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Your ref: PAE-102804706

Rachel O'Hara
Team Leader
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
Email: rachel.ohara@dpie.nsw.gov.au

Dear Rachel

Subject: New England Transmission Line – (SSI-74175972) – Revised Scoping Report

Thank you for your request via the Major Projects Portal dated 22 December 2025, seeking advice from the Conservation Programs, Heritage & Regulation Group (CPHR) of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW) on the revised scoping report for the New England REZ Transmission Project (SSI-74175972).

We have reviewed the scoping report and understand that the revised project contains new transmission infrastructure, new single and dual 500 kV and 330kV lines and five energy hubs which will be located across the New England and Upper Hunter regions.

The project area contains threatened fauna, flora and plant community types (PCTs) representative of endangered ecological communities (EECs) and critically endangered ecological communities (CEECs) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) should detail the methods used to avoid and minimise impacts to all threatened entities. Where impacts to entities at risk of Serious and Irreversible Impact (SII) cannot be avoided, a SII assessment should be part of the BDAR.

Based on the revised scoping report, and our previous response dated 13 August 2024 (DOC24/626365-4), we have updated our advice in line with our engagement with Energy Co on biodiversity issues.

We will continue to work collaboratively with Energy Co to address any emerging biodiversity issues associated with the new transmission line easement.

Our recommended SEARs are included in **Attachment A**. In preparing the EIS, the proponent should refer to the relevant guidance material listed in **Attachment B**.

We recommend the EIS appropriately address the following:

1. Biodiversity impact assessment and offsetting
2. Water and soils
3. Flooding

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact Candice Larkin, Principal Project Officer, via Candice.larkin@dcceew.nsw.gov.au or (02) 8217 2065.

Yours Sincerely



Kerry Richardson

Director, Conservation Planning and Assessment

Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation Group

NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

23 January 2026

Attachment A - Environmental Assessment Requirements

Attachment B - Guidance Material

Standard Environmental Assessment Requirements

CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage & Regulation Group of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
The Department	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Ancillary development components

The assessment should include all components of the proposal, including any ancillary activities such as road/track widening to enable transport of infrastructure components, connecting pipelines and transmission lines etc.

Native vegetation regulatory map – land categorisation

Clearing of native vegetation on land that meets the definition of Category 1 - Exempt Land (as defined under the *Local Land Services Act 2013* (LLS Act)) does not require assessment or offsetting under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, however the following must still be considered:

- **Prescribed impacts** as outlined in chapter 6 of the *Biodiversity Assessment Method (2020)* (the BAM). E.g. there are threatened fauna species whose habitat may include land which meets Category 1- Exempt criteria. Fauna survey on Category 1 land may be necessary to meet the requirements of the BAM.
- Potential impacts to **Matters of National Environmental Significance** under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* on Category 1 – exempt land must also be considered.

During the ‘transitional period’ until the comprehensive Native Vegetation Regulatory Map (NVR Map) is published, land categories are defined by the criteria in the legislation. Assessors can make a reasonable approximation of land categorisation for unpublished layers, in consultation with the landholder.

It is recommended that:

- assessors first identify whether land meets criteria for Category 2 - Regulated Land, prior to Category 1 - Exempt Land.
 - In some circumstances, land may meet multiple map criteria i.e. criteria for Category 2 - Regulated Land, AND Category 1 - Exempt Land
 - In most circumstances Category 2 - Regulated Land criteria will determine the categorisation of the land, rather than Category 1 - Exempt Land criteria.

A statewide draft Native Vegetation Regulatory Map is publicly available for proposals that affect rural land as defined under Part 5A of the LLS Act. This map as it relates to the development site must be referred to during preparation of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) and prior to the BDAR being submitted to the consent authority. The draft map is available here: [Geocortex Viewer for HTML5 \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.nsw.gov.au/geocortex-viewer-for-html5).

Where Category 2 – Regulated land is mapped as present on a development site, the BAM should be applied.

Where the draft map indicates that Category 1 – Exempt Land is present on a development site, early engagement with CPHR is encouraged.

State-wide comprehensive mapping of all critically endangered ecological communities (CEECs) and critically endangered species of plants is not currently published on the draft NVR map. Critically endangered ecological communities and critically endangered species of plants are designated as category 2- sensitive regulated land (clause 108(2)(b), LLS Regulation). The presence of CEECs and/or critically endangered plants must be considered for site-scale refinement, regardless of published map products.

To confirm at the site scale whether the criteria for Category 1 – Exempt Land is met:

- Site-based floristic assessment is required to verify the presence or absence of Category 2 – Regulated land criteria, such as CEECs, critically endangered plants and threatened grasslands
- Review of any *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* development consents or approvals applicable to the land is required to demonstrate whether the land has an existing obligation to be set aside for nature conservation; revegetation of native vegetation; or as a native vegetation offset.

Prior to the BDAR being submitted to the consent authority, the accredited assessor may submit a proposed land categorisation method to the CPHR North West Planning team at rog.nw@environment.nsw.gov.au for review.

Please note that the transitional Native Vegetation Regulatory Map is in effect and is enforceable. Any changes proposed to be made to land mapped as category 2 – vulnerable regulated and category 2 – sensitive regulated will require a formal map review to change the land categorisation.

For more information, see [Determining native vegetation land categorisation for application in the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme](#).

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development are to be assessed in accordance with [Section 7.9 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016](#) the [Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020](#) and documented in a [Biodiversity Development Assessment Report \(BDAR\)](#).
2. The BDAR must apply the avoid, minimise, and offset hierarchy; including assessing all direct, indirect, uncertain and prescribed impacts in accordance with the [Biodiversity Assessment Method 2020](#).
3. The BDAR must be submitted with all spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per Appendix K of the BAM.
4. The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation listed in section 6.2 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017. These include:
 - a. The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the project;
 - b. The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired;
 - c. Any proposal to fund a [biodiversity conservation action](#);
 - d. Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.
 - e. Any proposal to enter into an agreement to fund actions that benefit biodiversity values to be carried out by the Environment Agency (**a strategic offset delivery agreement**)

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*.
6. The EIS must contain a summary of the commitments set out in the BDAR to avoid, minimise and mitigate the biodiversity impacts of development that are to be implemented, post approval, by their inclusion in a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). The preparation of a BMP to fulfil the avoid and minimise requirements of the BDAR must be included as a condition of consent/approval, unless otherwise agreed with CPHR. The BMP must include detailed measures to minimise impacts on biodiversity, monitoring and reporting requirements, proposed adaptive management measures, performance criteria recommended to meet states outcomes, remedial actions to be undertaken of actions fail to achieve stated outcomes, and any additional actions relevant to the management of biodiversity.

NOTE – A BDAR template and guidance document has been created to assist accredited assessors to prepare a BDAR. It has been developed in accordance with best practice, the minimum information requirements, and to support BDAR reviewers. The BDAR Template can be found [here](#) and the Guidance for the BDAR Template can be found [here](#).

Residual Prescribed Impacts within the BAM 2020

Prescribed impacts can be difficult to quantify as they may result in discrete impacts, spatially undefined impacts, ecological regime shifts and/or impact cascades over time. Consequently, avoiding or minimising such impacts is critical and will likely be a key consideration for the consent authority in determining conditions of approval for relevant proposals.

The BAM-C does not calculate biodiversity credits to offset a prescribed impact. However, the consent authority has the discretion to increase the number of biodiversity credits to be retired (or other conservation measures to be undertaken), under a planning approval.

The assessment and calculation of a predicted offset obligation for any prescribed impacts must be presented prior to project determination, in accordance with Section 7.14 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

It is recommended that the proponent and assessor consult with CPHR during the assessment process on prescribed impact assessment and calculation, when required.

Water and soils

7. 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.
8. 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](#)) 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.
9. 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.
10. 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
11. The EIS shall include a flood impact and risk assessment (FIRA). As a minimum the FIRA must: a. Consider the relevant provisions of the NSW Flood Risk Management Manual (2023) and associated guides, and existing council and government studies, information and requirements. b. Identify and describe existing flood behaviour on the site and its surrounding areas for the full range of events, including 5% AEP, 1% AEP, PMF and 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP and provide an assessment of the compatibility of the development and its users with flood behaviour. This may require flood modelling where existing flood information is not available. c. Determine and describe changes in post development flood behaviour, impacts of flooding on existing community and on the development and its future community for full range of events, 5% AEP, 1% AEP, PMF and 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP. This will typically require flood modelling.

- d. Consider impacts of climate change due to increase in rainfall intensities considering relevant Council and government advice. The 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP events can be used to provide an understanding of the scale of change of flood behaviour relative to the 1% AEP event.
- e. Propose and assess the effectiveness of management measures required to minimise the impacts and risks of flooding to the development and its users and existing community.

Note:

- The scope of a FIRA must be consistent with the [*Flood Risk Management Guideline LU01*](#).
 - The FIRA will need to be tailored to suit the project being considered, whilst maintaining consistency with the FIRA guide.
- 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.

Guidance Material

Title	Web address
Relevant Legislation	
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-2016-063
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00485/latest/text
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-1979-203
<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-1994-038
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-1974-080
<i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-1997-156
<i>Water Management Act 2000</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-2000-092
<i>Wilderness Act 1987</i>	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/curr/ent/act-1987-196
Biodiversity	
Determining native vegetation land categorisation for application in the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/determining-native-vegetation-land-categorisation-for-application-in-the-biodiversity-offsets-scheme
Biodiversity Assessment Method (OEH, 2020)	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/biodiversity-assessment-method-2020
Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Template	https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.environment.nsw.gov.au%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fbiodiversity-development-assessment-report-template-220210.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK
Guidance for the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report Template	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/biodiversity-development-assessment-report-template-guide-220209.pdf
BAM 2020 Operational Manual Stage 1	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/biodiversity-assessment-method-2020-operational-manual-stage-1-220279.pdf
BAM 2020 Operational Manual Stage 2	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/biodiversity-assessment-method-operational-manual-stage-2-230164.pdf
BAM 2020 Operational Manual Stage 3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/biodiversity-assessment-method-2020-operational-manual-stage-3-200584.pdf

Title	Web address
Practice Note - Guidance for assessors and decision makers in applying modified benchmarks to assessments of vegetation integrity: Biodiversity Assessment Method	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/guidanceforassessorsanddecisionmakersinapplyingmodifiedbenchmarkstoassessmentsofvegetationintegrity2.pdf
Guidance and Criteria to assist a decision maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact (OEH, 2017)	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/guidance-decision-makers-determine-serious-irreversible-impact-190511.pdf
NSW BioNet Threatened Biodiversity Database Classification (TBDC)	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/nsw-bionet
Surveying Threatened Plants and their Habitats - NSW Survey Guide for The Biodiversity Assessment Method (DPIE 2020).	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/surveying-threatened-plants-and-habitats-nsw-survey-guide-biodiversity-assessment-method-200146.pdf
NSW Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) Biodiversity Assessment Method Survey Guide	Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) Biodiversity Assessment Method Survey Guide Environment and Heritage
NSW Survey Guide for Threatened Frogs	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/nsw-survey-guide-for-threatened-frogs-200440.pdf
Surveying 'species credit' threatened bats and their habitats – NSW survey guide for the Biodiversity Assessment Method	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/speciescreditthreatenedbatsandtheirhabitatsnswguideforbiodiversityassessmentmethod200573.pdf
BioNet Vegetation Classification - NSW Plant Community Type (PCT) database	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research/Vegetationinformationssystem.htm
CPHR Data Portal (access to online spatial data; SEED)	http://data.environment.nsw.gov.au/
State-wide Landcover and Tree Survey (SLATS) clearing for NSW – used to identify detectable clearing events since January 1990	Dataset SEED (nsw.gov.au) https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset?q=slats
Published information on the Native Vegetation Regulatory Map, including Category 2-Sensitive Regulated, Category 2-Vulnerable Regulated, and Excluded Land	Transitional Native Vegetation Regulatory map NSW Environment and Heritage https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/native-vegetation-regulatory-map/transitional-native-vegetation-regulatory-map
Remote assessment of biodiversity values – Biodiversity Assessment Method guide* *used for critical state significant infrastructure only	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/publications/remote-assessment-biodiversity-values-biodiversity-assessment-method-guide
<u>Water and Soils</u>	
Acid sulphate soils	
Acid Sulfate Soils Planning Maps via Data.NSW	https://datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/acid-sulfate-soils-risk0196c

Title	Web address
Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Stone et al. 1998)	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/Acid-Sulfate-Manual-1998.pdf
Acid Sulfate Soils Laboratory Methods Guidelines (Ahern et al. 2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/soils/acid-sulfate-soils-laboratory-methods-guidelines.pdf This replaces Chapter 4 of the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual above.
Flooding	
Flood Risk Management Manual	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/flood-risk-management-manual-2023-230220.pdf
Flood Risk Management Guideline	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/flood-risk-management-understanding-230229.pdf
Flood Impact and Risk Assessment	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/flood-risk-management-impact-risk-assessment-230234.pdf
NSW Climate Impact Profile	http://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/
Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management	https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/adaptation/publications/climate-change-impact-risk-management
Water	
Water Quality Objectives	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm
ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) Water Quality Guidelines	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/anz-guidelines/resources/previous-guidelines/anzecc-armcanz-2000
Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutant in NSW (2004)	http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/legislation/approvedmethods-water.pdf