



Planning &  
Environment

# Critical State Significant Infrastructure Standard Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

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# Standard Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for Critical State Significant Infrastructure Projects

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## 1. Introduction

Critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI) projects are high priority infrastructure projects that are essential to the State for economic, social or environmental reasons. The CSSI process involves a declaration by the Minister for Planning that a State significant infrastructure project is critical.

When an application for approval of a declared CSSI project is made, the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment is required to issue environmental assessment requirements (SEARs). The Secretary is also required to consult with relevant government agencies in preparing the SEARs. Community consultation during preparation of the SEARs may also be undertaken if deemed necessary by Minister.

This document provides the standard SEARs that may apply to CSSI projects and modifications to CSSI projects. The standard SEARs have been developed in consultation with other government agencies. Thus they include the standard assessment requirements of all agencies. Project-specific SEARs may be required to deal with specific issues associated with a project that are not adequately covered in the standard SEARs. These will be added to the standard SEARs when they are issued.

Where relevant, the SEARs for CSSI projects will contain:

- General Standard SEARs;
- Key Issue Standard SEARs; and
- Additional project specific SEARs where additional assessment of a particular issue is required.

The Proponent must address all SEARs issued for a project in the project's environmental impact statement (EIS).

## 2. Structure of the Standard SEARs

The Standard SEARs have two sections:

- General Standard SEARs; and
- Key Issue Standard SEARs.

The General Standard SEARs provide requirements for:

- the environmental impact assessment process generally;
- the structure and general content of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS);
- the general process to be followed in undertaking the assessment, and preparing the EIS; and
- consultation.

The Key Issue Standard SEARs provide the technical requirements for the assessment of each potential key issue. As noted above, not every Key Issue Standard SEAR will apply to every project. Rather the Key Issue Standard SEARs represent a comprehensive list of potential issues that may arise, and how the Proponent must assess that issue.

The Standard SEARs have been structured as follows:

- Desired performance outcome;
- Requirement; and
- Current guidelines.

### **2.1 Desired performance outcome**

The desired performance outcome provides the context for the requirements. It outlines the broader objective the Proponent should aim to achieve in the design, construction and operation of the project. It has been articulated to enable Proponents and government agencies to have a common understanding of the desired outcome for the project with regard to that issue.

### **2.2 Requirement**

The requirements detail what the Proponent needs to address in the EIS. The level of detail and the level of prescription differ between key issues. This reflects the level of guidance required on how to assess each key issue, based on the guidance available in the current guidelines. The Proponent must address all the requirements in the SEARs issued for a project.

### **2.3 Current Guidelines**

The current guidelines provided in the Standard SEARs are the guidelines that pertain to that issue. Not all guidelines will apply to each CSSI project. It is the Proponents responsibility to identify, and justify, which guidelines have been applied. Further it is the Proponents responsibility to ensure they apply the most current revision of the guidelines.

The provision of policies and guidelines should not restrict or limit the Proponent from delivering a project that achieves a superior level of performance than that required under the applicable policy or guideline over the life of the project.

The Department, in consultation with the government agencies, will ensure that the guidelines provided in the Standard SEARs are current. In the event of an inconsistency between any policy and/or guideline, the more stringent requirement will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

## **3. Approach to environmental assessment of CSSI projects**

The objectives of the Standard SEARs are to:

- achieve a better outcome by focusing the EIS on those issues that:
  - cause the greatest impact;
  - affect the most sensitive aspects of the environment; and
  - are of greatest interest or concern to the community.
- provide Proponents, with certainty about the majority of SEARs they can expect to be issued for CSSI projects which will assist with project planning.



Information provided in the EIS must be sufficient to ensure that decision-makers, government regulators and government advisory agencies are able to understand and assess a project and its impacts without seeking further information from the Proponent. It is intended that this approach will provide greater clarity and certainty regarding the impacts of a project and the effectiveness of the proposed mitigating measures in the EIS to reduce the level of post-approval investigation.

## 4. General Standard SEARs

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>1. Environmental Impact Assessment Process</b></p> <p>The process for assessment of the proposal is transparent, balanced, well focussed and legal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 2 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i> (the Regulation).</li> <li>2. It is the Proponent's responsibility to determine whether the project needs to be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment for an approval under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act). The Proponent must contact the Commonwealth Department of the Environment immediately if it is determined that an approval is required under the EPBC Act, as supplementary environmental assessment requirements may need to be issued to ensure a streamlined assessment under the Bilateral agreement can be achieved.</li> <li>3. Where the project requires approval under the EPBC Act and is being assessed under the Bilateral Agreement the EIS should address:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consideration of any Protected Matters that may be impacted by the development where the Commonwealth Minister has determined that the proposal is a Controlled Action.</li> <li>(b) Identification and assessment of those Protected Matters that are likely to be significantly impacted.</li> <li>(c) Details of how significant impacts to Protected Matters have been avoided, mitigated and, if necessary, offset.</li> <li>(d) Consideration of, and reference to, any relevant conservation advices, recovery plans and threat abatement plans.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. The onus is on the Proponent to ensure legislative requirements relevant to the project are met.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">EPBC Act Environment Assessment Process</a> (SEWPAC, 2010)</p>

<sup>1</sup> Guidelines listed are the current list of guidelines that may be applicable to a CSSI project. It is the Proponents responsibility to identify, and justify, which guidelines have been applied to a specific project.

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>2. Environmental Impact Statement</b></p> <p>The project is described in sufficient detail to enable clear understanding that the project has been developed through an iterative process of impact identification and assessment and project refinement to avoid, minimise or offset impacts so that the project, on balance, has the least adverse environmental, social and economic impact, including its cumulative impacts.</p>	<p>1. The EIS must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) executive summary;</li> <li>(b) a description of the project, including all components and activities (including ancillary components and activities) required to construct and operate it;</li> <li>(c) a statement of the objective(s) of the project;</li> <li>(d) a summary of the strategic need for the project with regard to its critical State significance and relevant State Government policy;</li> <li>(e) an analysis of any feasible alternatives to the project.<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>(f) a description of feasible options within the project.<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>(g) a description of how alternatives to and options within the project were analysed to inform the selection of the preferred alternative / option. The description must contain sufficient detail to enable an understanding of why the preferred alternative to and options(s) within the project were selected;</li> <li>(h) a concise description of the general biophysical and socio-economic environment that is likely to be impacted by the project (including offsite impacts). Elements of the environment that are not likely to be affected by the project do not need to be described;</li> <li>(i) a demonstration of how the project design has been developed to avoid or minimise likely adverse impacts;</li> <li>(j) the identification and assessment of key issues as provided in the 'Assessment of Key Issues' performance outcome;</li> <li>(k) a statement of the outcome(s) the proponent will achieve for each key issue;</li> <li>(l) measures to avoid, minimise or offset impacts must be linked to the impact(s) they treat, so it is clear</li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> Alternatives to a project are different projects which would achieve the same project objective(s) including the consequences of not carrying out the project. For example, alternatives to a road project may be a rail project in the same area and alternate routes for the road.

<sup>3</sup> Options within the project are variations of the same project. For example, options within a road project could be design of an intersection; the location or design of a bridge; locations for a vent stack.

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines <sup>1</sup>
	<p>which measures will be applied to each impact;</p> <p>(m) consideration of the interactions between measures proposed to avoid or minimise impact(s), between impacts themselves and between measures and impacts;<sup>4</sup></p> <p>(n) an assessment of the cumulative impacts of the project taking into account other projects that have been approved but where construction has not commenced, projects that have commenced construction, and projects that have recently been completed;</p> <p>(o) statutory context of the project as a whole, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– how the project meets the provisions of the EP&amp;A Act and EP&amp;A Regulation;</li> <li>– a list of any approvals that must be obtained under any other Act or law before the project may lawfully be carried out;</li> </ul> <p>(p) a chapter that synthesises the environmental impact assessment and provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a succinct but full description of the project for which approval is sought;</li> <li>– a description of any uncertainties that still exist around design, construction methodologies and/or operational methodologies and how these will be resolved in the next stages of the project;</li> <li>– a compilation of the impacts of the project that have not been avoided;</li> <li>– a compilation of the proposed measures associated with each impact to avoid or minimise (through design refinements or ongoing management during construction and operation) or offset these impacts;</li> <li>– a compilation of the outcome(s) the proponent will achieve; and</li> <li>– the reasons justifying carrying out the project as proposed, having regard to the biophysical, economic and social considerations, including ecologically sustainable development and cumulative impacts.</li> </ul> <p>(q) relevant project plans, drawings, diagrams in an electronic format that enables integration with mapping and other technical software.</p>	

<sup>4</sup> Measures proposed to avoid or minimise one impact may cause an unintended impact on another issue. Therefore these impacts and their interactions need to be analysed and resolved where possible.



Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines <sup>1</sup>
	2. The EIS must only include data and analysis that is reasonably needed to make a decision on the proposal. Relevant information must be succinctly summarised in the EIS and included in full in appendices. Irrelevant, conflicting or duplicated information must be avoided.	
<p><b>3. Assessment of Key Issues*</b></p> <p>Key issue impacts are assessed objectively and thoroughly to provide confidence that the project will be constructed and operated within acceptable levels of impact.</p> <p>* Key issues are nominated by the Proponent in the CSSI project application and by the Department in the SEARs. Key issues need to be reviewed throughout the preparation of the EIS to ensure any new key issues that emerge are captured. The key issues identified in this document are not exhaustive but are key issues common to most CSSI projects.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The level of assessment of likely impacts must be proportionate to the significance of, or degree of impact on, the issue, within the context of the proposal location and the surrounding environment. The level of assessment must be commensurate to the degree of impact and sufficient to ensure that the Department and other government agencies are able to understand and assess impacts.</li> <li>2. For each key issue the Proponent must:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) describe the biophysical and socio-economic environment, as far as it is relevant to that issue;</li> <li>(b) describe the legislative and policy context, as far as it is relevant to the issue;</li> <li>(c) identify, describe and quantify (if possible) the impacts associated with the issue, including the likelihood and consequence (including worst case scenario) of the impact (comprehensive risk assessment), and the cumulative impacts;</li> <li>(d) demonstrate how potential impacts have been avoided (through design, or construction or operation methodologies);</li> <li>(e) detail how likely impacts that have not been avoided through design will be minimised, and the predicted effectiveness of these measures (against performance criteria where relevant); and</li> <li>(f) detail how any residual impacts will be managed or offset, and the approach and effectiveness of these measures.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Where multiple reasonable and feasible options to avoid or minimise impacts are available, they must be identified and considered and the proposed measure justified taking into account the public interest.</li> </ol>	

Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement	Current Guidelines <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>4. Consultation</b></p> <p>The project is developed with meaningful and effective engagement during project design and delivery.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project must be informed by consultation, including with relevant government agencies, infrastructure and service providers, special interest groups, affected landowners, businesses and the community. The consultation process must be undertaken in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must document the consultation process, and demonstrate how the project has responded to the inputs received.</li> <li>3. The Proponent must describe the timing and type of community consultation proposed during the design and delivery of the project, the mechanisms for community feedback, the mechanisms for keeping the community informed, and procedures for complaints handling and resolution.</li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a></p>

## 5. Key Issue Standard SEARs

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
<p><b>5. Air Quality</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated in a manner that minimises air quality impacts (including nuisance dust and odour) to minimise risks to human health and the environment to the greatest extent practicable.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Proponent must undertake an air quality impact assessment (AQIA) for construction and operation of the project in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>The Proponent must ensure the AQIA also includes the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>demonstrated ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation (2010)</i>; and</li> <li>a cumulative local and regional air quality impact assessment.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales (DEC, 2005)</p> <p>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in NSW (DEC, 2005)</p> <p>Technical Framework - Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW (DEC, 2006)</p>
<p><b>6. Biodiversity</b></p> <p>The project design considers all feasible measures to avoid and minimise impacts on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p>Offsets and/or supplementary measures are assured which are equivalent to any remaining impacts of project construction and operation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Proponent must assess biodiversity impacts in accordance with the current guidelines including the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (FBA).</li> <li>The Proponent must assess any impacts on biodiversity values not covered by the FBA as specified in s2.3.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>The Proponent must assess impacts on the following [<u>EECs, threatened species and/or populations</u>] and provide the information specified in s9.2 of the FBA.<sup>6</sup></li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects</a> (OEH, 2014)</p> <p><a href="#">Framework for Biodiversity Assessment</a> (OEH, 2014)</p> <p><a href="#">Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management – Update</a> 2013 (DPI, 2013)</p> <p><a href="#">Threatened Species Survey and Assessment Guidelines</a></p> <p><a href="#">Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage</a></p>

<sup>5</sup> OEH will provide specific assessment requirements for any such impacts during agency consultation on the SEARs.

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
	<p>4. The Proponent must identify whether the project as a whole, or any component of the project, would be classified as a Key Threatening Process (KTP) in accordance with the listings in the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1997</i> (TSC Act), <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (FM Act) and <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000</i> (EPBC Act).</p>	<p><a href="#">Requirements for Waterway Crossings (NSW Fisheries, 2003)</a></p> <p><a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a></p> <p>Aquatic Ecology in Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA Guideline (Marcus Lincoln Smith 2003)</p>
<p><b>7. Climate Change Risk</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to be resilient to the future impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must assess the risk and vulnerability of the project to climate change in accordance with the current guidelines.</p> <p>2. The Proponent must quantify specific climate change risks with reference to the NSW Government’s climate projections at 10km resolution (or lesser resolution if 10km projections are not available) and incorporate specific adaptation actions in the design.</p>	<p>Australian Government’s Climate Change Impacts and Risk Management – A Guide for Business and Government (2006)</p> <p>AS/NZS 3100:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines</p> <p>Technical Guide for Climate Change Adaptation for the State Road Network (RMS, in draft)</p>
<p><b>8. Flooding</b></p> <p>The project minimises adverse impacts on existing flooding characteristics.</p> <p>Construction and operation of the project</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must assess and (model where required) the impacts on flood behaviour during construction and operation for a full range of flood events up to the probable maximum flood (taking into account sea level rise and storm intensity due to climate change) including:</p> <p>(a) any detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other</p>	<p>NSW Government's Floodplain Development Manual (Department of Natural Resources, 2005)</p> <p><a href="#">PS 07-003 New guideline and changes to section 117 direction and EP&amp;A Regulation on flood prone land</a></p>

<sup>6</sup> OEH will provide this list of species during agency consultation on the SEARs.

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
<p>avoids or minimises the risk of, and adverse impacts from, infrastructure flooding, flooding hazards, or dam failure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>properties, assets and infrastructure;</li> <li>(b) consistency (or inconsistency) with applicable Council floodplain risk management plans;</li> <li>(c) compatibility with the flood hazard of the land;</li> <li>(d) compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in flood ways and storage areas of the land;</li> <li>(e) downstream velocity and scour potential;</li> <li>(f) impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters must be discussed with the State Emergency Services and Council; and</li> <li>(g) any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Practical Consideration of Climate Change - Flood risk management guideline (DECC, 2007)</a></p>
<p><b>9. Health and Safety</b></p> <p>The project avoids or minimises any adverse health impacts arising from the project.</p> <p>The project avoids, to the greatest extent possible, risk to public safety.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess the potential health impacts of the project, in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>2. The assessment must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) describe the current known health status of the affected population;</li> <li>(b) assess health risks associated with exposure to environmental hazards;</li> <li>(c) assess the effect of the project on other relevant determinants of health such as the level of physical activity and access to social infrastructure;</li> <li>(d) assess opportunities for health improvement;</li> <li>(e) assess the distribution of the health risks and benefits; and</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Environmental Health Risk Assessment, Guidelines for assessing human health risks from environmental hazards, Commonwealth of Australia (enHealth, 2012)</p> <p><a href="#">Methodology for Valuing the Health Impacts of Changes in Particle Emissions (EPA, 2013)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Health Impact Assessment: A practical guide</a> (NSW Health, 2007)</p> <p>Health Impact Assessment Guidelines, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (enHealth, 2001)</p> <p>SEPP No. 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development</p>

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
	<p>(f) discuss how, in the broader social and economic context of the project, the project will minimise negative health impacts while maximising the health benefits.</p> <p>3. The Proponent must assess the likely risks of the project to public safety, paying particular attention to pedestrian safety, subsidence risks, bushfire risks and the handling and use of dangerous goods.</p>	
<p><b>10. Heritage</b></p> <p>The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates, to the greatest extent possible, the long term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of items of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.</p> <p>The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts, to the greatest extent possible, on the heritage significance of environmental heritage and Aboriginal objects and places.</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must identify and assess any direct and/or indirect impacts (including cumulative impacts) to the heritage significance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Aboriginal places and objects, as defined under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and in accordance with the principles and methods of assessment identified in the current guidelines;</li> <li>(b) Aboriginal places of heritage significance, as defined in the Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan;</li> <li>(c) environmental heritage, as defined under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>; and</li> <li>(d) items listed on the National and World Heritage lists.</li> </ul> <p>2. Where impacts to State or locally significant heritage items are identified, the assessment must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment);</li> <li>(b) consider impacts to the item of significance caused by , but not limited to, vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, visual amenity, landscape and</li> </ul>	<p>Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011)</p> <p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents (DECCW, 2010)</p> <p>Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010)</p> <p>NSW Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains (Heritage Office, 1998)</p> <p><a href="#">Aboriginal site recording form</a></p> <p><a href="#">Aboriginal site impact recording form</a></p> <p><a href="#">Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System site registration form</a></p> <p><a href="#">Care agreement application form</a></p> <p>Criteria for the assessment of excavation directors (NSW</p>

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
	<p>vistas, curtilage, subsidence and architectural noise treatment (as relevant)</p> <p>(c) outline measures to avoid and minimise those impacts in accordance with the current guidelines; and</p> <p>(d) be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council's Excavation Director criteria).</p> <p>3. Where archaeological investigations of Aboriginal objects are proposed these must be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, in accordance with section 1.6 of the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (DECCW 2010).</p> <p>4. Where impacts to Aboriginal objects and/or places are proposed, consultation must be undertaken with Aboriginal people in accordance with the current guidelines.</p>	<p>Heritage Council, 2011)</p> <p>NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994)</p> <p>Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2001)</p> <p>The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter</p>
<p><b>11. Noise and Vibration - Amenity</b></p> <p>Construction noise and vibration (including airborne noise, ground-borne noise and blasting) are effectively managed to minimise adverse impacts on acoustic amenity.</p> <p>Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting nearby properties and other sensitive</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must assess construction and operational noise and vibration impacts in accordance with relevant NSW noise and vibration guidelines. The assessment must include consideration of impacts to sensitive receivers including small businesses, and include consideration of sleep disturbance and, as relevant, the characteristics of noise and vibration (for example, low frequency noise).</p> <p>2. The Proponent must demonstrate that blast impacts are capable of</p>	<p>Technical Basis for Guidelines to Minimise Annoyance due to Blasting Overpressure and Ground Vibration (ANZECC, 1990)</p> <p>Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECCW, 2009)</p> <p><a href="#">NSW Industrial Noise Policy (EPA, 2000)</a></p>

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
<p>receivers during operation of the project are effectively managed to protect the amenity and well-being of the community.</p>	<p>complying with the current guidelines, if blasting is required.</p>	<p>Construction Noise Strategy (TfNSW, 2012)  <a href="#">Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline (EPA, 2013)</a>  <a href="#">NSW Road Noise Policy (DECCW, 2011)</a>  <a href="#">Environmental Noise Management Manual (RMS 2001)</a>            Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim guideline (DoP, 2008)            Noise Mitigation Guideline (RMS, 2015)            Noise Criteria Guideline (RMS, 2015)  <a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a></p>
<p><b>12. Noise and Vibration - Structural</b></p> <p>Construction noise and vibration (including airborne noise, ground-borne noise and blasting) are effectively managed to minimise adverse impacts on the structural integrity of buildings and items including Aboriginal places and environmental heritage.</p> <p>Increases in noise emissions and vibration affecting environmental heritage as defined in the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> during operation of the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess construction and operation noise and vibration impacts in accordance with relevant NSW noise and vibration guidelines. The assessment must include consideration of impacts to the structural integrity and heritage significance of items (including Aboriginal places and items of environmental heritage).</li> <li>2. The Proponent must demonstrate that blast impacts are capable of complying with the current guidelines, if blasting is required.</li> </ol>	<p>German Standard DIN 4150-3: Structural Vibration - effects of vibration on structures</p>



Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
project are effectively managed.		
<p><b>13. Protected and Sensitive Lands</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to avoid or minimise impacts on protected and sensitive lands.</p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to avoid or minimise future exposure to coastal hazards and processes.</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must assess the impacts of the project on environmentally sensitive land and processes (and the impact of processes on the project) including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) land defined as a “sensitive coastal environment” under the State Environmental Planning Policy No. 71 – Coastal Protection;<sup>7</sup></li> <li>(b) land to which State Environmental Planning Policy No.14 – Coastal Wetlands applies;</li> <li>(c) land to which State Environmental Planning Policy No.26 – Littoral Rainforest applies;</li> <li>(d) coastal hazards identified in studies completed by local councils or state agencies (including risk mitigation strategies that reduce coastal hazards exposure and funding of such strategies);</li> <li>(e) coastal processes (including disruptions to wave direction, dune stability, sediment movement etc.) associated with adopted risk mitigation actions;</li> <li>(f) safe public access to coastal areas, beaches, headlands and foreshores;</li> <li>(g) protected areas (including land and water) managed by OEH and/or DPI Fisheries under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> and the <i>Marine Estate Management Act 2014</i>;</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Planning Circular PS14-003: Coastal hazard notations on section 149 planning certificates</a> (DPE, 2014)</p> <p>Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010)</p> <p>Revocation, Re-categorisation and Road Adjustment Policy (OEH, 2012)</p> <p>Guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land (DPI 2012)</p>

<sup>7</sup> Reference to State Environmental Planning Policies is not a requirement for compliance with the policies; they are used here to define sensitive land only.

Key Issue and Desired Performance Outcome	Requirement (specific assessment requirements in addition to the general requirement above)	Current Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(h) Key Fish Habitat as mapped and defined in accordance with the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (FM Act);</li> <li>(i) waterfront land as defined in the <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>;</li> <li>(j) land or waters identified as Critical Habitat under the TSC Act, FM Act or EPBC Act; and</li> <li>(k) biobank sites, private conservation lands and other lands identified as offsets.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>14. Socio-economic, Land Use and Property</b></p> <p>The project minimises adverse social and economic impacts and capitalises on opportunities potentially available to affected communities.</p> <p>The project minimises impacts to property and business and achieves appropriate integration with adjoining land uses, including maintenance of appropriate access to properties and community facilities, and minimisation of displacement of existing land use activities, dwellings and infrastructure.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess social and economic impacts in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must assess impacts from construction and operation on potentially affected properties, businesses, recreational users and land and water users (for example, recreational and commercial fishers, oyster farmers), including property acquisitions/adjustments, access, amenity and relevant statutory rights.</li> <li>3. Where the project may impact on significant mineral resources, the proponent must assess the impact of the project on these resources, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any operating mines, extractive industries or known mineral or petroleum resources;</li> <li>(b) exploration activities in the vicinity of the proposed development; and</li> <li>(c) access for future exploration in the area.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Environmental Planning and Impact Assessment Practice Note: Socio-economic Assessment (RMS, 2013)</p>

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<p><b>15. Soils</b></p> <p>The environmental values of land, including soils, subsoils and landforms, are protected.</p> <p>Risks arising from the disturbance and excavation of land and disposal of soil are minimised, including disturbance to acid sulfate soils and site contamination.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must verify the risk of acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map) within, and in the area likely to be impacted by, the project.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must assess the impact of the project on acid sulfate soils (including impacts of acidic runoff offsite) in accordance with the current guidelines.</li> <li>3. The Proponent must assess whether the land is likely to be contaminated and identify if remediation of the land is required, having regard to the ecological and human health risks posed by the contamination in the context of past, existing and future land uses. Where assessment and/or remediation is required, the Proponent must document how the assessment and/or remediation would be undertaken in accordance with current guidelines.</li> <li>4. The Proponent must assess whether salinity is likely to be an issue and if so, determine the presence, extent and severity of soil salinity within the project area.</li> <li>5. The Proponent must assess the impacts of the project on soil salinity and how it may affect groundwater resources and hydrology.</li> <li>6. The Proponent must assess the impacts on soil and land resources (including erosion risk or hazard). Particular attention must be given to soil erosion and sediment transport consistent with the practices and principles in the current guidelines.</li> </ol>	<p>Acid Sulfate Soils Assessment Guidelines (DoP, 2008)</p> <p>Acid Sulfate Soils Manual (Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee, 1998)</p> <p>Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 –Remediation of Land, (DUAP &amp; EPA, 1998)</p> <p>Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites (OEH, reprinted 2011)</p> <p>Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (EPA, 2015)</p> <p>Urban and regional salinity – guidance given in the Local Government Salinity Initiative booklets (<a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/salinity/solutions/urban.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/salinity/solutions/urban.htm</a>) which includes <i>Site Investigations for Urban Salinity</i> (DLWC, 2002)</p> <p>Landslide risk management guidelines presented in Australian Geomechanics Society (2007)</p> <p>Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment (DLWC 2000)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation</p>

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		<p>of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Other guidelines made or approved under section 105 of the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i></p>
<p><b>16. Sustainability</b></p> <p>The project reduces the NSW Government's operating costs and ensures the effective and efficient use of resources.</p> <p>Conservation of natural resources is maximised.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess the sustainability of the project in accordance with the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) <i>Infrastructure Sustainability Rating Tool</i> and recommend an appropriate target rating for the project.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must assess the project against the current guidelines including targets and strategies to improve Government efficiency in use of water, energy and transport.</li> </ol>	<p>NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</p> <p>Infrastructure Sustainability Rating Tool Scorecard relating to energy and carbon for large infrastructure projects, ISCA</p>
<p><b>17. Transport and Traffic</b></p> <p>Network connectivity, safety and efficiency of the transport system in the vicinity of the project are managed to minimise impacts.</p> <p>The safety of transport system customers is maintained.</p> <p>Impacts on network capacity and the level of service are effectively managed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess construction transport and traffic (vehicle, pedestrian and cyclists) impacts, including, but not necessarily limited to:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a considered approach to route identification and scheduling of transport movements;</li> <li>(b) the number, frequency and size of construction related vehicles (passenger, commercial and heavy vehicles, including spoil management movements);</li> <li>(c) construction worker parking;</li> <li>(d) the nature of existing traffic (types and number of movements) on construction access routes (including consideration of peak traffic</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Guide to Traffic Management – Part 3 Traffic Studies and Analysis (Austroads, 2007)</p> <p>Guide to Traffic Generating Developments Version 2.2 (RTA, 2002)</p> <p>Cycling Aspects of Austroads Guides (Austroads, 2014)</p> <p><a href="#">NSW Bicycle Guidelines v 1.2 (RTA, 2005)</a></p> <p>Planning Guidelines for Walking and Cycling (DIPNR, 2004)</p>

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Works are compatible with existing infrastructure and future transport corridors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>times and sensitive road users and parking arrangements);</li> <li>(e) access constraints and impacts on public transport, pedestrians and cyclists; and</li> <li>(f) the need to close, divert or otherwise reconfigure elements of the road and cycle network associated with construction of the project.</li> </ul> <p>2. The Proponent must assess (and model) the operational transport impacts of the project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) forecast travel demand and traffic volumes for the project and the surrounding road, cycle and public transport network;</li> <li>(b) travel time analysis;</li> <li>(c) performance of key interchanges and intersections by undertaking a level of service analysis at key locations;</li> <li>(d) wider transport interactions (local and regional roads, cycling, public and freight transport);</li> <li>(e) induced traffic and operational implications for public transport (particularly with respect to strategic bus corridors and bus routes) and consideration of opportunities to improve public transport;</li> <li>(f) impacts on cyclists and pedestrian access and safety; and</li> <li>(g) opportunities to integrate cycling and pedestrian elements with surrounding networks and in the project.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a>
<p><b>18. Urban design</b></p> <p>The project design complements the visual amenity, character and quality of the</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) identify the urban design and landscaping aspects of the project and its components;</li> <li>(b) assess the impact of the project on the urban, rural and natural</li> </ul>	<p>AS4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting</p> <p>Beyond the Pavement: RTA urban design policy,</p>

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<p>surrounding environment.</p> <p>The project contributes to the accessibility and connectivity of communities.</p>	<p>fabric;</p> <p>(c) explore the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles during the design development process, including natural surveillance, lighting, walkways, signage and landscape; and</p> <p>(d) identify urban design strategies and opportunities to enhance healthy, cohesive and inclusive communities.</p>	<p>procedures and design principles (RMS, 2014)</p> <p>Bridge Aesthetics: Design guidelines to improve the appearance of bridges in NSW (RMS, 2012)</p> <p>NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</p> <p>Crime prevention and the assessment of development applications (DUAC, 2001)</p> <p>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) (Queensland Government, 2007)</p> <p>Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010</p> <p>Technical guideline for Urban Green Cover in NSW</p> <p><a href="#">Healthy Urban Development Checklist (NSW Health, 2009)</a></p>

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<p><b>19. Visual Amenity</b></p> <p>The project minimises adverse impacts on the visual amenity of the built and natural environment (including public open space) and capitalises on opportunities to improve visual amenity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess the visual impact of the project and any ancillary infrastructure on:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) views and vistas;</li> <li>(b) streetscapes, key sites and buildings;</li> <li>(c) heritage items including Aboriginal places and environmental heritage; and</li> <li>(d) the local community.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The Proponent must provide artist impressions and perspective drawings of the project to illustrate how the project has responded to the visual impact through urban design and landscaping.</li> </ol>	<p>AS4282-1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting</p> <p><a href="#">Beyond the Pavement: urban design policy, procedures and design principles (RMS, 2014)</a></p> <p>Bridge Aesthetics: Design guidelines to improve the appearance of bridges in NSW (RMS, 2012)</p> <p><a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Technical guideline for Urban Green Cover in NSW (OEH, 2015)</a></p>
<p><b>20. Waste</b></p> <p>All wastes generated during the construction and operation of the project are effectively stored, handled, treated, reused, recycled and/or disposed of lawfully and in a manner that protects environmental values.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must assess predicted waste generated from the project during construction and operation, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) classification of the waste in accordance with the current guidelines;</li> <li>b) estimates / details of the quantity of each classification of waste to be generated during the construction of the project, including bulk earthworks and spoil balance;</li> <li>c) handling of waste including measures to facilitate segregation and prevent cross contamination;</li> <li>d) management of waste including estimated location and volume of stockpiles;</li> <li>e) waste minimisation and reuse;</li> <li>f) lawful disposal or recycling locations for each type of waste; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines (as in force from time to time)</p> <p>NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p>

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	<p>g) contingencies for the above, including managing unexpected waste volumes.</p> <p>2. The Proponent must assess potential environmental impacts from the excavation, handling, storage on site and transport of the waste particularly with relation to sediment/leachate control, noise and dust.</p>	
<p><b>21. Water - Hydrology</b></p> <p>Long term impacts on surface water and groundwater hydrology (including drawdown, flow rates and volumes) are minimised.</p> <p>The environmental values of nearby, connected and affected water sources, groundwater and dependent ecological systems including estuarine and marine water (if applicable) are maintained (where values are achieved) or improved and maintained (where values are not achieved).</p> <p>Sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Proponent must describe (and map) the existing hydrological regime for any surface and groundwater resource (including reliance by users and for ecological purposes) likely to be impacted by the project, including stream orders, as per the FBA.</li> <li>2. The Proponent must prepare a detailed water balance for ground and surface water including the proposed intake and discharge locations, volume, frequency and duration.</li> <li>3. The Proponent must assess (and model if appropriate) the impact of the construction and operation of the project and any ancillary facilities (both built elements and discharges) on surface and groundwater hydrology in accordance with the current guidelines, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) natural processes within rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplains that affect the health of the fluvial, riparian, estuarine or marine system and landscape health (such as modified discharge volumes, durations and velocities), aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge;</li> <li>(b) impacts from any permanent and temporary interruption of groundwater flow, including the extent of drawdown, barriers to flows, implications for groundwater dependent surface flows,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Framework for Biodiversity Assessment – Appendix 2 (OEH, 2014)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (DPI, 2012)</p> <p><a href="#">NSW Sustainable Design Guidelines Version 3.0 (TfNSW, 2013)</a></p> <p>Risk assessment Guidelines for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (Office of Water, 2012)</p>



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	<p>ecosystems and species, groundwater users and the potential for settlement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) changes to environmental water availability and flows, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources;</li> <li>(d) direct or indirect increases in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses;</li> <li>(e) minimising the effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during construction and operation on natural hydrological attributes (such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options) and on the conveyance capacity of existing stormwater systems where discharges are proposed through such systems; and</li> <li>(f) water take (direct or passive) from all surface and groundwater sources with estimates of annual volumes during construction and operation.</li> </ul> <p>4. The Proponent must identify any requirements for baseline monitoring of hydrological attributes.</p>	

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<p><b>22. Water - Quality</b></p> <p>The project is designed, constructed and operated to protect the NSW Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contribute towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved, including downstream of the project to the extent of the project impact including estuarine and marine waters (if applicable).</p>	<p>1. The Proponent must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) state the ambient NSW Water Quality Objectives (NSW WQO) and environmental values for the receiving waters relevant to the project, including the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values;</li> <li>(b) identify and estimate the quality and quantity of all pollutants that may be introduced into the water cycle by source and discharge point and describe the nature and degree of impact that any discharge(s) may have on the receiving environment, including consideration of all pollutants that pose a risk of non-trivial harm to human health and the environment;</li> <li>(c) identify the rainfall event that the water quality protection measures will be designed to cope with;</li> <li>(d) assess the significance of any identified impacts including consideration of the relevant ambient water quality outcomes;</li> <li>(e) demonstrate how construction and operation of the project will, to the extent that the project can influence, ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– where the NSW WQOs for receiving waters are currently being met they will continue to be protected; and</li> <li>– where the NSW WQOs are not currently being met, activities will work toward their achievement over time;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(f) justify, if required, why the WQOs cannot be maintained or achieved over time;</li> <li>(g) demonstrate that all practical measures to avoid or minimise water pollution and protect human health and the environment from harm are investigated and implemented;</li> </ul>	<p>NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives at <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/</a></p> <p>Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC, 2006)</p> <p>Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC/ ARMCANZ, 2000)</p> <p>Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (DECC, 2008)</p> <p>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B. Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DECC, 2008)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(h) identify sensitive receiving environments (which may include estuarine and marine waters downstream) and develop a strategy to avoid or minimise impacts on these environments; and</li> <li>(i) identify proposed monitoring locations, monitoring frequency and indicators of surface and groundwater quality.</li> </ul>	