

Department of Planning and Environment

Our ref: DOC22/189574

Your ref: SSI 38019507

Rodger Roppolo
Senior Planning Officer
Industry and Key Sites Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment
Locked Bag 5022
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

16 March 2022

Subject: Request for input into the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for Royal Randwick Racecourse Hotel (SSD- 38019507), Royal Randwick Racecourse, Alison Road, Randwick

Dear Mr Roppolo

Thank you for your email and letter received on 8 March 2022, requesting input from the Environment, Energy and Science Group (EES) in the Department of Planning and Environment into the SEARs for the proposed Royal Randwick Racecourse Hotel, Randwick.

Biodiversity

The proposed development is to be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. EES recommends the applicant addresses the biodiversity requirements at **Attachment A**.

Please note in relation to point (4) of the EES biodiversity environmental assessment requirements in **Attachment A** the minimum information and spatial data requirements are in Tables 24 and 25 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM), and as required more broadly by the revised BAM 2020. Other requirements, such as those relating to the BAM Calculator and Biodiversity Offsets and Agreements Management System (BOAMS), are detailed in various guidelines, practice notes, updates and other advices issued by EES to BAM accredited assessors – see <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/accredited-assessors/assessor-resources>.

Building Design

The draft SEARs should require the project to address how the design of the development is responsive to the NARClIM projected impacts of climate change. The climate change projections developed for the Sydney Metropolitan area should be used to inform the building design and asset life of the project: <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/Climate-projections-for-NSW/Climate-projections-for-your-region/Metro-Sydney-Climate-Change-Downloads>.

Department of Planning and Environment

Flooding

EES recommends the applicant addresses the flooding requirements at **Attachment A**.

Water and Soils

EES recommends the applicant addresses the water and soils requirements at **Attachment A**.

If you have any queries please contact David Way, Senior Conservation Officer via David.Way@planning.nsw.gov.au or 02 8275 1324.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "S. Harrison".

Susan Harrison

Senior Teams Leader

Greater Sydney Branch

Biodiversity and Conservation

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development are to be assessed in accordance with Section 7.9 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2017* the Biodiversity Assessment Method and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (s6.12), Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 (s6.8) and Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020, including an assessment of the impacts of the proposal (including an assessment of impacts prescribed by the regulations).
2. The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020.
3. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows:
 - The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project;
 - The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired;
 - The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules;
 - Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action;
 - Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project);
 - Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.

If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.

4. The BDAR must be submitted with all spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per the BAM.
5. The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Water and soils

1. The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including:
 - a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map).
 - b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method).
 - c. Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
 - d. Groundwater.
 - e. Groundwater dependent ecosystems
 - f. Proposed intake and discharge locations
2. The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including:
 - a. Existing surface and groundwater.
 - b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations.
 - c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm>) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters.
 - d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at (c) in accordance with the [ANZECC \(2000\) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality](#) and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government.
 - e. Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/risk-based-framework-for-considering-waterway-health-outcomes-in-strategic-land-use-planning>

3. The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including:
 - a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source.
 - b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas.
 - c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems.
 - d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches).
 - e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water.
 - f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options.
 - g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes.

Flooding and coastal hazards

1. The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including:
 - a. Flood prone land.
 - b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level.
 - c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas)
 - d. Flood Hazard.
2. The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 1% AEP, flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.
3. The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under the following scenarios:
 - a. Current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified above. This includes the 0.5% and 0.2% AEP year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.
4. Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:
 - a. Existing council flood studies in the area and examine consistency to the flood behaviour documented in these studies.
 - b. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme flood.

- c. Impacts of the development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazard categories and hydraulic categories
- d. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.
- 5. The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including:
 - a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.
 - b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans.
 - c. Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans.
 - d. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.
 - e. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.
 - f. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.
 - g. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of riverbanks or watercourses.
 - h. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council.
 - i. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council.
 - j. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range of flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the NSW SES.
 - k. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.

(END OF SUBMISSION)