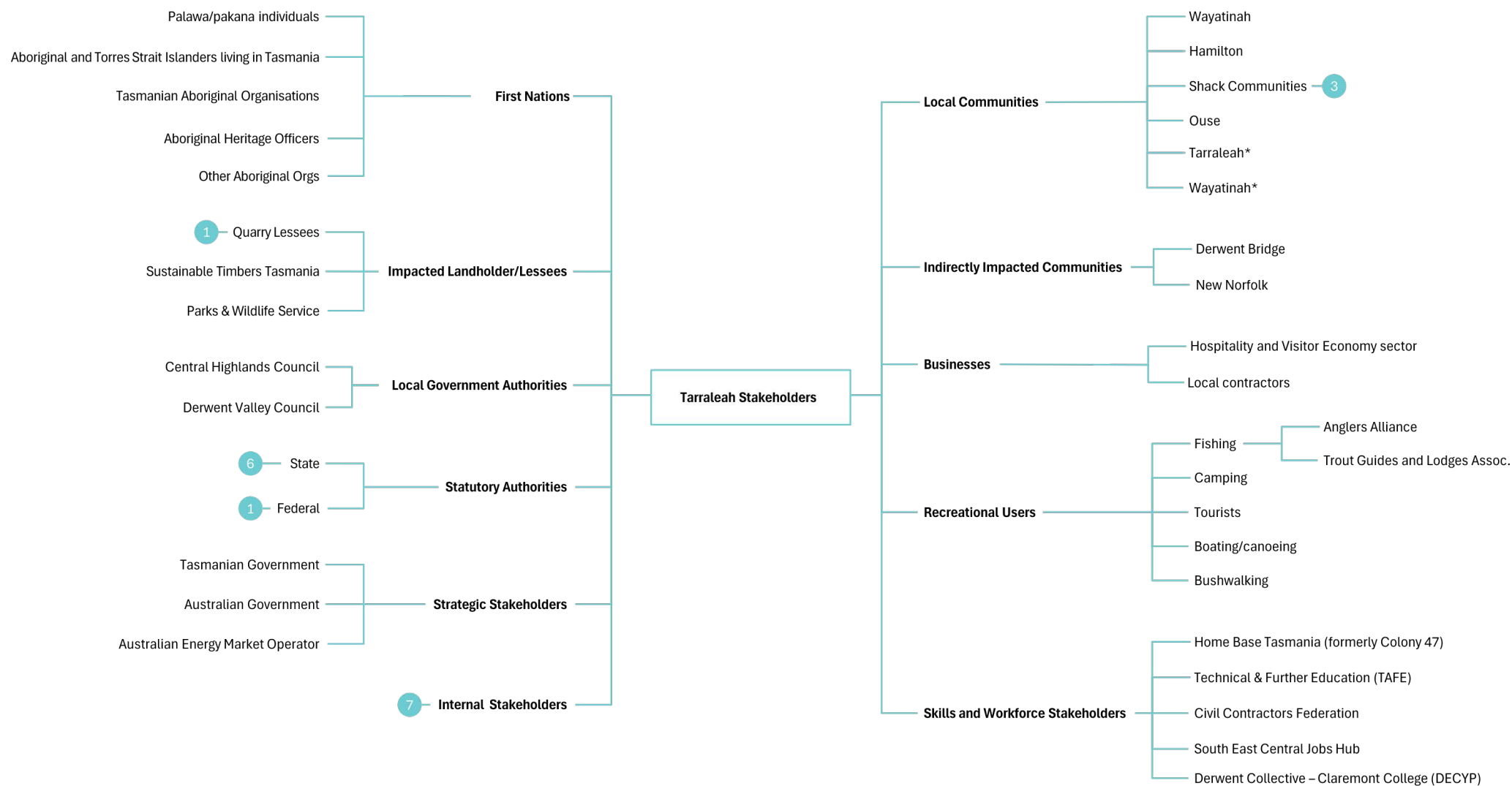


Figure 3: Stakeholder Map

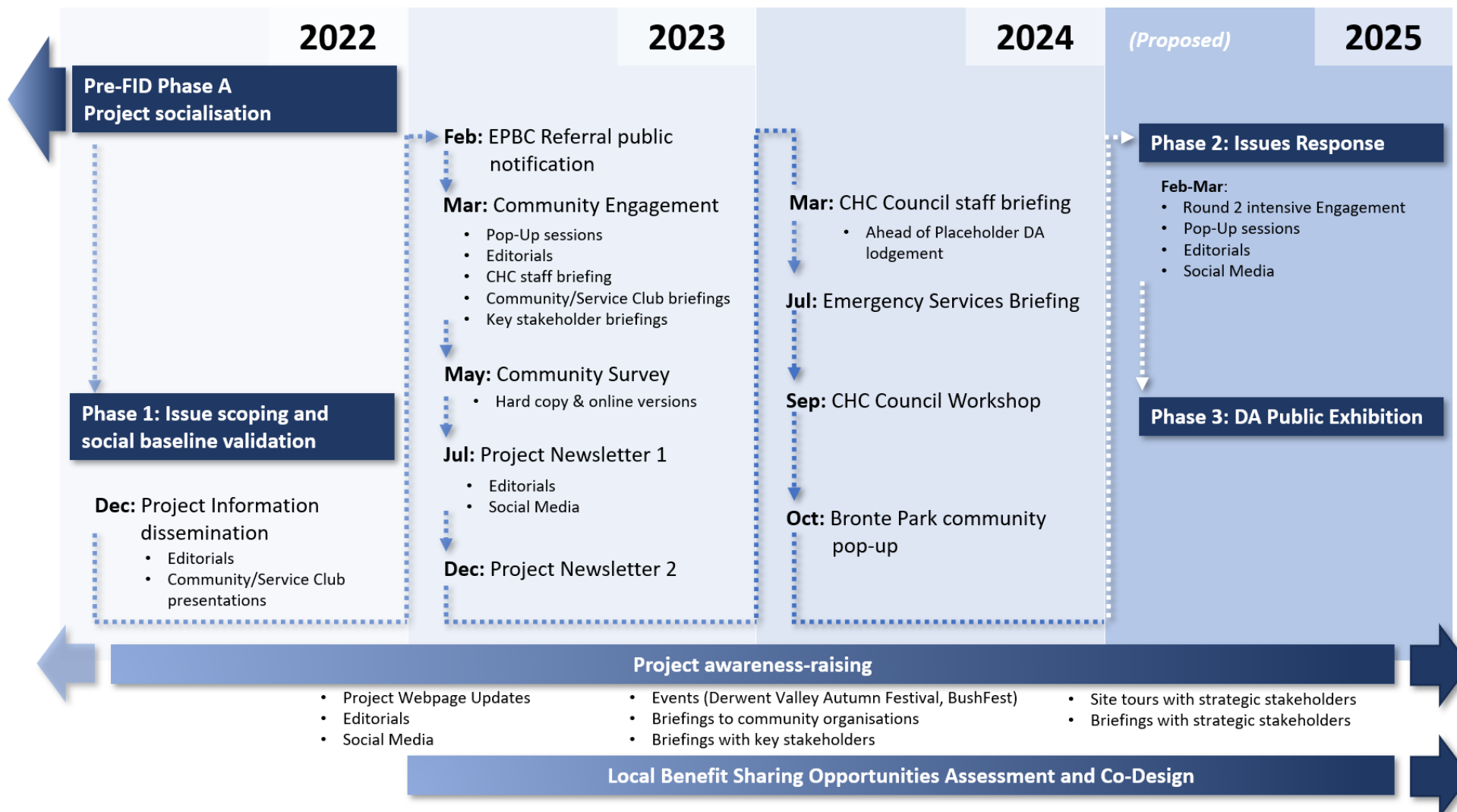


Figure 4 - Overview of key engagement phases and activities 2022 to 2024, and proposed into 2025

3.0 How the Engagement Plan was delivered

Figure 4 (previous page) provides an overview of how the Pre-FID Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been delivered.

This section outlines the details of how the engagement process was promoted, the activities undertaken, and which stakeholder groups participated.

3.1 Promotion

HT undertook several activities to raise awareness of engagement opportunities and encourage participation in engagement activities. A mix of channels were utilised to ensure broad reach and awareness building. Targeted promotion to support the community's involvement in engagement sessions is outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Activities undertaken to promote the engagement program

| Activity | Details | When |
|--|--|--|
| Project website | https://connect.hydro.com.au/reimagining-tarraleah | July 2022 – ongoing |
| Newsletters | Provide current information on the project status, including approvals, and study findings and outcomes | June 2023 December 2023 |
| Flyers and posters | Promote opportunities for engagement with the project team Provide summary project update and promote project webpage | February 2023 July 2024 |
| Social media | Share project updates and news of interest / relevance to the project Raise awareness of our project page | As needed to support engagement and communications plans |
| Stakeholder emails | To maintain connection with key stakeholders, sharing relevant project updates and news | As needed to support engagement and communications plans |
| Direct invitations to engagement sessions | A range of direct invitations to engagement activities were made to key stakeholder organisations and individuals as part of event promotion | As needed to support engagement |
| Ad-hoc responses to others' events | Responded to invitations to present to audiences during events organised by others (e.g. presentations to service clubs such as Rotary, Probus, etc) Attended the Liapootah Open Day share with the attending public information on the Tarraleah project | As required |

3.2 Engagement activities

A range of engagement activities were undertaken. These include in the digital/online environment, face-to-face information sessions and key stakeholder engagements.

3.2.1 Digital/online engagement

Recognising the relatively low rates of digital literacy as a potential barrier, some digital engagement has been continued to reach absentee and/or temporary resident-landowners and other interested parties who may not live and work in the local area.

Table 4: Digital tools used for engagement

| Tool | Purpose | When | Participation |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| Project webpage Q&A | To provide project information, updates, information about key engagement events, host surveys and feedback tools, FAQ, etc. https://connect.hydro.com.au/reimagining-tarraleah | July '22 – ongoing | As of November 2024: Total visits: ~7,900; Aware visitors: ~5,400 Questions asked: 7 |
| Places of interest 'online mapping' tool | A 'pin map' was developed and promoted through the project webpage and collateral for the drop-in sessions, newsletters and other media. https://connect.hydro.com.au/reimagining-tarraleah/maps/pin-map | June 2023 – ongoing | No participants. |
| Surveys | To understand community values relating to the project site and its surrounds, perceptions of the project - their concerns and where they see opportunities, and ideas about mitigation of impacts and maximising opportunities. | July – October 2023 | 31 Responses |
| Social media | Social media posts were made periodically over the past 2.5 years, covering the Tarraleah village sale, community engagement opportunities, approvals updates, progress on upgrade works and updates to access to Lake King William via Butlers Gorge Rd, due to upgrade works traffic control. | October 2022 – ongoing. | Post reach and engagement is topic-dependant, with the Tarraleah Village and the upgrade works being most popular with our audience |

3.2.2 Information sessions

Drop-in sessions were designed to bring the Project to the community and provide an informal opportunity for locals to find out about the project as they go about their day-to-day business. The following events occurred as part of Phase 1 engagement in March-April 2023.

Table 5: Information sessions March to April 2023

| Activity | Location | Participation |
|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Drop-in session | Hamilton | 18 |
| Drop-in session | Ouse | 9 |
| Drop-in session | Derwent Bridge | 22 |
| Drop-in session | Westerway | 3 |
| Information stall | New Norfolk (Derwent Valley Autumn Festival) | ~70 |

3.2.3 Key stakeholder engagement

Opportunities to brief key stakeholders and to present to community groups, service clubs and others have been taken up wherever available. Table 6 provides a summary of these engagement activities.

Table 6: Key stakeholder engagement summary

| Stakeholder | Details | When |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Central Highlands Council | Regular phone and email communications with Deputy GM, GM, Mayor | Regular/ongoing |
| | Briefing to Council staff | June '23 |
| | Briefing to Councillors | September '24 |
| Health Action Team Central Highlands (HATCH) | Meetings with Clinical and Consumer groups of HATCH to understand issues, concerns, current services and demand. | September '23 and February '24 |
| Inland Fisheries | Phone calls and email updates, particularly around the status of Butlers Gorge Road | Regular/ongoing |
| Anglers Alliance | Presentation to AGM | October 2023 |
| | Phone calls and email updates | Regular/ongoing |
| Trout Guides and Lodges Association Tasmania | Regular phone calls and email updates | Regular/ongoing |
| | Attendance at AGM's | Annually |
| Ambulance Tasmania | Phone briefing and data collection with regional manager. | October '23 |

| Stakeholder | Details | When |
|---|---|---------------|
| Fire Services | Briefing and information collection from Tasmanian Fire Service, Bradys Lake, Ouse, Great Lakes brigades and Brady's Lake State Emergency Service. | July '24 |
| NRM Groups | Derwent Catchment Project | March '23 + |
| Other Community Groups | Hamilton Men's Shed, Highlands Community Network Cooperative | March '23 + |
| Skills training, workforce development | Meetings with Colony 47 (now Homebase), Civil Construction Federation, South Central Workforce Network, Jobs Tasmania (State Growth), Derwent Valley Council. | October '23 + |
| Parks and Wildlife Service | Consultation regarding walker registration logbooks and visitation data. | July 2023 + |
| Department of State Growth (DSG) | Engagement around Lyell Hwy Corridor Strategy | November '24 |
| Education sector | DECYP Y 9-12 VET, Glenora, New Norfolk and Bothwell secondary schools. Damian Peirce Consulting, The Shift Lab, Social Traders, Social Enterprises Tasmania Network, Beacon Foundation. | October '23 + |
| Business Sector | ICN Tas, Civil Contractors Federation, other contractors associated with Tarraleah Upgrade Works | Ongoing |

3.2.4 Landholder engagement

There are very few landholders adjacent to the Tarraleah Redevelopment. The previous owner of the village was frequently engaged prior to Hydro Tasmania's purchase of the Tarraleah Village.

Landholder engagement to date has included:

- Liaison with Sustainable Timbers Tasmania (around land access, leases, etc.)
- Liaison with Parks and Wildlife Service regarding recreational user statistics and approvals processes
- Meeting landholders along the Lyell Hwy, closest to the Project (through community drop-in sessions and letter-box drops).

3.3 First Nations People

Engagement with Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in Tasmania is complex and must be done in a manner that respects people's time and capacities. Due to the historical treatment of Tasmanian Aboriginal peoples there is significant intergenerational trauma and various social, cultural and organisational sensitivities to navigate. These require significant respect, adaptability and patience as well as acknowledging past legacies and future opportunities.

Progress on Aboriginal engagement has therefore been occurring on multiple fronts and over varying timeframes.

3.3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Assessments

For the past four to five years, Aboriginal Heritage Officers have been working with HT's Heritage Officers to survey the footprint area of the Tarraleah Upgrade and Redevelopment projects. Elders have been involved in cultural heritage discovery and management processes, including the relocation of some items discovered on the shores of Lake King William.

One of the key actions being progressed is the development of a methodology to identify Aboriginal cultural values across Hydro landscapes. It is currently proposed to use the Tarraleah Redevelopment project as a case-study to support the development of the methodology. A Tasmanian Aboriginal company will be engaged to facilitate this process.

3.3.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commitment Statement and Action Plan

Overview

Hydro Tasmania is making a long-term commitment to building and strengthening relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. A key part of this is progressing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commitment Statement and Action Plan (Commitment and Action Plan), and Major Projects is a key focus of this work.

Over the past two years, we have been engaging with Elders and working to develop a coordinated approach to engagement with Aboriginal businesses, organisations and individuals.

HT is currently engaging with Aboriginal people and organisations in Tasmania about the Commitment and Action Plan, and specifically potential actions we could take now and those we could plan for in the future. These actions will ensure HT is better positioned to:

- Protect and care for Country, respecting and upholding cultural connections to land and water.
- Create opportunities for Aboriginal people to thrive and contribute meaningfully to Tasmania's energy future.
- Foster a culturally safe and inclusive environment in one of Tasmania's oldest government businesses.

Objectives

The engagement objectives for the program include to:

- Engage with Aboriginal people and organisations in a meaningful and culturally safe way, underpinned by principles of respect, trust, self-determination, cultural safety and a commitment to mutually beneficial relationships.
- Create spaces where Aboriginal knowledge, culture, and aspirations can flourish, shaping our actions and guiding our future.

Approach

Engagement to inform the Commitment and Action Plan is being progressed in two phases:

- Phase 1 – Engagement with Elders and with government agencies responsible for and relevant to Aboriginal affairs, land management, state growth, renewable energy, education and Aboriginal heritage (May – Nov 2024)
- Phase 2 – Engagement with Aboriginal organisations and community groups (This is proposed for 2025)

The outcomes of this engagement will shape the final Commitment and Action Plan, and our Major Projects.

Hydro Tasmania has appointed external Aboriginal advisors to support the development of the Commitment and Action Plan, and to advise on engagement protocols and processes for the plan and our Major Projects.

Engagement activities undertaken as part of the Phase 1 program include:

- Face to face discussions with Elders and key representatives of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to inform development of the commitment and action plan, and associated engagement strategy.
- Face to face meetings and online meetings with government representatives to inform the development of the commitment and action plan.

An explainer video, developed by Hydro Tasmania with input from our Aboriginal Advisors, was shared through meetings and presentations. The video outlined the purpose and objectives of the commitment and action plan. Feedback was shared within the meetings, and meeting notes recorded outcomes of meetings.

In December 2024 HT launched the website *Hydro Yarns*, the purpose of which is to create a space for people to “yarn with us, and share stories, opportunities and events that might be of interest to Tasmanian Aboriginal people”. The website includes a Call to Action for people to review and provide comment on a consultation document on the Commitment and Action Plan.

In November 2024, HT initiated an on-line survey through *Hydro Yarns*. The survey provides an opportunity for interested people to share their thoughts on the Commitment and Action Plan.

Phase 2 Engagement commenced in late 2024 and to date has included:

- Tailored invitations (letter and email) to Elders, Aboriginal organisations and community groups across Tasmania seeking participation in a discussion about the to Commitment and Action Plan and our Major Projects, including the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project.
- Placement of a ‘Call to Action’ advertisement across a range of local community newspapers (including the Central Highlands Digest) across Tasmania, and the Koori Mail (digital and print).

3.4 Evaluation of Engagement Activities

A monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for the social impact assessment and community engagement programs of the Project is currently being developed.

As an interim measure, feedback mechanisms have been established for all engagement activities to date. Feedback forms and informal offers to hear feedback about our engagement processes and activities to date have been provided at each event/initiative and through the Project webpage.

To date, no feedback has been received through these structured or unstructured mechanisms.

Opportunities to provide feedback and to understand the efficacy and completeness of our engagement activities will continue to be made available as we seek to continuously improve our processes and practices.

4.0 What we've heard

This section outlines what we have heard from the engagement programme to date, across the various forms of face-to-face engagements, surveys and online feedback.

4.1 General issues

Many of the issues we have heard about from the community relate to broader socio-cultural and socio-economic issues that are not specifically related to the Project. However, they provide insight into the social context of the Project and are relevant because undertaking major construction works in these areas can have significant impacts on these underlying conditions.

Telecommunications and digital connectivity

Poor mobile telephony coverage across the region, and particularly through the greater Project area, is an underlying concern of the regional community.

Mobile 'blackspots' can have an impact on emergency response, but also a general sense of safety and connectivity for people traveling through the region and/or recreating in the area.

Health & community services

Health and community services are very limited. There is no general practice in Ouse (since 2020) and attempts to re-commence a GP clinic have been unsuccessful.

Residents travel to Bothwell, New Norfolk or Hobart for medical services. Accessibility to these services is further diminished by high fuel costs and a lack of public transport and related community services.

Emergency services

Local fire brigades (volunteer) are relatively well supported and resourced, however, there are increasing demands on a reducing number of people in the community volunteering, exacerbated by the aging population.

Ambulance services in Ouse (staffed) and Great Lake (volunteer) are adequate for the small population.

Weather conditions can restrict access for helicopters and emergency services in winter due to snow and ice and high winds.

Housing

House ownership is relatively high in the region, but the housing stock is relatively old. The availability of rental properties – on short and long-term market – is low.

There is a high volume of 'shack' housing stock that has a low, seasonal occupation. However, these are in remote areas with poor water, sanitation and waste-disposal services and are not suited to higher occupancy. Their availability is also limited because their owners want to have them available for their own recreational use.

Local labour market and workforce development

Unemployment is relatively low in the region with labour expected to be sourced from outside of the project area. The South-Central Jobs Hub (Pontville) is keen to provide training programs on request.

Local secondary schools have developed bespoke student work exposure programs with local employers. This has achieved positive educational engagement and employment outcomes. They need more employers to participate.

The Department of Education, Children and Young People (DECYP) are committed to their Year 9 -12 Vocational Education and Training programs (launched in 2024) and the State Government has released the [Youth Jobs Strategy](#) with the intent of connecting students to skills and jobs.

Transport

While the community embraces the training and employment opportunities the project may bring, there are concerns about the limited public transport options. This is a barrier for continuing education past Year 12, accessing training or employment. Current cost of living challenges means most families run only one vehicle, and this presents challenges for learner drivers.

4.2 Concerns about the Project

The key concerns raised to date about the Project through the community survey and our face-to-face engagement are outlined in this section. The majority of these relate to the construction phase of the project.

Recreational access

Concerns about restricted access to lakes and water storages for recreational fishing. Once explained that any restrictions to access would be temporary and contained to a few specific sites (e.g. Lake King William at Clarke Dam), most community members are satisfied. Alternative access to the south-eastern parts of Lake King William would be appreciated, as the prevailing winds mean that sometimes this is the most accessible part of the lake, and it is not as far to travel as the northern access point (near Derwent Bridge) or western shores (off Harbacks Rd).

Bushwalkers accessing the Mt Hobhouse area were expected to raise concerns about ongoing access; however, such concerns have not been communicated to Hydro Tasmania to date.

Community connection to place and heritage values

Fear of losing access to Tarraleah Village was commonly cited by members of the community.

Maintaining access to the old Butlers Gorge township areas was highlighted by many members of the community, who often return on a regular basis to see where their family members lived and/or worked.

Concerns were commonly raised about the impact of the Redevelopment on the heritage values of the Tarraleah Village and the Tarraleah hydro scheme generally.

Environmental impacts

The key concerns raised are often about impacts on storage levels, fishing conditions, and general environmental values. There have been very few concerns expressed about direct impacts on endangered flora and fauna. The impacts of increased traffic on roadkill of wildlife, particularly Tasmanian Devils, has been raised a very small number of times (less than five times).

Traffic concerns

Concerns around a higher volume of road traffic, poor road conditions, and increased risk of accidents were commonly expressed. These concerns were often mentioned with references to a perception that there is limited availability of emergency services.

Specific concerns were expressed by 'commuters' who live in the Bradys Lake and Bronte Park areas and work in Ouse and/or Wayatinah, around the potential closure of the Lyell Hwy during construction. Similar concerns were expressed by fire and SES emergency services personnel who were concerned about a potential impact on response times due to changes in road conditions, closures, etc.

Economic concerns

Some worries about the large amount of money spent on the redevelopment and its benefits primarily going to the mainland rather than Tasmania were expressed.

Some community members recognise potential local opportunities but mentioned that, at this point, they lack sufficient knowledge about these opportunities and their relevance, making it difficult for them to provide a definitive opinion.

Project management

Some residents are concerned about the project not happening or being delayed, particularly those in business who might be planning an uplift to their offerings (e.g. in the hospitality industry, like cafés etc.).

4.3 Potential benefits or opportunities of the Project

In general, the regional community have a positive attitude towards the Project, often characterised by the comment 'just build it'. This is largely the result of Hydro Tasmania's legacy in the community and the fact that hydropower generation is 'part of the landscape' in the region. In general terms, the community accept that the hydropower schemes need continual maintenance and renewal and that these activities, at various scales, bring people, money and activity into the region.

Economic and employment benefits

Many survey respondents and community members engaged in our consultation to date see the Project as a significant source of employment opportunities for locals and see positive impact on Tasmania's economy and local businesses.

Schools in the project region view the project as providing work exposure and entry level employment options for local students who cannot commute to Hobart for further education or training. The building activity also creates hope, students can see the future opportunities on their doorstep.

The workforce accommodation village is welcomed due to the range of services (cleaning, laundry, reception, maintenance, catering) that can support social procurement labour.

State Growth's Industry Capability Network are keen to support the project through creating awareness of opportunities for Tasmania's small to medium enterprises and this includes training for being 'tender ready'.

Social Procurement

Collaboration with service providers may result in social procurement opportunities for marginalised groups in our community. Existing programs can be leveraged through this project to increase social value outcomes for youth, women, culturally and linguistically diverse people and the disabled.

Energy and infrastructure

Increased production of renewable energy for the state is perceived as a benefit of the project, as is the more efficient generation of electricity from existing water resources. People appreciate the need for maintenance of valuable hydropower assets.

Tourism

Mentions were made of the opportunity for integration of tourism with hydro operations. The preservation of Art Deco industrial buildings is seen as important as a regional visitor attraction, which could be enhanced further.

Scepticism and uncertainty

Some respondents are unsure or see few benefits and a few respondents do not see any benefits or are focused on specific interests like fishing.

Expertise and innovation

Some in the community were welcoming of international expertise to keep Tasmania at the forefront of hydropower technology.

4.4 Expectations of Hydro Tasmania in delivering the Project

Local employment and economic development

There is strong interest by the community that the Project employs local residents, uses local businesses and provides entry level training and employment opportunities for local students.

If this is achieved, people see that it will return positive economic advantages for Tasmania, boosting the local economy, and encouraging industrial development.

Environmental management

There are expectations from the community relating to minimising environmental impact and improving environmental conditions, particularly with reference to water quality and recreational fishing.

People want to see responsible environmental management and best practices applied.

Heritage

Hydro Tasmania's obligations to preserve the heritage of Tarraleah, including its historic power station and Art Deco buildings, is a commonly expressed expectation.

Community engagement

The community are expecting meaningful and genuine consultation around direct and indirect impacts and opportunities.

Project execution and oversight

Some commentary was received expressing a concern about whether Hydro Tasmania would fulfil its duty as a Government Business Enterprise (GBE) to complete the project in a timely manner, within budget, and professionally.

Recreational and public access

A commonly expressed expectation is that Hydro Tasmania ensures no reduction in access to recreational areas and water for recreational fishing and irrigation.

It is also expected that Hydro Tasmania maintains (and potentially improves) public access to our recreational infrastructure.

Infrastructure and tourism

Upgrading infrastructure, such as sealing roads and improving traffic management, was an expectation expressed by a few survey respondents. Concerns about the future of the toilets at Hydro Park in the Nive Valley were voiced, with many commenting that these are one of the few, and most popular, stopping points along the Lyell Highway between Ouse and Derwent Bridge.

Integrating tourism with the redevelopment project would, many believe, improve the area's profile.

General expectations

It is generally expected that the Project be planned, designed and build with consideration of all environmental, economic, recreational, and traffic impacts.

It is very important to many in the community that have engaged with the Project to date, that Tasmanians benefit from affordable power, more than mainland customers.

4.5 How will these issues be addressed?

Table 7 summarises how each of the issues will be addressed throughout the project approvals and delivery phases.

Table 7: Summary of key issues and how they will be addressed

| Issue | Raised by | How to address |
|---|--|--|
| Traffic on Lyell Hwy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town residents (Hamilton, Ouse) • Commuters • Emergency Services • Health and community services sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • Employer's Requirements (ER's) |
| Access to Tarraleah Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • ER's |
| Access to Lake King William for fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational fishers (individuals) • Recreational fishing organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Preservation of post-colonial cultural heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Heritage Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal people and organisations • AHO's | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Local jobs and local content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Local businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Improved access to health and community services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Mobile phone service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Service providers • Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • SIMP |
| Public amenities at Hydro Park (Nive River) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Tourism industry stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIMP |
| Environmental management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIS • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Community Engagement during construction phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Service providers • Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery Phase SEP • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Youth work exposure and employment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Sector • Service Providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |
| Social procurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Providers • State Growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ER's • Contractor Management Plans and reporting |

5.0 How is feedback used?

Community engagement plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of major infrastructure projects. The outcomes of the engagement activity to date are used to ensure that projects not only meet technical and economic goals but also address social and environmental concerns. This helps Hydro Tasmania continue its legacy of being a trusted Tasmanian GBE.

By building trust, addressing concerns, enhancing project design, providing economic and social benefits, resolving conflicts, and fostering long-term relationships, Hydro Tasmania can ensure that the Project is not only technically and economically viable but also socially and environmentally responsible.

Building trust and transparency

One of the primary outcomes of community engagement is the establishment of trust and transparency between Hydro Tasmania and the local community. By involving community members early in the planning process, we can provide clear and accurate information about the project's goals, benefits, and potential impacts. This transparency helps to build trust and reduces the likelihood of misinformation and opposition.

Addressing community concerns

Effective community engagement allows Hydro Tasmania to identify and address the concerns of residents. By actively listening to these concerns and incorporating feedback into project plans, Hydro Tasmania seeks to mitigate negative impacts, build on the opportunities presented by the Project and enhance community support.

Information about the values held in places and lifestyle conditions people in nearby communities want to preserve helps us identify the scope of our social and environmental impact assessments and therefore shapes the content of the Environmental Impact Statement. This is done through the process of developing the 'Impacts and Opportunities Assessment', which is primarily informed from the engagement outcomes.

Information from the community also forms a key input into the design of 'Employer's Requirements', which specify (in contractual terms) the owner's requirements of the Contractor in managing social and environmental impacts and opportunities.

Enhancing project design

Community input will enhance the design and implementation of the Project. Local knowledge and insights can help identify potential issues that might not be apparent from a purely technical perspective. For example, community members have highlighted areas of cultural or historical significance that need to be preserved. Many have suggested management and mitigation options that could improve social outcomes. We will continue to build on these inputs and bring them back to the community through the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which the community will have the opportunity to comment on.

Community feedback is used to refine the project design to mitigate adverse impacts to and maximise opportunities for, local communities.

They are also used in constructability studies to ensure the methodologies and techniques adopted for construction and construction management consider the values and concerns of community. For example, materials transportation and traffic management during construction can be modified to take into consideration social and economic impacts. Excavation and blasting methodologies can also be adapted in consideration of noise, vibration and air quality.

Economic and social benefits

Community engagement leads to the identification of opportunities for local economic and social benefits. Hydro Tasmania will work with the Contractor to ensure job creation opportunities, support local businesses, and invest in community infrastructure. These benefits help to build a positive relationship between the project and the community, fostering long-term support and collaboration.

Feedback from community on local labour and workforce capacity and capability and the aspirations of youth, for example, are used to help formulate 'Employer's Requirements' that set objectives and targets for things like social procurement and local content.

Feedback from the consultation process is an important first step in the development and implementation of our 'Local Benefits Sharing' plans for the Project. This will see communities engaged through a co-design process where the community can propose, test and adopt a range of initiatives to address priorities for the local area.

Conflict resolution

Engaging with the community early and often can help to resolve conflicts before they escalate. By maintaining open lines of communication, we can address grievances and find mutually acceptable solutions. This proactive approach to conflict resolution can prevent costly delays and legal challenges, ensuring that the project stays on schedule and within budget.

Monitoring and evaluation

The outcomes of community engagement are also used in the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the Project. Community members can provide valuable feedback on the project's performance and its impact on the local environment and society. This feedback can be used to make necessary adjustments and improvements, ensuring that the Project continues to meet community expectations and regulatory requirements.

The Contractor building the project will be required to address the social and environmental concerns raised in the engagement process, reflected in and documented in the Project's design and approvals certification in their management plans and track their progress and performance in mitigating impacts throughout the construction phase.

Building long-term relationships

The outcomes of community engagement to date is helping to build long-term relationships between Hydro Tasmania and the community. These relationships are essential for the sustainable operation of the Project, as they ensure ongoing support. By maintaining a positive and collaborative relationship with the community, Hydro Tasmania can more effectively manage any emerging issues through the construction and operational phases.

Appendices

Appendix 1: High-level methods and outcomes for each phase of engagement

Legend for IAP2 spectrum of engagement for the following pages.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Inform | Consult | Involve | Collaborate | Empower |
|--------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|

| Stakeholder Group | Phase 1 Project Socialisation /Issue Scoping | Phase 2 Issue Response | Phase 3 EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal people ⁱ | <p>Purpose: Build relationships and support broader business approaches, recognising a community preference to avoid individual project-level engagement in favour of business wide strategic engagement.</p> <p>Provide opportunities to understand project and its cultural landscape context. Scope level of interest and engagement preferences. Identify cultural values/sites and general level of interest in project.</p> <p>Outcomes: Establishment of key contact points and agreement about engagement methods, timelines and commitments. Documentation of interests, values and sites. Feedback on culturally appropriate methods of engaging and collaborating.</p> <p>Method: Face to face.</p> | <p>Purpose: Continue to build relationship. Invite feedback and review of impacts of project on cultural values and sites.</p> <p>Outcomes: Documentation of interests and values. Feedback on culturally appropriate methods of engaging and collaborating. Clarity of understanding about and agreement on how to protect cultural values and sites through all phases of the project.</p> <p>Method: Face to face, on-country visits.</p> | <p>Purpose: Continue to build relationships. Two-way dialogue on progress and how the protection of cultural values and sites is being accommodated throughout approvals process.</p> <p>Outcomes: Positive, collaborative, outcome-oriented dialogue. No surprises. DA application process is smooth and timely.</p> <p>Method: Face to face. Phone. Email.</p> |

| Stakeholder Group | Phase 1 Project Socialisation /Issue Scoping | Phase 2 Issue Response | Phase 3 EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Local Government authorities | <p>Purpose: Inform about project feasibility process, focussing on proposed engagement approach and upcoming activities on-site, including indicative traffic movements and workforce accommodation options. Socialise the project including indicative project description, footprint (including workforce accommodation options) and development process. Build shared understanding of broader Tasmanian future energy opportunity. Capture any preliminary concerns to inform future planning. Identify opportunities to leverage local engagement activities; community and stakeholder identification and engagement methods. Confirm regulatory approvals processes and engage as per Project Approvals Strategy. Clarify and document requirements for stakeholder engagement within approvals processes.</p> <p>Outcomes: Council is aware of and supportive of the project generally. Clear understanding of stakeholders and interests. Approvals processes understood.</p> <p>Method: Face to face</p> | <p>Purpose: Liaise on and manage specific requirements/steps in approvals process. Continue to build awareness of project as it evolves and develops. Build awareness of and seek feedback into outcomes of SIA studies. Continue to support the identification and management of risks. Assist in the identification and negotiation of risk mitigation, benefits sharing and local content opportunities.</p> <p>Outcomes: Councils have a detailed understanding of the project footprint, its social and economic impacts and benefits; impact mitigation and benefit sharing. Councils are providing opportunities for the Project team to tap into key community events/engagement opportunities.</p> <p>Method: Face to face, site tours, workshops</p> | <p>Purpose: Liaise on and manage specific requirements/steps in approvals process.</p> <p>Outcomes: DA application process is smooth and timely.</p> <p>Method: Statutory processes. Face to face. Email.</p> |
| Impacted landowners/ lessees | <p>Purpose: Introduce project and potential impacts; timeframes and key decision-points/milestones. Provide landowners/lessees with a clear point of contact to enable direct engagement. Outline key timelines and identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Seek understanding of level of interest and preferences for engagement. Commence land access discussions where required.</p> <p>Outcomes: Awareness by landowner/lessee of project and potential impact. Relationship commenced and forming. Agreed communications methods and timing for ongoing engagement.</p> <p>Method: Face to face</p> | <p>Purpose: Seek feedback on SIA studies and findings. Identify risks. Liaise on risk and impact mitigation. Develop shared/agreed mitigation.</p> <p>Outcomes: Project impacts and opportunities are understood from the perspective of impacted landowners/lessees. Risks identified and assessed. Mitigation options identified and assessed. Impacted landowners/lessees are supportive of proposed mitigation measures. Specific opportunities for land acquisition/benefits sharing/local content (as appropriate) are considered. Low likelihood of appeals against project approvals.</p> <p>Method: Face to face meetings, access to community information sessions; facilitated workshops; targeted mailouts; digital engagement</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep informed as to progress in approvals process(es). Continue negotiating access, benefits sharing, local content issues as necessary.</p> <p>Outcomes: Informed and engaged landowners/lessees, satisfied that any of the impacts of the project are mitigated / compensated for.</p> <p>Method: Phone calls, email.</p> |

| Stakeholder Group | Phase 1 Project Socialisation /Issue Scoping | Phase 2 Issue Response | Phase 3 EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|--|---|---|---|
| Directly impacted communities | <p>Purpose: Introduce project and potential impacts; timeframes and key decision points or milestones. Identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Outline how and when communities will be informed, engaged in the project.</p> <p>Outcomes: Directly impacted communities are aware of the project and the upcoming opportunities to be involved throughout the project's phases.</p> <p>Method: Face-to-face meetings. Community information sessions; targeted mailouts; digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Continue to socialise the project for broad community acceptance. Inform about (refreshed) schedule of engagement opportunities around co-design of Benefits Sharing program, etc. Inform about and seek feedback on outcomes of SIA studies. Formalise statutory public sharing of project description. Facilitate statutory process for public submissions to EIS guidelines. Validate impact management approaches with directly impacted stakeholders (encompassing avoidance; mitigation; offsets; benefit sharing)</p> <p>Outcomes: Directly impacted communities are aware of the project, involved to the extent they wish to be and are supportive of proposed mitigation measures. They are engaged in and contributing to SIMP, including Benefits Sharing plan. Communities feel heard and feel they have had access to opportunities to be consulted. Communities have ownership of benefits sharing plan outcomes.</p> <p>Method: Community information sessions; facilitated workshops; targeted mailouts; digital engagement</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep impacted communities informed of the development approvals process and progress against key milestones.</p> <p>Outcomes: Communities are aware of the project's progress in the approvals process.</p> <p>Method: Posters, public notices, digital engagement</p> |
| Indirectly impacted communities | <p>Purpose: Introduce project and potential impacts; timeframes and key decision points or milestones. Identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Outline how and when communities will be informed, engaged in the project.</p> <p>Outcomes: Communities are aware of the project and its extent. Communities are aware of how they can learn more about and contribute to the assessment of impacts, risks and mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Method: Community information sessions; facilitated workshops; targeted mail-outs; digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Continue to socialise the project for broad community acceptance. Inform about (refreshed) schedule of engagement processes. Inform about and seek feedback on outcomes of SIA studies. Formalise statutory public sharing of project description. Facilitate statutory process for public submissions to EIS guidelines. Validate impact management approaches with indirectly affected stakeholders (encompassing avoidance; mitigation; offsets; benefit sharing)</p> <p>Outcomes: Members of indirectly impacted communities have had the opportunity to engage in consultations/co-design processes if they are sufficiently interested. Communities feel heard and consulted. Indirectly impacted communities are supportive of proposed mitigation measures and of the project overall.</p> <p>Methods: Community information sessions; facilitated workshops; targeted mailouts; digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep communities informed of the development approvals process and progress against key milestones.</p> <p>Outcomes: Communities are aware of the project's progress in the approvals process.</p> <p>Method: Posters, public notices, digital engagement.</p> |

| Stakeholder Group | Phase 1 Project Socialisation /Issue Scoping | Phase 2 Issue Response | Phase 3 EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|--|---|--|---|
| Businesses, local contractors and suppliers | <p>Purpose: Introduce project and potential impacts and opportunities guided by the procurement strategy and probity framework; timeframes and key decision points / milestones. Identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Seek understanding of level of interest and preferences for ongoing engagement. To inform and gain initial feedback regarding local content strategy opportunities and barriers.</p> <p>Outcomes: Awareness by local businesses, local contractors and suppliers of project and potential impacts and opportunities. Relationship commenced and forming. Agreed communications methods and timing for ongoing engagement.</p> <p>Method: Face to face</p> | <p>Purpose: Seek feedback on SIA studies and findings. Enable businesses, local contractors and suppliers to identify and scope opportunities inherent in the project, directly and indirectly. Identify risks. Validate impact management approaches with directly and indirectly affected businesses (encompassing avoidance; mitigation; offsets; benefit sharing).</p> <p>Outcomes: Impacts and opportunities are understood from the perspective of local businesses, local contractors and suppliers. Risks and mitigation options identified and assessed. Opportunities to leverage economic development outcomes are identified.</p> <p>Method: Face to face meetings, digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep businesses informed of the approvals process and progress against key milestones.</p> <p>Outcomes: Businesses, local contractors and suppliers are aware of the project’s progress in the approvals process</p> <p>Method: Posters, public notices, digital engagement.</p> |
| Community organisations/ environmental NGOs | <p>Purpose: Inform key interest groups about the Project including description of elements and potential impacts; timeframes and key decision points / milestones. Identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Seek understanding of level of interest and preferences for ongoing engagement.</p> <p>Outcomes: Awareness of project and potential impact. Relationship commenced and forming. Agreed communications methods and timing for ongoing engagement.</p> <p>Method: Face to face</p> | <p>Purpose: Seek feedback on technical studies and findings. Identify risks. Validate impact management approaches (encompassing avoidance; mitigation; offsets; benefit sharing).</p> <p>Outcomes: Impacts understood and validated from the perspective of community organisations/environmental NGOs. Feedback on our impact assessments is received. Risks and mitigation options identified and assessed. Groups are supportive of proposed mitigation measures and of the project overall. Groups feel heard and involved in the co-design of mitigation measures and benefits sharing.</p> <p>Method: Face to face meetings/workshops, digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep informed of the approvals process and progress against key milestones.</p> <p>Outcomes: Community organisations / environmental NGOs are aware of the project’s progress in the approvals process</p> <p>Method: Email, phone calls, digital engagement.</p> |

| Stakeholder Group | Phase 1 Project Socialisation /Issue Scoping | Phase 2 Issue Response | Phase 3 EIS/DA Feedback Engagement |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Recreational users | <p>Purpose: Introduce project and potential impacts on recreational facilities/uses; timeframes and key decision points / milestones. Outline key timelines for ongoing engagement opportunities. Identify early concerns, values, attitudes. Seek understanding of level of interest and preferences for engagement.</p> <p>Outcomes: Awareness by recreational users of the project and potential impacts. Recreational users are aware of how and when they can be engaged in the project.</p> <p>Method: Face to face; targeted mailouts, attendance at meetings/events of user groups.</p> | <p>Purpose: Continue to socialise the project. Refresh communications around engagement processes for this phase. Inform about and seek feedback on outcomes of SIA studies. Validate impact management approaches (encompassing avoidance; mitigation; offsets; benefit sharing)</p> <p>Outcomes: Recreational users are aware of the project, how to be involved and are actively engaged in and contributing to SIMP, including Benefits Sharing plan. Recreational users feel heard and feel they have had access to opportunities to be consulted. Recreational users have ownership of benefits sharing plan outcomes.</p> <p>Method: Information sessions; facilitated workshops; targeted mailouts; digital engagement.</p> | <p>Purpose: Keep informed of the approvals process and progress against key milestones.</p> <p>Outcomes: Recreational users are aware of the project's progress in the approvals process</p> <p>Method: Email, phone calls, digital engagement.</p> |
| Internal stakeholders | <p>Purpose: Identify key business interests and activities and their interactions with the project.</p> <p>Outcomes: Business risks and opportunities are identified and mitigated; appropriate review and internal consultation on various aspects of the project is achieved.</p> <p>Method: Use of working groups. Face to face interactions, workshops, presentations, internal memos and emails etc.</p> | <p>Purpose: Identify key business interests and activities and their interactions with the project, ensuring appropriate review and oversight of the project and its potential operational and long-term implications.</p> <p>Outcomes: All proposed mitigations/public commitments in the EIS are internally reviewed and endorsed.</p> <p>Method: Use of working groups. Face to face interactions, workshops, presentations, internal memos and emails etc.</p> | <p>Purpose: Identify key business interests and activities and their interactions with the project, ensuring appropriate review and oversight of the project and its potential operational and long-term implications.</p> <p>Outcomes: FID is made with all long-term business risks effectively identified and managed.</p> <p>Method: Use of working groups. Face to face interactions, workshops, presentations, internal memos and emails etc.</p> |

Appendix 2: Community Survey Results

A. Introduction

Major projects can have both positive and negative effects on people and communities. It is important to hear how the community feels about the proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment project, and work on how concerns, issues, and opportunities can be addressed.

Hydro Tasmania is proposing a redevelopment of the Tarraleah Hydropower Scheme in the Tasmanian Central Highlands, with the purpose of increasing the scheme's overall capacity, operational flexibility, and efficiency to meet the evolving needs of the National Electricity Market. The redevelopment will upgrade the scheme's capacity from the existing 90 megawatts (MW) to approximately 190 MW. This will require a new power station and associated infrastructure to convey water from Lake King William to the power station. Being a major development, the project is anticipated to have various social, economic, and environmental impacts that will impact the local and broader community.

Aims and purpose

This report aims to present and analyse findings from the *Reimagining Tarraleah* Community Survey (**the survey**), that was undertaken as a community engagement measure. The purpose of the survey was to gather information about how residents and visitors value the places around, and experiences of, the district around the Tarraleah Hydropower Scheme. Findings from the survey will be used to ensure that negative social, economic, and environmental impacts and concerns are minimised, and that potential benefits and opportunities are considered. The findings will also be used to inform a Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

Approach

The data for this report was collected through a community survey. The community survey was undertaken via two methods – online surveys and paper surveys. There were minor differences between the online and paper surveys.

Survey design

Online survey

The online community survey was published to the *Reimagining Tarraleah* webpage. See Attachment 2 for the full online community survey.

Paper surveys

Paper surveys were stationed at various locations around the project district including Hamilton (Hamilton Inn Café/Post Office), Ouse (Ouse Online Centre), Tarraleah Village (reception), Derwent Bridge (Hungry Wombat Café). Copies of the survey and a pen were left on a table next to each submission box. The submission box was clearly labelled with the Hydro Tasmania logo and the project title. See Attachment 2 for the full paper community survey.

Analysis

Quantitative prompts

Questions that prompted respondents to choose a response out of a set of pre-determined options produced quantitative data. Subsequent results are presented in the form of pie charts and bar charts.

Qualitative prompts

Questions that prompted respondents to enter a written response into a textbox to produce qualitative data were analysed through thematic coding. The prevalence of each theme was determined by counting every instance that the theme was mentioned across worded responses (multiple themes could be identified per response). Subsequent results are presented in the form of column charts.

B. Results

Response

There were **31** total responses to the community survey. **20** respondents submitted their responses through the online form, and **11** respondents filled out paper surveys. The geographic areas in which respondents lived is presented in the Table below.

Table 8: Area of residence (LGA, region) by number of community survey respondents

| LGA | Region | Respondents (no.) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Central Highlands | Southern Tasmania | 9 |
| Clarence | Southern Tasmania | 4 |
| Glenorchy | Southern Tasmania | 3 |
| Burnie | North West Tasmania | 2 |
| Hobart | Southern Tasmania | 3 |
| West Coast | North West Tasmania | 1 |
| Kingborough | Southern Tasmania | 1 |
| Waratah-Wynyard | North West Tasmania | 1 |
| Launceston | Northern Tasmania | 1 |
| Brisbane | South East Queensland | 1 |
| Not specified | Not specified | 3 |

Project awareness and support

Survey participants were asked to respond to a range of tick-box options designed to gauge the levels of project awareness, support for the project, and desire to stay engaged.

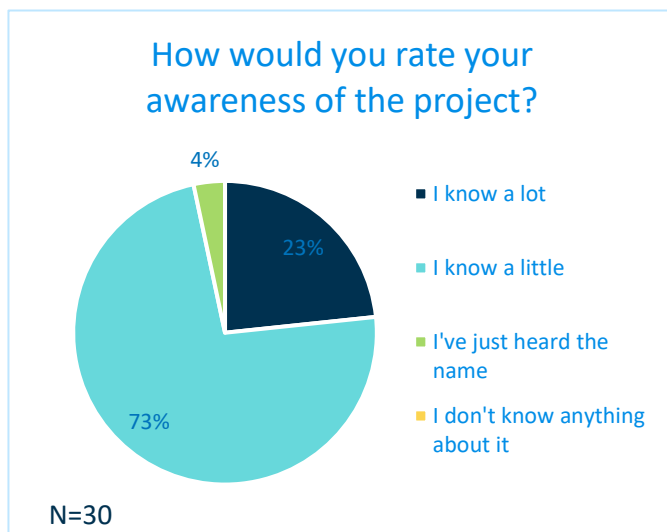


Figure 8: Survey responses to the question: *how would you rate your awareness of the project?*

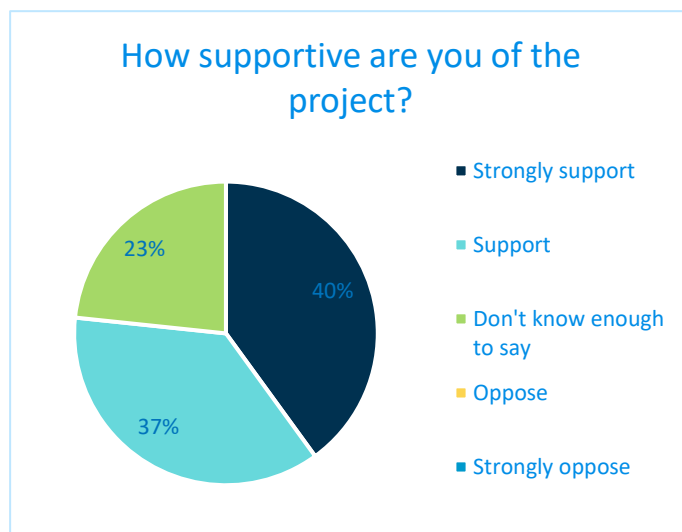


Figure 7 Survey responses to the question: *how supportive are you of the project?*

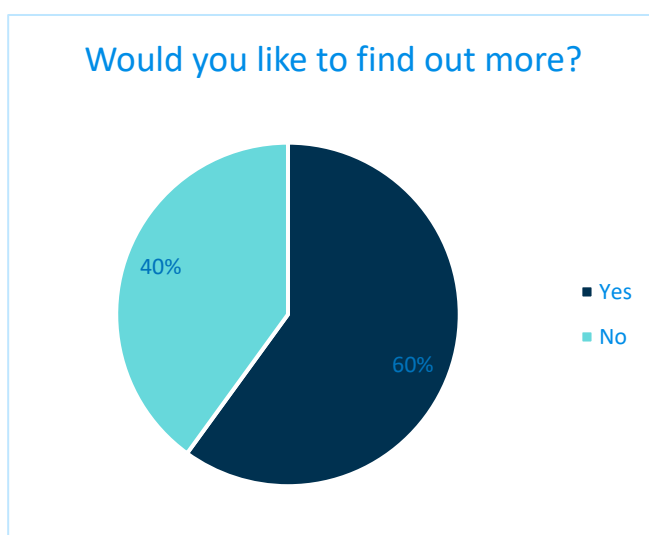


Figure 6: Responses to the paper survey question: *Would you like to find out more about the project?*

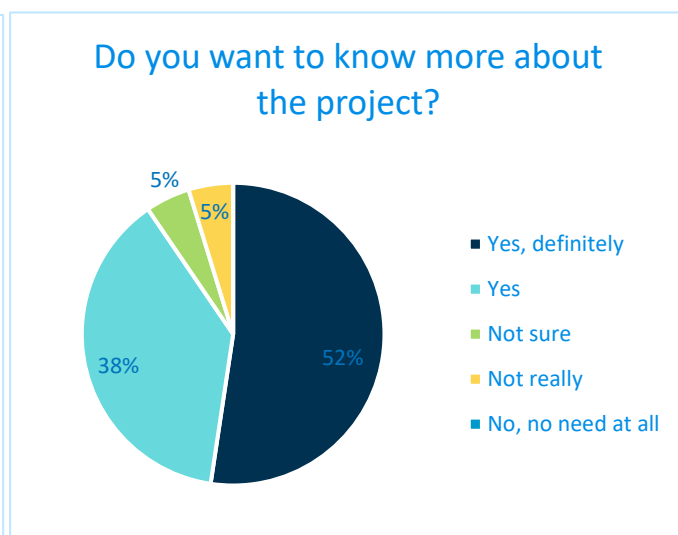


Figure 5: Responses to the online survey question: *Do you want to know more about the project?*

Seven respondents (23%) stated that they knew a lot about the proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, 22 respondents (73%) stated that they knew a little, one respondent (4%) stated that they had just heard the name, and no respondents stated that they knew nothing about it.

Twelve respondents (40%) stated that they strongly supported the project, 11 respondents (37%) stated that they supported the project, seven respondents (23%) stated that they didn't know enough to say, and no respondents either opposed or strongly opposed the project.

Levels of continued interest

Levels of continued interest were gauged differently across paper and online surveys.

Out of the 21 total online responses to the question *Do you want to know more about the project?*, 11 (52%) responded ‘yes, definitely’, eight (38%) responded ‘yes’, one (5%) responded ‘not sure’ and one (5%) responded ‘not really’. No respondents responded with ‘not sure’ or ‘no, no need at all’.

Of respondents using the paper survey, 60% responded ‘yes’ and 40% responded ‘no’.

Potential benefits and opportunities

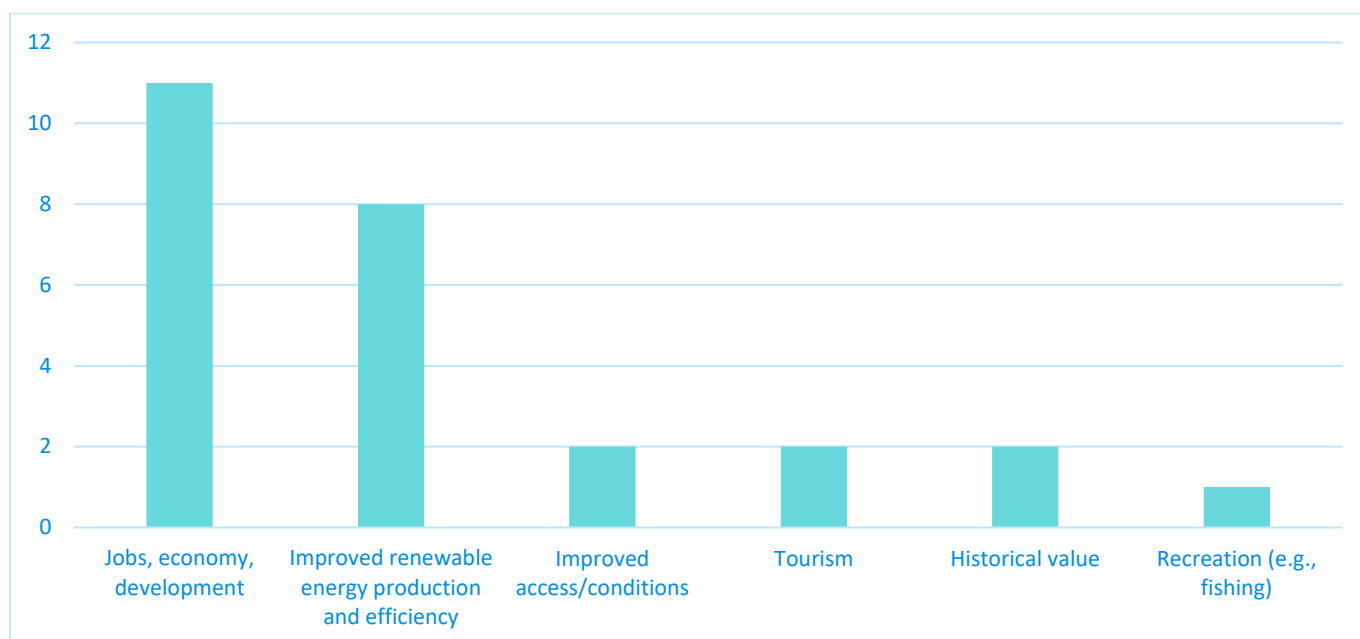


Figure 9: Summary of survey responses to the question: *what do you see as potential benefits or opportunities of the project?* (Textbox response).

This question received 27 responses out of 31 total surveys. Of these, three expressed that they were unsure of potential benefits and opportunities, and three expressed that they saw no, or few, potential benefits. Across the remaining 21 responses, the most commonly expressed potential benefit/opportunity of the project was economic development, including the provision of jobs in the area. The second-most expressed potential benefit/opportunity was improved renewable energy production and efficiency. Improved access and conditions of the project sites, and opportunities for tourism, historical value, and recreation were also identified as potential benefits/opportunities.

Values held about the area

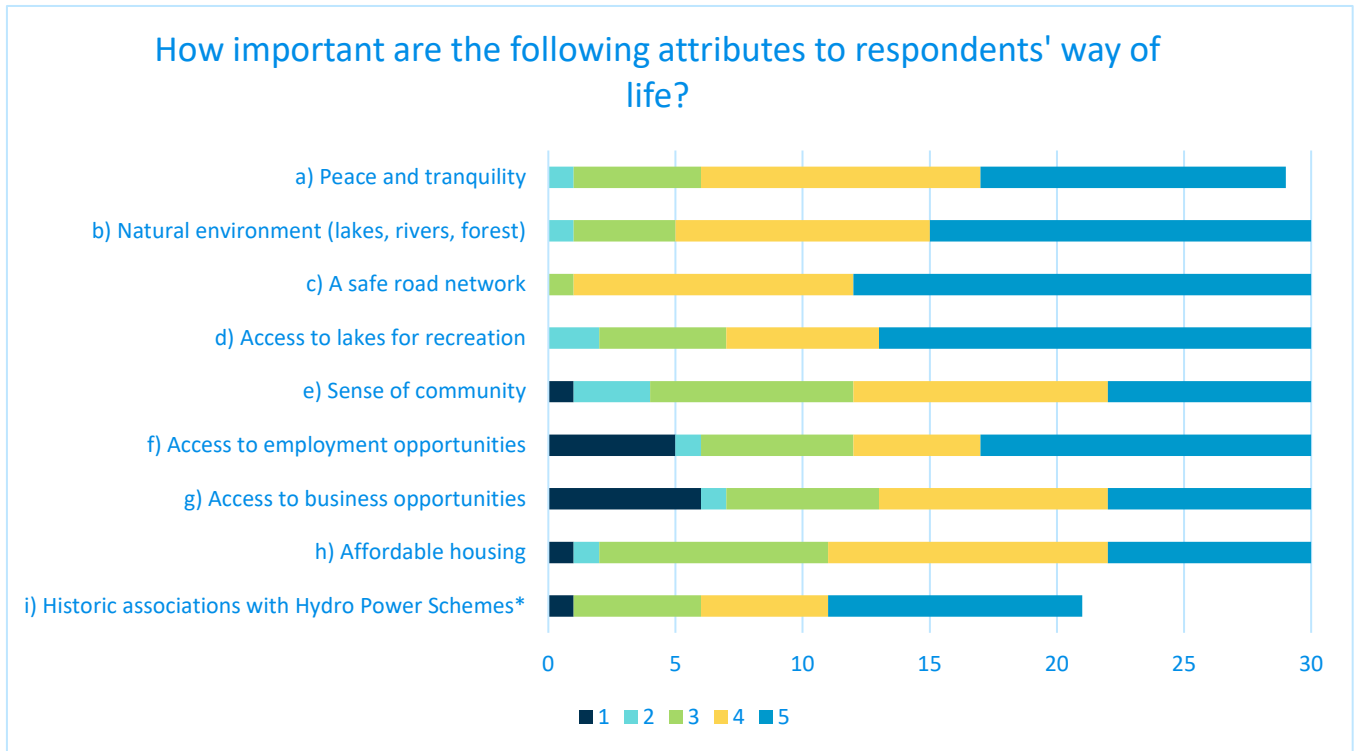


Figure 10: Count of survey responses (by rating) to the question: *on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not at all important and 5 is extremely important, how important are the following attributes to your way of life?* (*A minor discrepancy meant that attribute (i) *Historic associations with Hydro Power Schemes* was not included in the paper surveys. Consequently, there were fewer recorded responses to attribute (i)).

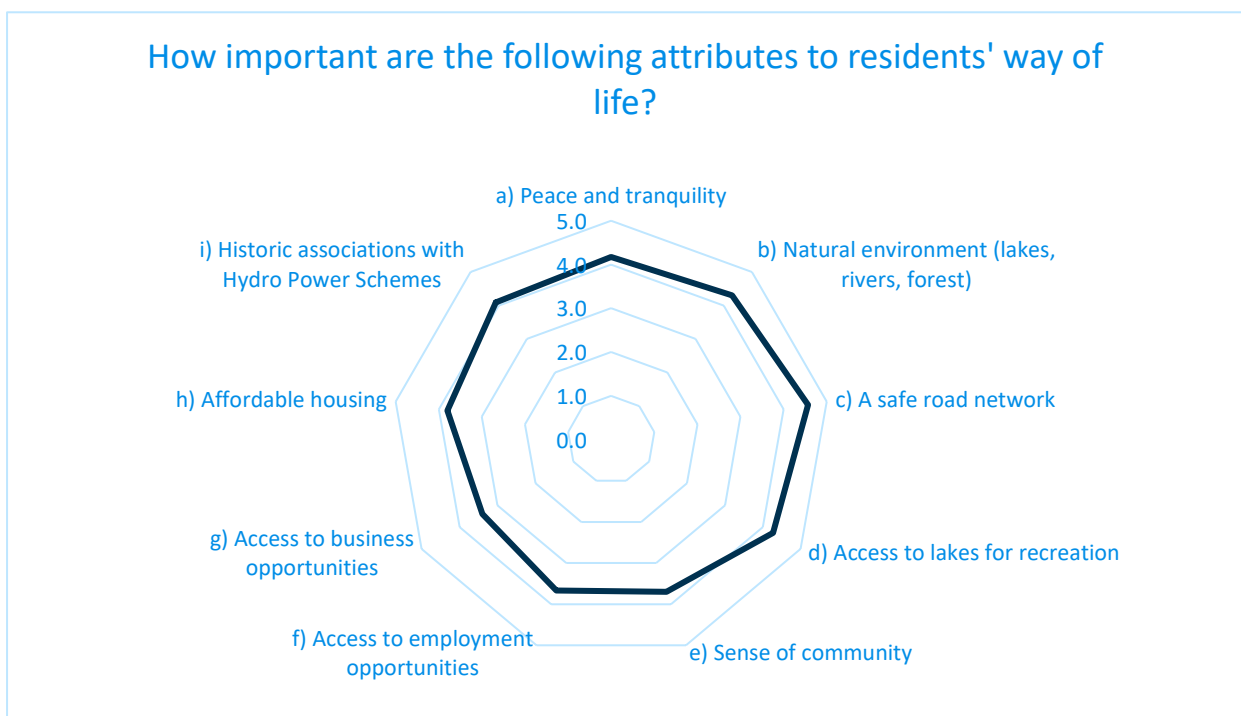


Figure 11: Average survey responses to the question: on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not at all important and 5 is extremely important, how important are the following attributes to your way of life?

This question received 30 responses out of 31 total surveys. One respondent did not provide an answer for attribute (a) peace and tranquillity. There are fewer responses to attribute (i) historic associations with Hydro Power Schemes as this attribute did not appear in the paper surveys.

On average, respondents identified a safe road network as the most important attribute to their way of life, followed by access to lakes for recreation and natural environment (lakes, rivers, forest) equally, and peace and tranquillity, respectively. Access to business opportunities was identified as the least important attribute, followed by sense of community and access to employment opportunities (equally), affordable housing, and historic association with Hydro Power Schemes.

Values held – locals and non-locals

‘Local’ survey respondents are defined as those who stated that they reside in the Central Highlands or Derwent Valley (postcode 7140). Ten survey respondents were identified as locals, and 18 were identified as non-locals, living outside of the project area. Three respondents did not provide a residential location. Generally, locals placed higher value on sense of community, access to employment opportunities, and access to business opportunities, while non-locals placed higher value on peace and tranquillity, natural environment, a safe road network, access to lakes for recreation, affordable housing, and historic associations with hydropower schemes.

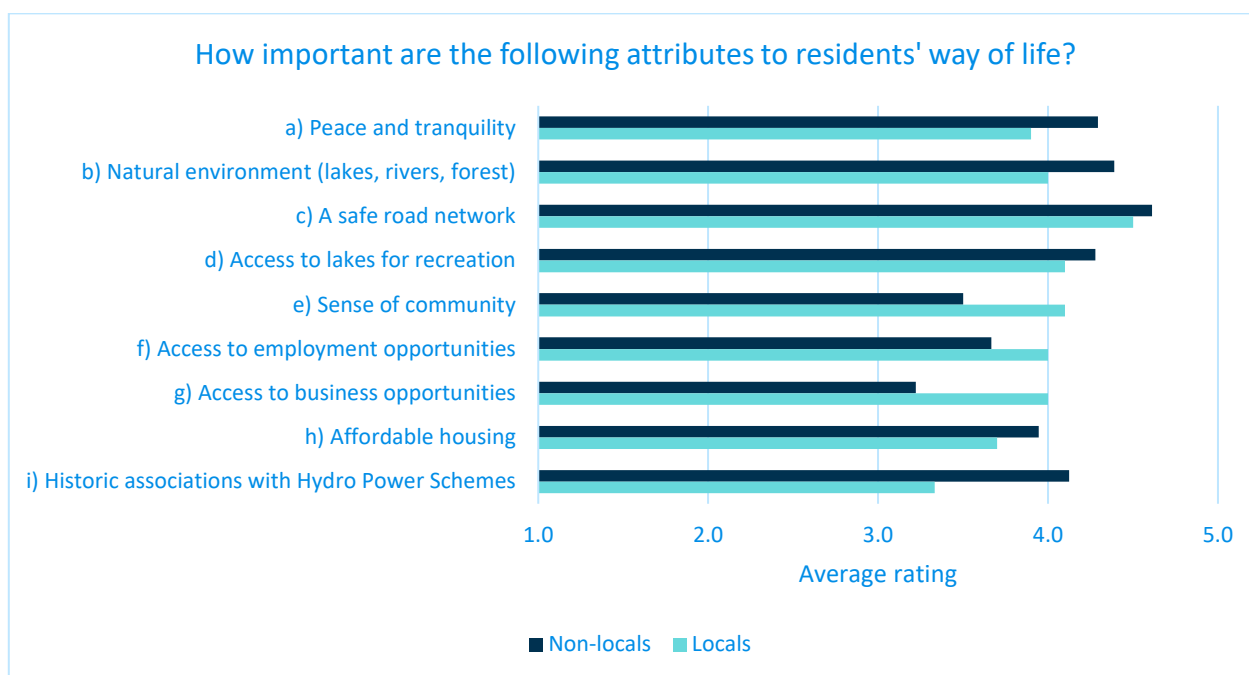


Table 9: Average survey responses to the question: on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not at all important and 5 is extremely important, how important are the following attributes to your way of life? – by ‘local’ status of respondents.

Areas of concern

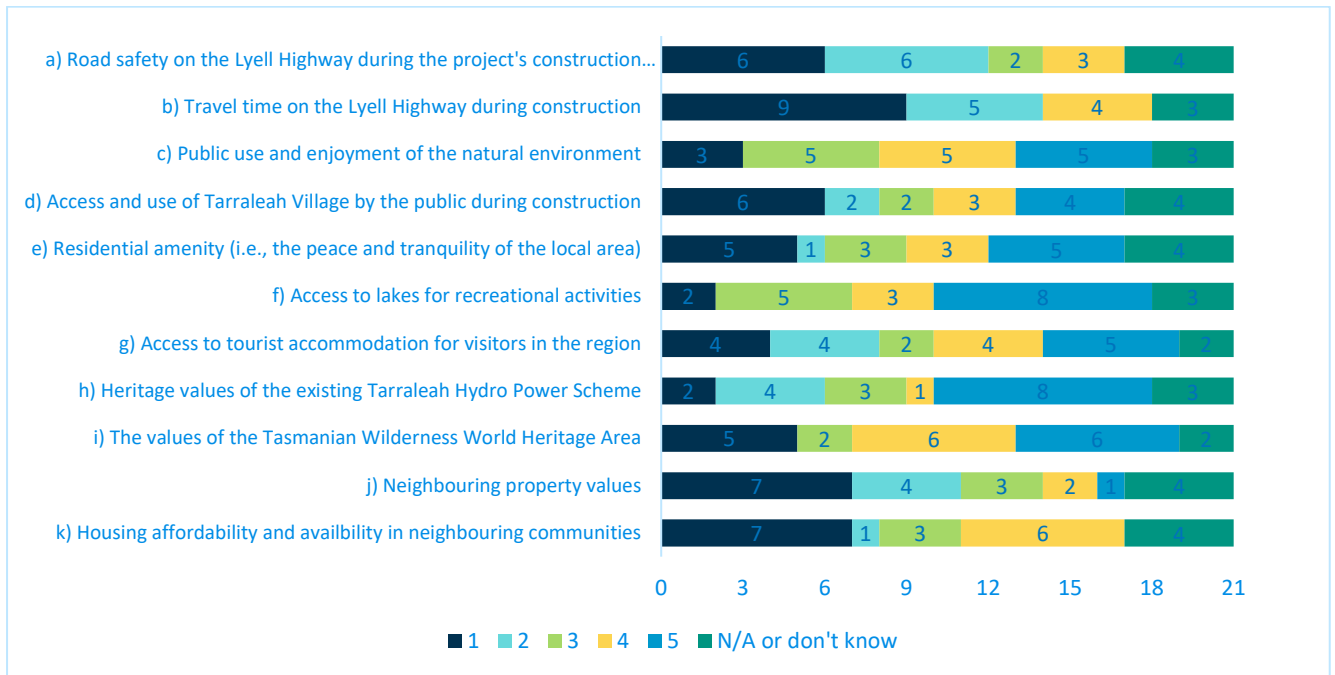


Figure 12: Count of survey responses (by rating) to the question: Based on what you know about the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, how concerned are you about the potential effects of the project on the following (on a scale where 1 = not concerned at all and 5= extremely concerned).

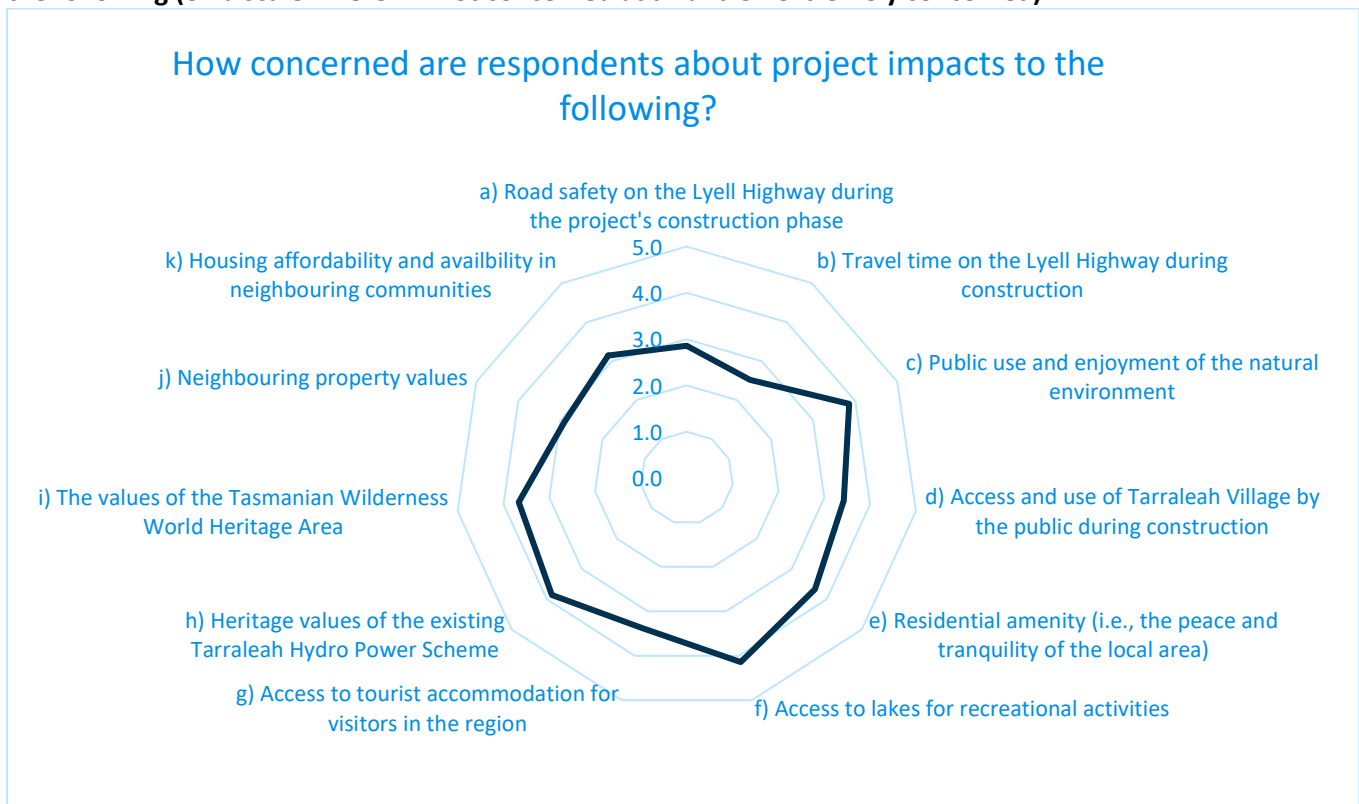


Figure 13: Survey responses to the question: Based on what you know about the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, how concerned are you about the potential effects of the project on the following (on a scale where 1 = not concerned at all and 5= extremely concerned. Excludes counts for N/A or don't know).

On average, respondents were most concerned about access to lakes for recreational activities, followed by heritage values of the existing Tarraleah Hydro Power Scheme, public use and enjoyment of the natural environment, and (equally) the values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and residential amenity (i.e., the peace and tranquillity of the local area). Respondents were least concerned about travel time on the Lyell Highway during construction, followed by road safety on the Lyell Highway during the project’s construction phase, neighbouring property values, housing affordability and availability in neighbouring communities and access and use of the Tarraleah Village by the public during construction, respectively.

The inclusion of this question only on online surveys may provide an explanation for the low concern around local issues such as road management and housing affordability in the results. For instance, those who completed the survey online may be less likely to reside in the project area, and place higher value on recreation and tourism when visiting.

Text response

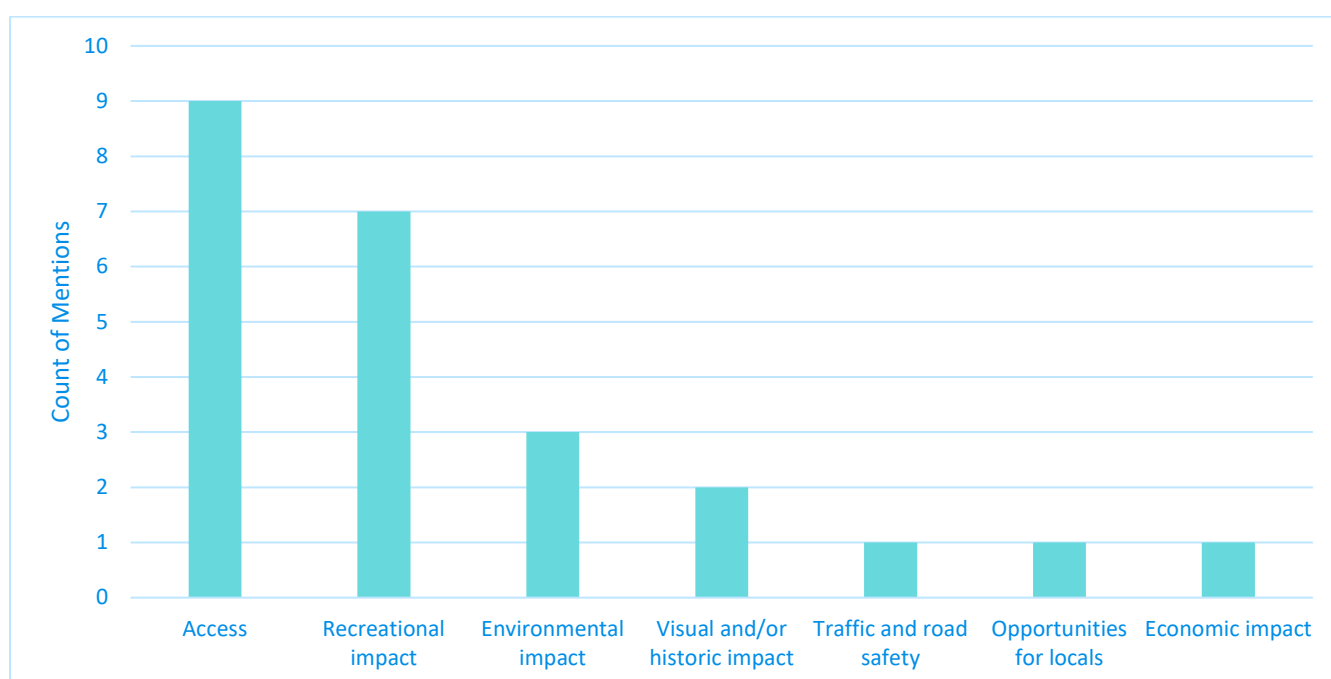


Figure 14: Summary of thematic analysis of survey responses to the question: *what (if any) concerns do you have about the project?* (Textbox response). Note: multiple concerns could be identified per response.

This question received 23 responses out of the 31 total surveys. Of these 23, some respondents stated that they had no concerns (three), that the project is a ‘good thing’ (one) or that their only concern is that it isn’t happening (one). Across the remaining 18 responses, respondents were most concerned with impacts on access to areas around the project site. Impacts on recreational opportunities were the second-most expressed concern among respondents, which were often tied to concerns around access. Environmental impact was the third-most expressed concern, followed by impacts on visual amenity and historical values. Traffic and road safety, opportunities for locals, and economic impact also emerged as concerns.

Special places

The paper surveys asked an additional two questions that were not included in the online survey. These were: (1) *thinking about the Tarraleah local area, what places or locations are special to you?* and (2) *from your understanding of the project, are you concerned that these places may be affected by the project? If yes, please tell us which ones and how/why?* Out of the ten collected paper surveys, five respondents answered with their special places or locations. Two of the respondents stated that their places would not be impacted by the project. The remaining three expressed concern about impact on fishing and general amenity of Bradys Lake.

Respondent expectations of Hydro Tasmania

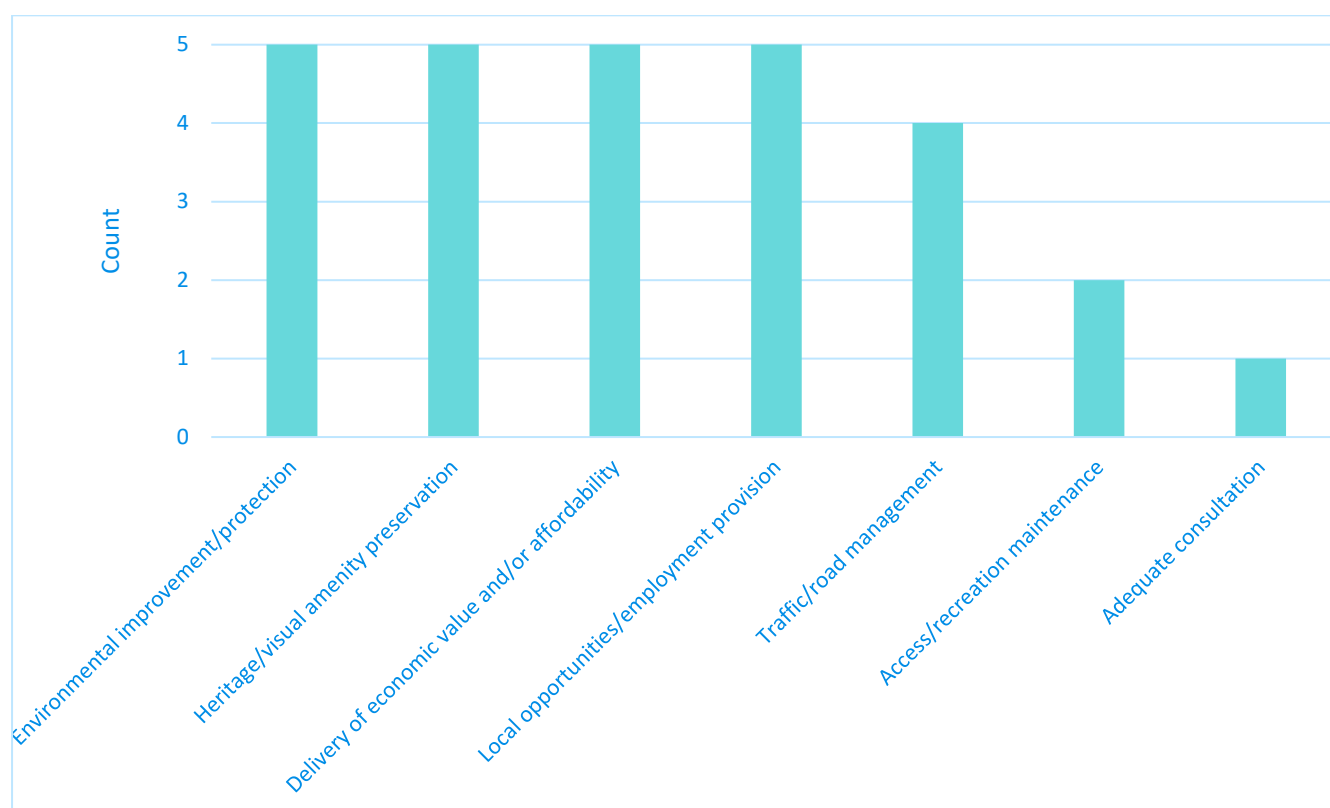


Figure 15: Summary of survey responses to the question: what are your expectations of Hydro Tasmania in developing the project (for example environmental management or economic development)? (Textbox response).

This question received 25 responses out of the 31 total surveys. Of these, one respondent expressed that they were unsure, and three respondents had no expectations. Out of the remaining 20 responses, respondents most commonly and equally expressed an expectation of Hydro to take measures that would protect and/or improve the environment, to preserve visual amenity and/or heritage values, to deliver economic value and/or affordability, and to provide local opportunities and provision for local employment. Traffic and road management were also commonly expressed expectations. Maintenance of access and recreational opportunity, and adequate public/stakeholder consultation were less commonly mentioned as expectations.

Attachment 1: Online community survey

Community Survey

The purpose of this survey is to gather information about how you, as a resident or visitor, value the places around and experiences of the district around the Tarraleah hydropower scheme.

Your answers will enable us to consider and address the potential impacts of the project on the way you live in, visit and experience this area.

We will use this information to help us prepare our 'Social Impact Assessment' and to work with the community to mitigate and minimise any impacts.

If you want to tell us about specific places you can complete this 'pin map' tool: [Tell us more about a specific place ... | Reimagining Tarraleah | Connect Hydro](#)

Or, contact us and we can come and discuss these places with you.

1. How would you rate your awareness of the proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment Project? *

- I know a lot
- I know a little
- I've just heard the name
- I know nothing about it

2. Do you want to know more about the Redevelopment Project? *

- Yes, definitely
- Yes
- Not sure
- Not really
- No, no need at all

3. How supportive are you of the proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment Project? *

- Strongly support
- Support
- Don't know enough to say
- Oppose
- Strongly oppose

4. In what town/location/suburb do you live (postcode)

Please add your comment here...

0/255

5. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is not at all important and 5 is extremely important - How important are the following attributes to your way of life? *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Peace and tranquillity | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) Natural environment (lakes, rivers, forest) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c) A safe road network | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d) Access to lakes for recreation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e) Sense of community | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f) Access to employment opportunities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g) Access to business opportunities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h) Affordable housing | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| i) Historic associations with Hydro Power Schemes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

6. What (if any) concerns do you have about the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project?

Please add your comment here...

7. Based on what you know about the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, how concerned are you about the potential effects of the project on the following: (on a scale where 1= Not at all concerned and 5= Extremely Concerned) *

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | N/a or don't know |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Road safety on the Lyell Highway during the project's construction phase | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b) Travel time on the Lyell Highway during construction | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c) Public use and enjoyment of the natural environment | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d) Access to and use of Tarraleah Village by the public during construction | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e) Residential amenity (ie. the peace and tranquillity of the local area) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f) Access to lakes for recreational activities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g) Access to tourist accommodation for visitors to the region | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h) Heritage values of the existing Tarraleah Hydro Power Scheme | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| i) The values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| j) Neighbouring property values | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| k) Housing affordability and availability in neighbouring communities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

8. What do you see as the potential benefits or opportunities of the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project? *

Please add your comment here...

9. What are your expectations of Hydro Tasmania in developing the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project (for example environmental management or economic development)? *

Please add your comment here...

10. Would you like to be kept informed? *

Yes

No

11. Would you like to *

Be kept informed about the project through updates delivered to your email?

Come along to an information session?

Participate (online) in future workshops to discuss impact mitigation and the design of community benefits sharing plans?

Participate (in-person) in future workshops to discuss impact mitigation and the design of community benefits sharing plans?

Other (please specify how you would like to be involved)

12. What community, recreational or other groups are you involved in, who might also be interested in hearing more about the project?

Please add your comment here...

0/255

13. What is your name?

Please add your comment here...

0/255

14. What is your email address?

15. What is the best time of the day to contact you, generally?

- Mornings (between 8am and 12:00 noon)
- Afternoons (between 12:00 noon and 5:00 pm)
- Evenings (between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm)
- Other (please specify)


16. What is the best phone number to contact you on?

17. If you have a shack, business or other interest in or near the Tarraleah project site, or in an area impacted by the project, that is different to your home postcode, please enter the name of that location below.

Please add your comment here...

0/255

Attachment 2: Paper community survey



Proposed Tarraleah Redevelopment Project - tell us what you think!

We're keen to understand community perceptions about the proposed Tarraleah hydropower scheme redevelopment. We invite you to participate in this survey to share your views. Your answers will enable us to consider and address potential impacts of the project on your way of life, and how you visit and experience the district around the Tarraleah scheme.

This voluntary survey should take about 10 minutes to complete and we would appreciate your input! The survey can be anonymous unless you choose to include your details so we can contact you in future with more information on the project.

Please drop your completed survey into the return box. No envelope is needed.

- How would you rate your awareness of the proposed Tarraleah redevelopment? *(tick one box only)*
 I know nothing about it I've just heard the name I know a little I know a lot
- How supportive are you of the proposed Tarraleah redevelopment? *(tick one box only)*
 Strongly oppose Oppose Don't know Support Strongly support
- On a scale of 1-5, how important are the following aspects to your existing way of life? *(circle one response per row)*
 1 is not at all important and 5 is extremely important.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Peace and tranquillity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Natural environment (lakes, rivers, forest) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) A safe road network | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d) Access to lakes for recreation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| e) Sense of community | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| f) Access to employment opportunities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| g) Access to business opportunities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| h) Affordable housing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
- Thinking about the Tarraleah local area, what places or locations are special to you? *(please list)*
- From your understanding of the project, are you concerned that these places may be affected by the project?
 If yes, please tell us which ones and how/why?

6. What (if any) concerns do you have about the proposed Tarraleah redevelopment?

7. What do you see as the potential benefits or opportunities of the Tarraleah redevelopment? *(please list)*

8. What are your expectations of Hydro Tasmania in redeveloping Tarraleah?
This could include things like environmental management, local economic development.

9. Where do you currently live? (Name of place, town, city) *(or leave blank if you don't want to tell us)*

10. Would you like to find out more about the project? *(tick one box)* Yes No

If yes, please provide your details and how you would like to be contacted. We will treat your information in confidence and in accordance with state and commonwealth privacy legislation. By providing your name and contact details, your survey won't be anonymous.

11. Your name:

12. What is your preferred method of contact? *(tick one or more boxes)*

Telephone SMS Email Post No thanks – don't contact me

Your preferred phone/mobile number:

Your postal address:

Your email address:

Get in touch with us!

t 1300 360 441 | **f** +61 3 6230 5363 | **e** contactus@hydro.com.au | **w** www.hydro.com.au



End Notes

ⁱ Also refer to the Hydro Tasmania Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commitment Statement and Acton Plan for details on approaches to engagement with this key stakeholder category.