

Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 4.12(8) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*

Application Number	SSD-10471
Project	<p>Winterbourne Wind Farm, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the construction, operation and decommissioning of a wind farm with an estimated capacity of 700 megawatts (MW), a maximum of 126 turbines and a maximum height of 250 metres (to blade tip); and • ancillary infrastructure including access tracks, road upgrades, underground and overhead electricity cabling, substations, transmission lines and grid connection to the TransGrid transmission network.
Location	Approximately 6.5 km north east of Walcha and 7 km south east of Uralla within the Walcha and Uralla Shire local government areas.
Applicant	Winterbourne Wind Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	17 September 2020
General Requirements	<p>The environmental impact statement (EIS) must comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i> (the EP&A Regulation).</p> <p>In particular, the EIS must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a stand-alone executive summary; • a full description of the development, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - details of construction, operation and decommissioning, including any proposed staging of the development or refurbishing of turbines over time; - all infrastructure and facilities, such as substations, transmission lines, construction compounds, concrete batching plants, internal access roads, and road upgrades (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process); - plans for any buildings; - site plans and maps at an adequate scale with dimensions showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the location and dimensions of all project components including coordinates in latitude / longitude and maximum AHD heights of the turbines; ○ existing infrastructure, land use, and environmental features in the vicinity of the development, including nearby residences and approved residential developments or subdivisions within 5 km of a proposed turbine, and any other existing, approved or proposed wind farms in the region; and ○ the development corridor that has been assessed, including any allowance for micro-siting of turbines and identification of the key environmental constraints that have been considered in the design of the development; - consolidated list and GIS data of coordinates of wind turbines, project infrastructure and relevant receivers and distances to potentially impacted receivers; - details of the progressive rehabilitation of the site;

- a list of any approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence;
- the terms of any proposed voluntary planning agreement with the relevant local council;
- an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the environment, focusing on the specific issues identified below, including:
 - a description of the existing environment likely to be affected by the development using sufficient baseline data;
 - an assessment of the likely impacts of all stages of the development (including cumulative impacts of the development with existing and proposed developments in the region), taking into consideration any relevant State and Commonwealth legislation, environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, plans and industry codes of practice and including the *NSW Wind Energy Guideline for State Significant Wind Energy Development (2016)*;
 - a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, mitigate and/or offset residual impacts of the development and the likely effectiveness of these measures, including details of consultation with any affected non-associated landowners in relation to the development of mitigation measures, and any negotiated agreements with these landowners; and
 - a description of the measures that would be implemented to monitor and report on the environmental performance of the development, including adaptive management strategies and contingency measures to address residual impacts;
- a consolidated summary of all the proposed environmental management and monitoring measures, identifying all the commitments in the EIS; and
- the reasons why the development should be approved having regard to:
 - relevant matters for consideration under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), including the objects of the Act, and how the principles of ecologically sustainable development have been incorporated in the design, construction and ongoing operations of the development;
 - the requirements of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Schedule 4 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regulations);
 - an evaluation of the merits of the project as a whole, having regard to the requirements in Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act;
 - the environmental, economic and social costs and benefits of the development, having regard to the predicted electricity demand in NSW and the National Electricity Market, NSW's *Climate Change Policy Framework*, NSW's *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020 - 2030* and the greenhouse gas savings of the development;
 - a detailed consideration of the capability of the project to the security and reliability of the electricity system in the National Electricity Market, having regard to local system conditions and the Department's guidance on the matter;
 - the suitability of the site with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses, including rural villages, rural dwellings, subdivisions, land of high scenic value, conservation areas (including National Parks and Reserves, World Heritage Areas and areas of declared wilderness under the *NSW Wilderness Act 1987*), strategic agricultural land, state forests, mineral and coal resources, triangulation stations, tourism facilities, existing or proposed wind farms, and the capacity of the existing electricity transmission network to accommodate the development; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feasible alternatives to the development (and its key components), including the consequences of not carrying out the development. <p>In addition to the matters set out in Schedule 1 of the EP&A Regulation, the development application must be accompanied by a signed report from a suitably qualified person that includes an accurate estimate of the capital investment value of the development (as defined in Clause 3 of the EP&A Regulation).</p>
Key issues	<p>The EIS must address the following specific issues for the wind farm and associated infrastructure:</p> <p>Landscape and Visual – the EIS must include a detailed assessment of the visual impacts of all components of the project (including turbines, transmission lines, substations, and any other ancillary infrastructure and (if required) night lighting) in accordance with the <i>NSW Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin</i> (DPE, 2016), including detailed consideration of potential visual impacts on local residences and the amenity values of the Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, Gondwana Rainforest of Australia World Heritage Area and areas of declared wilderness under the <i>NSW Wilderness Act 1987</i>.</p> <p>Noise and Vibration – the EIS must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess wind turbine noise in accordance with the <i>NSW Wind Energy: Noise Assessment Bulletin</i> (EPA/DPE, 2016); • assess noise generated by ancillary infrastructure in accordance with the <i>NSW Noise Policy for Industry</i> (EPA, 2017); • assess construction noise under the <i>Interim Construction Noise Guideline</i> (DECC, 2009); • assess traffic noise under the <i>NSW Road Noise Policy</i> (DECCW, 2011); and • assess vibration under the <i>Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline</i> (DECC, 2006); and • assess the noise impacts on amenity / recreational use of the Oxley Wild Rivers National Park (including walking tracks, campgrounds and lookouts) considering the <i>NSW Noise Policy for Industry</i> (EPA, 2017). <p>Biodiversity – the EIS must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess biodiversity values and the likely biodiversity impacts of the development, including impacts associated with transport route road upgrades and indirect impacts on the Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, in accordance with the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) (BC Act) and EPBC Act, including a detailed description of the proposed regime for minimising, managing and reporting on the biodiversity impacts of the development over time, and a strategy to offset any residual impacts of the development in accordance with the BC Act; • assess the impact of the development on the Oxley Wild Rivers National Park in accordance with the <i>Guidelines for Development Adjoining Land and Water Managed by OEH</i> (OEH 2010); • assess the likely impacts on koalas and their habitat in accordance with the requirements of <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</i>; and • assess the impact of the project on birds and bats from blade strikes, low air pressure zones at the blade tips (barotrauma), and alteration to movement patterns resulting

from the turbines and considering cumulative effects of other wind farms in the vicinity.

Traffic and Transport – the EIS must:

- assess the construction, operational and decommissioning traffic impacts of the development on the local and State road network (including New England Highway, Oxley Highway, Thunderbolts Way and all local roads proposed to be used);
- provide details of the peak and average traffic volumes (both light and heavy vehicles) and transport and haulage routes during construction, operation and decommissioning, including traffic associated with sourcing raw materials (water, sand and gravel);
- assess the potential traffic impacts of the project on road network function including intersection performance, site access arrangements, site access and haulage routes, and road safety, including school bus routes and school zones;
- assess the capacity of the existing road network to accommodate the type and volume of traffic generated by the project (including over-mass / over-dimensional traffic haulage routes from port) during construction, operation and decommissioning;
- an assessment of the likely transport impacts to the site access and haulage routes, site access point, any rail safety issues, any Crown Land, particularly in relation to the capacity and conditions of the roads; and
- provide details of measures to mitigate and / or manage potential impacts including a schedule of all required road upgrades (including resulting from over mass / over dimensional traffic haulage routes), road maintenance contributions, and any other traffic control measures, developed in consultation with the relevant road authority.

Hazards and Risks – the EIS must include an assessment of the following:

- *Aviation Safety:*
 - assess the impact of the development under the *National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing Wind Turbine Risk to Aircraft*;
 - provide associated height and co-ordinates for each turbine assessed;
 - assess potential impacts on aviation safety, including cumulative effects of wind farms in the vicinity, potential wake / turbulence issues, the need for aviation hazard lighting, considering, defined air traffic routes, aircraft operating heights, approach / departure procedures, radar interference, communication systems, navigation aids;
 - identify aerodromes within 30 km of the turbines and consider the impact to nearby aerodromes, aircraft landing areas and aerial pest control and fire management operations in the Oxley Wild Rivers National Park;
 - address impacts on obstacle limitation surfaces; and
 - assess the impact of the turbines on the safe and efficient aerial application of agricultural fertilisers and pesticides in the vicinity of the turbines and transmission line;
- *Telecommunications* – identify possible effects on telecommunications systems, assess impacts and mitigation measures including undertaking a detailed assessment to examine the potential impacts as well as analysis and agreement on the implementation of suitable options to avoid potential disruptions to radio communication services, which may include the installation and maintenance of alternative sites;
- *Health* – consider and document any health issues having regard to the latest advice of the National Health and Medical Research Council, and identify potential hazards

and risks associated with electric and magnetic fields (EMF) and demonstrate the application of the principles of prudent avoidance;

- *Bushfire* - identify potential hazards and risks associated with bushfires / use of bushfire prone land, including:
 - the risks that a wind farm would cause bush fire, potential impacts on Oxley Wild Rivers National Park and identifying measures that may be required to assist fire management in the National Park;
 - any potential impacts on the aerial fighting of bush fires; and
 - demonstrate compliance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*;
- *Battery Storage* – include a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) prepared in accordance with *Hazard Industry Planning Advisory Paper No.6 – Guidelines for Hazard Analysis* (DoP, 2011) and *Multi-Level Risk Assessment* (DoP, 2011), demonstrating that the battery energy storage system is suitably located and minimises risks to neighbouring land uses and on-site substations(s); and
- *Blade Throw* – assess blade throw risks.

Heritage – the EIS must:

- assess the impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage items (archaeological and cultural) in accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH, 2011) and the *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW, 2010);
- provide evidence of consultation with Aboriginal communities in determining and assessing impacts, developing options and selecting options and mitigation measures (including the final proposed measures), having regard to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010); and
- assess the impact to historic heritage having regard to the *NSW Heritage Manual*.

Water and Soils – the EIS must:

- quantify water demand, identify water sources (surface and groundwater), including any licensing requirements, and determine whether an adequate and secure water supply is available for the development;
- assess potential impacts on the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater resources, including impacts on other water users and watercourses;
- where the project involves works within 40 metres of the high bank of any river, lake or wetlands (collectively waterfront land), identify likely impacts to the waterfront land, and how the activities are to be designed and implemented in accordance with the *DPI Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land* (2018) and (if necessary) *Why Do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings* (DPI 2003); and *Policy & Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation & Management* (DPI, 2013); and
- describe the measures to minimise surface and groundwater impacts, including how works on steep gradient land or erodible soil types would be managed and any contingency requirements to address residual impacts.

Waste – the EIS must identify, quantify and classify the likely waste streams to be generated during construction and operation, and describe the measures to be implemented to manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of this waste.

Social & Economic – the EIS must include an assessment of the social and economic impacts and benefits of the project for the region and the State as a whole, including consideration of any increase in demand for community infrastructure services.

Plans and Documents	<p>The assessment of the key issues listed above must take into account relevant guidelines, policies, and plans as identified. A list of some of the legislation, policies and guidelines that may be relevant to the assessment of the project can be found at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/majorprojects/assessments/policies-and-guidelines; and • http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications#assessments
Consultation	<p>During the preparation of the EIS, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups, affected landowners, exploration licence holders, quarry operators and mineral title holders. • establish a Community Consultative Committee for the project in accordance with the <i>Community Consultative Committee Guidelines for State Significant Projects</i>, and consult with the committee during the preparation of the EIS, and • carry out detailed consultation with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uralla Shire Council; - Walcha Shire Council; - DPIE's Biodiversity and Conservation Division; - Department of Premier and Cabinet - Heritage - National Parks and Wildlife Service; - DPIE Water Group; - Environment Protection Authority; - Crown Lands; - Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration & Geoscience (MEG); - Department of Primary Industries – Agriculture and Fisheries divisions; - Transport for New South Wales; - TransGrid; - Department of Finance, Services and Innovation – Telco Authority; - Northern Tablelands Local Land Services; - Forestry Corporation; - Fire & Rescue NSW; - NSW Rural Fire Service; - Department of Defence; - Civil Aviation Safety Authority; and - Airservices Australia. <p>The EIS must include a description of what consultation was carried out during the preparation of the EIS, identify the issues raised during this consultation, and explain how these issues have been addressed in the EIS.</p>
Further consultation after 2 years	<p>If you do not lodge a Development Application and EIS for the development within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, you must consult further with the Planning Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.</p>

APPENDIX A

Guidelines for preparing assessment documentation relevant to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) for proposals being assessed under the NSW Assessment Bilateral

Winterbourne Wind Farm (EPBC 2020/8734) (SSD 10471)

Introduction

1. On 31 August 2020, a delegate of the Federal Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment determined that the Winterbourne Wind Farm project was a controlled action under section 75 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act controlling provisions for the proposed actions are:
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 - i) World Heritage properties (sections 12 and 15A);
 - ii) National Heritage places (sections 15B and 15C);
 - iii) listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A); and
 - iv) listed migratory species (sections 20 and 20A)
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2. The proposed action will be assessed in accordance with the *bilateral assessment agreement Amending Agreement No. 1*, and as such, is required to be assessed in the manner specified in Schedule 1 to that Agreement including, addressing the matters outlined in Schedule 4 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regulations).
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3. The proponent must undertake an assessment of all protected matters that may be impacted by the development under the controlling provision identified in paragraph 1. The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment considers that the proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on threatened species and communities and migratory species listed in **Appendix A**, and is likely to have a significant impact on the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place criterion listed in **Appendix A**.
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4. The proponent must consider each of the protected matters under the triggered controlling provisions that may be impacted by the action. Note that this may not be a complete list and it is the responsibility of the proponent to undertake an analysis of the significance of the relevant impacts and ensure that all protected matters that are likely to be significantly impacted are assessed for the Commonwealth Minister's consideration.

General Requirements

Relevant Regulations

5. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must address all matters outlined in Schedule 4 of the EPBC Regulations and all the matters outlined below in relation to the controlling provisions.

Project Description

6. The title of the action, background to the action and current status.
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7. The precise location and description of all works to be undertaken (including associated offsite works and infrastructure), structures to be built or elements of the action that may have impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).
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8. How the action relates to other actions that have been, or are being taken in the region affected by the action.
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9. How the works are to be undertaken and design parameters for those aspects of the structures or elements of the action that may have relevant impacts on MNES.

Impacts

10. The EIS must include an assessment of the relevant impacts of the action on the matters protected by the controlling provisions, including:
 - i) a description and detailed assessment of the nature and extent of the likely direct, indirect and consequential impacts, including short term and long term relevant impacts;
 - ii) a statement whether any relevant impacts are likely to be unknown, unpredictable or irreversible;
 - iii) analysis of the significance of the relevant impacts; and
 - iv) any technical data and other information used or needed to make a detailed assessment of the relevant impacts.

Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting

11. For each of the relevant matters protected that are likely to be significantly impacted by the action, the EIS must provide information on proposed avoidance and mitigation measures to manage the relevant impacts of the action including:
 - i) a description, and an assessment of the expected or predicted effectiveness of the mitigation measures,
 - ii) any statutory policy basis for the mitigation measures
 - iii) the cost of the mitigation measures
 - iv) an outline of an environmental management plan that sets out the framework for continuing management, mitigation and monitoring programs for the relevant impacts of the action, including any provisions for independent environmental auditing;
 - v) the name of the agency responsible for endorsing or approving each mitigation measure or monitoring program.
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12. Where a significant residual adverse impact to a relevant protected matter is considered likely, the EIS must provide information on the proposed offset strategy, including discussion of the conservation benefit associated with the proposed offset strategy.
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13. For each of the relevant matters likely to be impacted by the action the EIS must provide reference to, and consideration of, relevant Commonwealth guidelines and policy statements including any:
 - i) conservation advice or recovery plan for the species or community,
 - ii) relevant threat abatement plan for a process that threatens the species or community
 - iii) wildlife conservation plan for the species
 - iv) any strategic assessment.

[Note: the relevant guidelines and policy statements for each species and community are available from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment Species Profile and Threats Database. <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>]

Key Issues

Biodiversity (threatened species and communities and migratory species)

Assessment Requirements

14. The EIS must identify each EPBC Act listed threatened species and community and migratory species likely to be impacted by the action. For any species and communities that are likely to be impacted, the proponent must provide a description of the nature, quantum and consequences of the impacts. For species and communities potentially located in the project area or in the vicinity that are not likely to be impacted, provide evidence why they are not likely to be impacted, provide evidence why they are not likely to be impacted.
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15. Further analysis of the impacts of the 2019-2020 bushfires on EPBC Act-listed threatened species and communities should be undertaken during the assessment. Further assessment will determine whether the remaining habitat within the proposed action area is of substantially greater importance to the survival of the listed threatened species following the fires and/or whether the population of the species in the area is considered an important population.
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16. For each of the EPBC Act listed threatened species and communities and migratory species likely to be impacted by the action the EIS must provide a separate:
- i) description of the habitat (including identification and mapping of suitable breeding habitat, suitable foraging habitat, important populations and habitat critical for survival), with consideration of, and reference to, any relevant Commonwealth guidelines and policy statements including listing advice, conservation advice and recovery plans;
 - ii) details of the scope, timing and methodology for studies or surveys used and how they are consistent with (or justification for divergence from) published Australian Government guidelines and policy statements;
 - iii) description of the relevant impacts of the action having regard to the full national extent of the species or community's range; and
 - iv) description of the specific proposed avoidance and mitigation measures to deal with relevant impacts of the action;
 - v) identification of significant residual adverse impacts likely to occur after the proposed activities to avoid and mitigate all impacts are taken into account;
 - vi) description of any offsets proposed to address residual adverse significant impacts and how these offsets will be established.
 - vii) details of how the current published NSW Biodiversity Assessment Methodology (BAM) has been applied in accordance with the objects of the EPBC Act to offset significant residual adverse impacts; and
 - viii) details of the offset package to compensate for significant residual impacts including details of the credit profiles required to offset the action in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Assessment Methodology and/or mapping and descriptions of the extent and condition of the relevant habitat and/or threatened communities occurring on proposed offset sites;

[Note: For the purposes of approval under the EPBC Act, it is a requirement that offsets directly contribute to the ongoing viability of the specific protected matter impacted by a proposed action and deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the MNES i.e. 'like for like'. Like-for-like includes protection of native vegetation that is the same ecological community or habitat being impacted (preferably in the same region where the impact occurs), or funding to provide a direct benefit to the matter being impacted e.g. threat abatement, breeding and propagation programs or other relevant conservation measures.]

17. Any significant residual impacts not addressed by the BAM may need to be addressed in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offset Policy.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/epbc-act-environmental-offsets-policy>.

Heritage (World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place)

Assessment Requirements

18. The EIS must assess the project's potential impacts on the listed values of the World Heritage Property, particularly regarding potential impacts on the diversity or composition of plant and animal species. The assessment must consider whether the project may fragment, isolate or substantially damage habitat important for the conservation or biological diversity in the World Heritage Property. The EIS must also assess the project's potential impacts on the listed values of the National Heritage Place.
19. The broad taxonomic groups that establish the biodiversity value of the World Heritage Property are listed within three supporting documents. These are the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, Management Plan and the Nomination Document. Under the World Heritage criterion (x);
 - i) All listed threatened species listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and the EPBC Act that occur in the World Heritage property are automatically Matters of National Environmental Significance.
 - ii) Taxonomic groups that are listed in the aforementioned documents but are not separately listed as threatened species under either Commonwealth or State legislation, are attributes of the World Heritage Value of the property, and therefore become Matters of National Environmental Significance in the context of the World Heritage property.
20. For the World and National Heritage listed Gondwana rainforests of Australia, the proponent should also consider:
 - i) Identification and assessment of impacts to downstream environments under a range of climate scenarios.
 - ii) Assessment on the movement of species, that establish the biodiversity value of the World Heritage Property, from the adjacent World Heritage Property to the proposed action area.
 - iii) A description of the recent 2019/2020 bushfire event and its impacts on the World Heritage Property. Further consideration should be given to remaining vegetation patches and their importance for the preservation of the property.

Other approvals and conditions

21. Information in relation to any other approvals or conditions required must include the information prescribed in Schedule 4 Clause 5 (a) (b) (c) and (d) of the EPBC Regulations.

Environmental Record of person proposing to take the action

22. Information in relation to the environmental record of a person proposing to take action must include details as prescribed in Schedule 4 Clause 6 of the EPBC Regulations.

Information Sources

23. For information given in the EIS, the EIS must state the source of the information, how recent the information is, how the reliability of the information was tested; and what uncertainties (if any) are in the information.

REFERENCES

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* - section 51-55, section 96A(3)(a)(b), 101A(3)(a)(b), section 136, section 527E
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 Schedule 4
- Amending Agreement No. 1 (2020)
- Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (2013) EPBC Act
- *Environment Protect and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Environmental Offsets Policy October 2012
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia
 - Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention
 - The Australian World Heritage management principles
 - Management plans that have been prepared for the property under section 316 of the EPBC Act or as described in section 321 of the EPBC Act. <https://www.environment.gov.au/resource/world-heritage-central-eastern-rainforest-reserves-australia-strategic-overview-management>
 - Any management plan that has been prepared for the place under section 324S of the EPBC Act or as described in section 324X of the EPBC Act
 - The National Heritage management principles
 - Any agreement to which the Commonwealth is a party in relation to a National Heritage place.
- Relevant strategic assessment reports
- Any relevant plan prepared for the management of a declared World Heritage property:
<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world-heritage-list>
- Any relevant plan prepared for the management of a National Heritage place
<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list>

APPENDIX A

Specific risks

Key risks associated with the proposed action include:

- Potential impacts to EPBC listed threatened species and ecological communities resulting from the clearing or inundation of up to 1000 ha of native vegetation in the project footprint.
- Potential impacts to EPBC listed migratory species from the clearing of potential habitat and the potential for direct impacts from wind turbine operation.
- Potential impacts to the values of a World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place. These potential impacts include:
 - Turbine strike or areas of low/high pressure near turbine blades (birds and bats).
 - Collisions with supporting infrastructure such as the proposed overhead transmission lines.
 - Vehicle strike (animals moving near the ground).
 - Removal by clearing (plants).
 - Habitat clearing and fragmentation effects such as altered microclimate (e.g. light, wind and humidity), decreased habitat connectivity and the introduction or increased ease of movement by weeds, pest animals and introduced pathogens (all species).
 - The project area is part of the catchment for several watercourses that run into, and through, the World Heritage property. Increased soil runoff has the potential to impact habitat for aquatic species important to the World Heritage values of the property, including frogs, turtles and fish.
- Potential impacts to EPBC listed threatened species and ecological communities may arise from proposed route haulage options put forward in the referral documentation. A detailed description of the relevant road infrastructure modifications is required to assess impacts from this component of the proposed action.

Further information is required during the assessment stage to address these risks and determine the listed threatened species and ecological communities that will be directly and indirectly impacted by the proposed action.

Listed threatened species and communities

Proposed Site

Based on the information in the referral documentation, the location of the action, species records and likely habitat present in the area, there are likely to be significant impacts to:

- New England Peppermint (*Eucalyptus nova-anglica*) Grassy Woodlands ecological community listed as **critically endangered**.
- Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (SE mainland population) (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*) listed as **endangered**.
- Koala (combined populations of QLD, NSW and ACT) (*Phascolarctos cinerus*) listed as **vulnerable**.
- Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint (*Eucalyptus nicholli*) listed as **vulnerable**.
- Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) listed as **vulnerable**.
- Beadle's Grevillea (*Grevillea beadleana*) listed as **endangered**.

In addition, there is some risk that there may be significant impacts on the following matters, and levels of impact should be further investigated:

- Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*) listed as **vulnerable**.
- Narrow-leaved Bertya (*Bertya ingramii*) listed as **endangered**.

Transport Route

Further information is required during the assessment stage to determine the extent of potential impacts to the following protected matters from impacts associated with transporting project components to the proposed site:

- Austral Toadflax (*Thesium australe*) listed as **vulnerable**.
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland listed as **critically endangered**.

Listed Migratory Species

The proposed action is also likely to result in reduction of available habitat and the operation of wind turbines may also impact the following species through risk of bird strike:

- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), a migratory species listed under CAMBA, JAMBA and ROKAMBA.
- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*), a migratory species listed under CAMBA, JAMBA and ROKAMBA.

Note: uncertainty around the extent and number of protected matters that may be impacted will need to be resolved through the assessment process once final alignment and construction plans have been completed.

Note: this may not be a complete list and it is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure any protected matters under these controlling provisions are assessed for the Commonwealth decision-maker's consideration.

Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia include the most extensive areas of subtropical rainforests in the world. They provide the principle example of lineages of many plant and animal species. Under the Natural World Heritage listing criteria, the Gondwana Rainforests are listed under three criteria (vii, ix and x). Of which, two are relevant to the referral:

- Criterion (ix): To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.
- Criterion (x): To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

World Heritage listing protects the values of the property, whether or not individual organisms are within the boundaries of the property at the time the impact occurs. Therefore, the proposed action must be considered for potential impacts to species identified in the World Heritage property supporting documents (see assessment recommendations) that may move between the project boundary and the adjacent Property.

The proposed action is located adjacent to the World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place. The proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the listed values of the World Heritage Property as it could reduce the diversity or modify the composition of plant and animal species. The proposed action also could fragment, isolate or substantially damage habitat important for the conservation of biological diversity in the World Heritage property.

The proposed action is also likely to significantly impact National Heritage Values as these are not separately described and are taken as equivalent to the World Heritage Values.

The proponent should also consider:

- Identification and assessment of impacts to downstream environments under a range of climate scenarios.
- Assessment on the movement of species, that establish the biodiversity value of the World Heritage Property, from the adjacent World Heritage Property to the proposed action area.
- A description of the recent 2019/2020 bushfire event and its impacts on the World Heritage Property. Further consideration should be given to remaining vegetation patches and their importance for the preservation of the property.