Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Your ref: SSI-70610456

Our ref: DOC24/379096-12

Lauren Clear
Senior Environmental Assessment Officer
Department of Planning Housing & Infrastructure

By email: lauren.clear@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Dear Lauren

Input into Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements – Hunter Transmission Project (SSI-70610456)

I refer to the request made on 15 May 2024 through the Major Projects Portal seeking input from the Biodiversity, Conservation and Science (BCS) Group of the NSW Department Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) into the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Hunter Transmission Project.

BCS understands that the Energy Corporation of NSW (EnergyCo) is proposing to connect an existing 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line at Bayswater to an existing 500 kV transmission line in the Olney State Forest near Eraring. This proposal is known as the Hunter Transmission Line. BCS understands that the proposal has been declared Critical State Significant Infrastructure under State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021.

BCS has consulted with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) about the proposal and incorporated NPWS input into this letter. NPWS will not provide a separate response.

BCS and NPWS have reviewed the scoping report *Scoping Report – Hunter Transmission Project* prepared by EnergyCo and dated May 2024. We recommend the Standard SEARs presented in **Attachment A** are incorporated. Both NPWS and BCS have developed proposed project specific SEARs shown in **Attachment B** and **Attachment C** respectively. In preparing the EIS, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidance material provided in **Attachment D**.

If you have any further questions about this issue, please contact Joe Thompson on 02 4927 3205 or via huntercentralcoast@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Ingrid Emery
Executive Director
Biodiversity Conservation Division
14 June 2024

Enclosure: Attachments A, B, C, D

Attachment A – Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development (SSI-70610456) are to be assessed in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020 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.
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 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

5. 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.

6. 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 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.

7. The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including:
   a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction.
   b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.

8. 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 erosion

9. The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Risk Management Manual (NSW Government 2023) including:
   a. Flood prone land.
   b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level.
   c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas).

10. The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 1 in 10 year, 1 in 100 year flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.

11. 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 in 11 above. This includes the 1 in 200 and 1 in 500 year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.

12. Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:
    a. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood.
    b. 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, hazards and hydraulic categories.
    c. Relevant provisions of the Flood Risk Management Manual

13. 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. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land.
    d. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land.
    e. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site.
    f. 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.
    g. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
    h. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the SES and Council.
    i. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range or 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 SES.
    j. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.

14. The EIS must describe the potential effects of coastal processes and hazards (within the meaning of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*), including sea level rise and climate change:
    a. On the proposed development
    b. Arising from the proposed development.

15. The EIS must consider have regard to any certified Coastal Management Program (or Coastal Zone Management Plan) and be consistent with the management objectives described in the Coastal Management Act and development controls for coastal management areas mapped under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*.

Attachment B – NPWS's Project specific environmental assessment requirements

Lands managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service
This proposal shares a direct interface with lands reserved under Part 4 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) as Jilliby State Conservation Area and Watagans National Park, and will directly impact the declared Corrabare South and Corrabare North Flora Reserves currently under management of NPWS. As the land manager, NPWS requests that the recommendations listed below are included in the SEARs to ensure the EIS explicitly considers impacts to these lands. As the flora reserves and the lands reserved under the NPW Act are protected for their natural and cultural values, the EIS will need to be adequately recognise these values and address all potential impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative) associated with the project on these values, along with any impacts to NPWS's ability to deliver on its statutory land management obligations. NPWS notes that the flora reserves were placed under its management as part of the Government's commitment to Koala conservation in NSW through the NSW Koala Strategy. This will need to be recognised as part of the EIS. The Minister responsible for the *Forestry Act 2012* appointed the then Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) as the land manager in line with section 57(3) of the Forestry Act. The then Secretary delegated responsibility to NPWS. There is an Interagency Agreement in place, developed under section 146(3) of the NPW Act (refer to NPWS for a copy) and adopted Working Plans (both General and Site-specific) that govern NPWS's land management activities. This will need to be considered as part of the statutory considerations under the EIS, and the authorisation pathway for those sections of the proposal affecting the flora reserves will need to be clearly mapped out. NPWS notes the proximity of the project to the Greater Blue Mountains Area World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place as protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) and the Yengo Wilderness which is declared under the *Wilderness Act 1987*. As the land manager, NPWS maintains a statutory obligation to ensure conservation of world heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value, and its wilderness attributes.
16. The EIS must: a. include an assessment of the nature, extent and duration of any potential direct, indirect and cumulative impact on NPWS managed lands forming part of, or proximate to, proposed infrastructure (Hunter Transmission Line), addressing all matters outlined in *Developments adjacent to National Parks and Wildlife Service lands: guidelines for consent and planning authorities* (DPIE-NPWS, 2020). Overall impact consideration is to include: i. biodiversity values of the flora reserves and on the interface of the national park and state conservation area, and the potential risks to threatened entities, such as loss of landscape level connectivity, and increased edge effects, weed, pest animal and pathogen incursion ii. access (new, upgraded or realignments) for construction, connection and maintenance iii. increased risk of fire from, and to the proposed infrastructure iv. visual, aesthetic and landscape level view lines, including effects on Outstanding Universal Value attached to the Greater Blue Mountains Area World Heritage Property and other prominent viewing areas on NPWS-managed land

v. restrictions on flight operations associated with NPWS land management functions
vi. interference with NPWS radio communication systems (current and proposed).

b. identify measures proposed to prevent, control, abate, minimise and manage any potential direct and indirect impacts on NPWS managed lands, including an evaluation of the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed measures
c. quantify any residual impacts, and risks to NPWS managed lands
d. specify any strategic offset package in relation to vesting land under the NPW Act
e. prepared in consultation with both the NPWS Central Coast Area via the npws.centralcoast@environment.nsw.gov.au and NPWS Wollemi-Yengo Area via the npws.wollemiyengo@environment.nsw.gov.au.

17. Where there is a real potential for the proposed infrastructure to encroach or occupy land managed by NPWS, either on a temporary or permanent basis, the EIS must:
    a. outline all consultation to date with the NPWS
    b. justify, with reference to the NPW Act, how the infrastructure is permissible, and remains consistent with:
        i. the objects of the NPW Act (section 2A), the management principles for a State Conservation Area (section 30) and a National Park (section 30E), subject to the adopted Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management under section 81 / section 81A / section 186, OR
        ii. is subject to other legislation that overrides the NPW Act.
    c. justify, with reference to the *Forestry Act 2012* and declared flora reserves (section 16), how the infrastructure is permissible, and remains consistent with:
        i. the intent of flora reserves and their management frameworks, subject to the adopted General and Site Specific Working Plans (section 25), OR
        ii. is subject to other legislation that overrides the Forestry Act
    d. outline alternative options that have been explored that would avoid any encroachment or occupation of NPWS managed lands, justifying how the encroachment/occupation must be part of the proposed infrastructure
    e. clearly identify:
        i. the area of NPWS managed land to be temporarily occupied or utilised as part of the proposed infrastructure, including any routes of access through NPWS managed land and identify areas required for access, movement of plant, equipment or materials
        ii. the area of NPWS managed lands to be permanently occupied or utilised as part of the infrastructure, including ongoing access for future operations.
        iii. authorisation pathways to enable, support construction, future creation of easements (subject to section 34 of the Forestry Act) and any other access authorisation required for NPWS managed lands.

18. In addition to the matters outlined in lands managed by NPWS the EIS must also address the following land management-specific issues:

a. consider the flora reserves in the context of the NSW Government's commitment to koala conservation in NSW and the NSW Koala Strategy.
b. consider proximity of the project to, and potential impacts to the values of the Greater Blue Mountains Area World Heritage Property and National Heritage Place subject to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) and in the managing the Yengo Wilderness which is declared under the *Wilderness Act 1987*.
c. consider the statutory context of the flora reserves where the former NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) Secretary was appointed as the land manager by the Minister responsible for the *Forestry Act 2012*, with land managed responsibility delegated to NPWS and delivered under an Interagency Agreement established under section 146(3) of the NPW Act
d. outline the authorisation requirements for the project under the *Forestry Act 2012*, as it affects construction and final easement creation on the Corrabare South and Corrabare North Flora Reserves.

Attachment C – BCS Project specific environmental assessment requirements

Biodiversity

19. In addition to the matters outlined in Attachment A *Biodiversity* (Requirements 1-4), the EIS must also address the following BDAR-specific issues:

- If partial loss is to be considered in the BDAR, the proponent must prepare a partial loss assessment methodology in consultation with and to the satisfaction of BCS prior to lodgement of the EIS for exhibition. Partial loss may occur from impacts that do not result in the total loss of biodiversity values (this does not include temporary impacts which must be assessed as direct impacts under the BAM). Partial loss requires an evidence-based justification for predicted outcomes. Partial loss must be calculated and described through consideration of location and biota-specific variables, with robust justifications. Partial loss assessments must demonstrate that biodiversity values will be maintained and persist over the life of the project after the partial loss has occurred, with all data used to determine partial loss values included in the BDAR. The BDAR must include details of how ongoing management will maintain vegetation integrity at an appropriate level where partial loss has been determined. This must consider ongoing degradation of native vegetation arising from the impact, including long-term changes to species composition. Partial loss is not to be considered where there is a potential for total loss to occur.
- The proponent must prepare a connectivity assessment methodology in consultation with and to the satisfaction of BCS prior to lodgement of the EIS. This must consider impacts to all threatened species likely to use corridors bisected by the proposed transmission line.
- The BDAR must include details on how micro-siting will be undertaken (if the proponent proposes to do so), including any assumptions and limitations that may affect predicted impacts. Areas subject to micro-siting must be identified in the BDAR and surveyed. All native vegetation, threatened species, and their habitats within potential micro-siting areas must be considered to be impacted until designs are finalised.
- Should the BDAR rely on differing vegetation disturbance zones, it must include a detailed methodology of how these areas will be cleared and managed, including specific vegetation clearing protocols and mapped no-go areas.
- The BDAR is to include details of how biodiversity credits would be recalculated following approval, if applicable.

Water and soils – nil

Flooding and coastal erosion – nil

Other conservation lands

20. In addition to the matters outlined in *Biodiversity*, the EIS must also address the following conservation lands-specific issues:

- Conservation Agreements and Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements represent areas of high biodiversity value and are part of the National Reserve System. They should be prioritised for avoidance in identifying the preferred corridor. Any potential impacts are to be discussed with the Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) prior to lodgement of the EIS. Any variation to a biodiversity stewardship agreement or conservation agreement would need to be to the satisfaction of the BCT and could only occur where there is a net biodiversity gain.

Attachment D – Guidance material

Title	Web address
Relevant legislation	
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/63/full
Coastal Management Act 2016	www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/2016/20/full
SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/epi-2021-0730
Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A00485
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203
Fisheries Management Act 1994	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203
NSW Forestry Act 2012	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2012-096
Marine Estate Management Act 2014	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2014-072
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1974-080
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1997-156
Water Management Act 2000	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2000-092
Wilderness Act 1987	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1987-196
Biodiversity	
Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020 and assessor resources (including legislation, manuals, BDAR templates,	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/biodiversity-assessment-method-2020*

Title	Web address
survey guidelines, registers and databases)	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/accredited-assessors/assessor-resources*
Guidance to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Animals-and-plants/Biodiversity/guidance-decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact-190511.pdf*
Policy and guidelines for fish habitat conservation and management	*https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/habitat/publications/pubs/fish-habitat-conservation*
SEED Data Portal (access to online spatial & environmental data)	*http://seed.nsw.gov.au/*
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm*
Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality	*www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines*
Water Quality Guidelines Mixing zones	*www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines/resources/key-concepts/mixing-zones*
Approved methods for the sampling and analysis of water pollutants in NSW (2022)	*www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing-and-regulation/licensing/environment-protection-licences/licensing-under-poeo-act-1997/licensing-to-regulate-water-pollution/approved-methods-for-sampling-and-analysing-water-pollutants*
Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions.	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/risk-based-framework-for-considering-waterway-health-outcomes-in-strategic-land-use-planning*
Soils	
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps via Data.NSW	http://data.nsw.gov.au/data/
Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)	*www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/Acid-Sulfate-Manual-1998.pdf*

Title	Web address
National Acid Sulfate Soils Guidance: National acid sulfate soils identification and laboratory methods manual, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT. (Sullivan, L, Ward, N, Toppler, N and Lancaster, G. 2018a).	www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dewatering-acid-sulfate-soils.pdf
National Acid Sulfate Soils guidance: National acid sulfate soils sampling and identification methods manual, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra ACT. (Sullivan, L, Ward, N, Toppler, N and Lancaster, G. 2018b).	www.waterquality.gov.au/issues/acid-sulfate-soils/sampling-and-identification-methods-manual
National Acid Sulfate soils Guidance: Overview and management of monosulfidic black ooze (MBO) accumulations in waterways and wetlands, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra ACT. (Sullivan, LA, Ward, NJ, Bush, RT, Toppler, NR, Choppala, G. 2018c)	www.waterquality.gov.au/issues/acid-sulfate-soils/monosulfidic-black-ooze-accumulation
National Acid sulfate soils guidance: Guidelines for the dredging of acid sulfate soil sediments and associated dredge spoil management, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT (Simpson, SL, Mosley, L, Batley, GE and Shand P. 2018).	www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dredging-sediments-spoil.pdf
National Acid Sulfate Soils Guidance: Guidance for the dewatering of acid	www.waterquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dewatering-acid-sulfate-soils.pdf

Title	Web address
sulfate soils in shallow groundwater environments, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Canberra, ACT. (Shand, P, Appleyard, S, Simpson, SL, Degens, B, Mosley, LM 2018)	
Flooding and coastal hazards	
Coastal management	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts/coastal-management
Flood Risk Management Manual	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/floodplains/floodplain-manual
Coastal Management Manual	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts/coastal-management/manual
NSW Climate Impact Profile	http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/
Floodplain Risk Management Guidelines	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/water/coasts-and-floodplains/floodplains/floodplain-guidelines
Australian Rainfall and Runoff: A Guide to Flood Estimation	http://arr.ga.gov.au/
Marine and Coastal Ecology	
Marine Estate Management Strategy	www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/marine-estate-management-strategy
NSW Marine Estate Threat and Risk Assessment	www.marine.nsw.gov.au/marine-estate-programs/threat-and-risk-assessment
National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds	www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/publications/national-light-pollution-guidelines-wildlife
NSW Marine Protected Areas	www.marine.nsw.gov.au/your-marine-estate/marine-protected-areas

Title	Web address
NPWS Managed Lands	
NSW NPWS – All Managed land	Spatial data: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/npws-all-managed-land
Greater Blue Mountains Area World Heritage Property	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/types-of-protected-areas/world-heritage-listed-areas/greater-blue-mountains
Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area Strategic Plan (Australian Government, 2009)	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/Parks-plans-of-management/greater-blue-mountains-world-heritage-area-strategic-plan-080491.pdf
NSW SEED data set – Declared Wilderness	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/nsw-declared-wildernessea39b
Guidelines for developments adjacent to NPWS managed lands (DPIE-NPWS 2020)	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/development-guidelines
Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management (DECCW 2010)	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/Parks-plans-of-management/watagans-national-park-jilliby-state-conservation-area-plan-of-management-101032.pdf
Jilliby State Conservation Area – Reserve Fire Management Strategy (DEC 2006)	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/jilliby-state-conservation-area-fire-management-strategy
Watagans National park – Reserve Fire Management Strategy (DEC 2006)	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/watagans-national-park-fire-management-strategy
Corrabare Flora Reserves (Corrabare North NO. 203 and Corrabare South NO. 204) – Site Specific Working Plan (NPWS 2023)	www.forestrycorporation.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/1497195/frwp-corrabare.pdf

Title	Web address
General Working Plan for Flora Reserves managed by NPWS (NPWS-NSW Forestry Corp 2023)	www.forestrycorporation.com.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1419850/general-working-plan-npws-flora-reserves.pdf
NSW Koala Strategy	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/programs-legislation-and-framework/nsw-koala-strategy
Private land conservation agreements in NSW	www.bct.nsw.gov.au/private-land-conservation-nsw Spatial data: https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/bct-agreements