

## Key terms for strategic conservation planning

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Action</b>		An action is an activity that will directly support the fulfilment of one or more commitments in the CPCP. Actions may be amended using adaptive management throughout the life of the CPCP
<b>Active restoration</b>		When entering a biodiversity stewardship agreement, a landholder can elect to undertake active restoration management actions which generate additional biodiversity credits. They include actions to restore or improve ecological features in a landscape, such as habitat enhancement, targeted supplementary planting to augment habitat and the control of high threat exotic vegetation. <i>See also required management actions.</i>
<b>Adaptive management</b>		Adaptive management is a structured, iterative approach to help determine how management actions can be most effective in achieving the CPCP commitments, biodiversity targets and long-term outcomes. It allows the implementation of the conservation program to respond to changing circumstances, or adapt, where actions are found to be not efficient or effective. The CPCP evaluation program, which includes monitoring, evaluation and reporting, informs adaptive management.
<b>Adaptive management steps for offsets</b>		A series of steps that will be considered for implementation by the CPCP executive implementation committee in the case that biodiversity offsets are not tracking in line with development impacts. The purpose of the adaptive management steps for offsets is to fast-track land purchases for offsets or to pause development impacts until a balance has been achieved. <i>See also offset liability</i>
<b>Already protected land</b>		Already protected land is used to describe areas with an existing designation of protection from development for environmental reasons, including national parks, nature reserves, or land protected under a NSW State Environment Planning Policy.
<b>Assisted regeneration</b>		Assisted regeneration is the practice of fostering natural regeneration and recolonisation after actively removing ecological impediments (e.g. invasive species, fish barriers) and reinstating appropriate abiotic and biotic states (e.g. environmental flows, fire regimes). <i>See also ecological restoration, natural regeneration, reconstruction.</i>
<b>Asset protection zone</b>	APZ	An asset protection zone is a buffer zone between a bushfire hazard and buildings. It is managed to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flames, localised smoke and ember attack. The appropriate width for an asset protection zone is based on vegetation type, slope and the nature of the development.

Term	Acronym	Description
Avoidance criteria		Avoidance criteria were developed to help identify priorities for avoiding biodiversity values from development. These criteria provided detailed guidance, consistent with guidance provided in the Biodiversity Assessment Method, to inform decisions about the location and design of the urban capable land to be certified for development in each nominated area.
Avoided land		Avoided land is the land that has been avoided from development and which represents areas of high biodiversity values to be protected. It is determined by applying the avoidance criteria and is subject to development controls to avoid or minimise impacts on biodiversity. See also <i>avoidance criteria</i> .
Biodiversity		Biodiversity is biological diversity - the full variety of living things - including plants, animals, fungi and bacteria. It is considered at all scales, from the different genes in an individual, to species and the populations they form, as well as the complex arrangements of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Assessment Method	BAM	The Biodiversity Assessment Method assesses the impact of actions on threatened species and threatened ecological communities, and their habitats, and the impact on biodiversity values. The Biodiversity Assessment Method provides the processes for identifying biodiversity values, impacts of proposed development and quantifying and describing credits that can be offset and created.
Biodiversity certification		Biodiversity certification is a streamlined biodiversity assessment process for areas of land that are proposed for development under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> . The process identifies the impacts to biodiversity in particular areas that can be developed after they are certified and also the measures used to offset the impacts of development. Where land is certified, development may proceed without the usual requirement for site by site assessment of biodiversity impacts. See also <i>strategic biodiversity certification</i> .
Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report	BCAR	A Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report is a report setting out the outcomes of an assessment in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method. It is required under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , similar to a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR), but is submitted as part of an application for biodiversity certification. See also <i>Biodiversity Development Assessment Report</i> .
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	BC Act	The <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> establishes a scheme for the biodiversity certification of land. This is the NSW legislation which sets out provisions relating to strategic biodiversity certification.

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<b>Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP 2021</b>		<p>The Strategic Conservation Planning Chapter of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 will ensure that development in the nominated areas is consistent with the commitments and actions of the CPCP.</p> <p>The Strategic Conservation Planning chapter of the SEPP identifies avoided land, the strategic conservation area and certified-urban capable land and applies development controls to these areas to support implementation of the CPCP.</p> <p>See also <i>planning controls</i></p>
<b>Biodiversity Conservation Trust</b>	BCT	<p>The Biodiversity Conservation Trust is a statutory not-for-profit body established under Part 10 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>. It was established to encourage and support landholders across NSW to participate in private land conservation.</p>
<b>Biodiversity Development Assessment Report</b>	BDAR	<p>A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is a report required under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> as part of a development, or major project proposal, or a clearing application.</p> <p>It provides guidance on how a proponent can avoid and minimise potential biodiversity impacts from a proposed development and identifies the number and class of biodiversity credits that need to be offset to achieve a standard of 'no net loss' of biodiversity.</p>
<b>Biodiversity Offsets Scheme</b>	BOS	<p>The Biodiversity Offsets Scheme is a framework to avoid, minimise and offset impacts on biodiversity from development and clearing.</p> <p>After avoiding and minimising, the remaining residual impacts from development can be offset by the purchase and/or retirement of biodiversity credits or payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Offsets Scheme was established under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>.</p>
<b>Biodiversity stewardship agreement</b>	BSA	<p>A biodiversity stewardship agreement is a voluntary agreement between a landholder and the Biodiversity Conservation Trust to permanently protect and manage an area of their land to improve its biodiversity values.</p> <p>It enables landholders to generate an income through trading biodiversity credits. Credits are generated by the expected improvement in biodiversity under management at the site.</p>
<b>Biodiversity values</b>		<p>Biodiversity values refers to vegetation integrity, habitat suitability and biodiversity-related values such as threatened species abundance, vegetation abundance, habitat connectivity, threatened species movement, flight path integrity and water sustainability as identified in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and regulations which are considered in the Biodiversity Assessment Method.</p>

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<b>Certified-urban capable land</b>		<p>Certified-urban capable land is land identified for future urban development. This land will be biodiversity certified under Part 8 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and approved for urban development under Part 10 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>Development in these areas does not require further site by site biodiversity assessment or approval under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> or the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>, if consistent with the CPCP and its approvals. Other NSW planning and assessment legislation may also apply.</p>
<b>Class of actions</b>		<p>Projects described and assessed for their impacts on matters of national environmental significance in a strategic assessment under Part 10 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>Approval of a class of actions enables projects covered by the approval, to proceed without individual referral, assessment or approval under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> provided they are undertaken in accordance with the endorsed final CPCP.</p> <p>See also <i>strategic assessment</i>.</p>
<b>Classified road</b>		<p>Under the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>, a classified road means any of the following: a main road, a highway, a freeway, a controlled access road, a secondary road, a tourist road, a tollway, a transitway, a State work.</p>
<b>CPCP Area</b>		<p>The CPCP Area covers around 200,000 hectares and includes the Cumberland IBRA subregion and some minor areas of the adjacent Sydney Cataract and Wollemi IBRA subregions. It extends from 10 kilometres north of Windsor to Picton in the south, and from the Hawkesbury-Nepean River in the west to east near Liverpool. It includes sections of eight Local Government Areas – Wollondilly, Camden, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Fairfield, Penrith, Blacktown and Hawkesbury.</p>
<b>Commitment</b>		<p>A commitment is a defined milestone in the CPCP which will be met through the delivery of the actions.</p> <p>See also <i>action</i>.</p>
<b>Connectivity</b>		<p>Connectivity links, as defined by the Biodiversity Assessment Method, are those that connect different areas of habitat, facilitating movement of threatened and more common species across their distribution.</p> <p>The presence of significant biodiversity links on a site contributes to the biodiversity value of that subject land at the landscape scale.</p> <p>Connectivity can be identified at different scales depending on the target species and can include recognised biodiversity corridors, a local corridor identified by a council, flyways for migratory species or a riparian corridor of a stream, wetland or estuary.</p>
<b>Conservation land</b>		<p>Conservation land comprises sites of high biodiversity value that will be protected or established under the CPCP to offset impacts to biodiversity from development. Conservation land will provide in-perpetuity protection of biodiversity and will include reserves or biodiversity stewardship sites, including locations where ecological restoration may also occur.</p>

Term	Acronym	Description
Conservation land selection steps		The conservation land selection steps will be used to identify, select and secure offsets through the CPCP reserve or biodiversity stewardship programs or to direct the purchase and retiring of biodiversity credits to meet the CPCP conservation targets during implementation.
Conservation program		The conservation program is the package of commitments and actions that will direct the avoid, mitigate and offsetting of impacts on biodiversity from the urban development and major transport corridors described in the CPCP. Delivering the conservation program over the life of the CPCP will ensure that long-term outcomes are achieved.
Conservation Priorities Method		The Conservation Priorities Method is a systematic and repeatable method for determining and prioritising new conservation lands. The method was used to determine the strategic conservation area. The method combines detailed spatial information about biodiversity values with an analysis of planning and land use constraint data in order to assess the feasibility of implementing conservation lands as commitments under the CPCP.
Conservation target		<p>Conservation targets have been included in the CPCP for specific biodiversity matters including threatened ecological communities and threatened flora and fauna species. Conservation targets reflect the offset required for each matter and were developed according to an offset target method described in the Assessment Report.</p> <p>For threatened ecological communities (TECs) this includes applying a higher ratio of offset to impacts on TECs of a higher condition or threat status. For threatened species, the method includes an assessment of the level of risk to each impacted species.</p>
Cumberland IBRA subregion (or 'Cumberland subregion')		<p>Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) was developed by the Commonwealth Government as a key planning tool to identify land for conservation. It has since become an improved spatial mapping and information source on vegetation communities and ecosystems across Australia.</p> <p>The Cumberland IBRA subregion is the main focus of the CPCP, with most of the CPCP Area occurring within this subregion.</p>
Cumberland Plain		The Cumberland Plain is a relatively flat, broad geographic basin located within the Cumberland IBRA subregion, identified by dominant older shale and younger alluvial geology.
Cumberland Plain Assessment Report		The Cumberland Plain Assessment Report ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ) has been prepared to meet the statutory requirements for the strategic assessment and strategic biodiversity certification. It assesses the impacts of proposed development on biodiversity and other values protected under NSW and Commonwealth biodiversity legislation.

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Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan	CPCP	<p>The <a href="#">Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan</a> is a strategic conservation plan to manage and offset the impacts on biodiversity from projected growth in Western Sydney.</p> <p>The CPCP will deliver a conservation program to protect and enhance biodiversity at a landscape scale while balancing the future needs of the local community.</p> <p>The CPCP will be provided to the NSW Minister for Environment in making an application for strategic biodiversity certification and to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment for endorsement as part of the strategic assessment.</p>
Cumulative impacts		Cumulative impacts are the combined impact of past, present and future human activities and natural processes.
Development control plan	DCP	A development control plan provides detailed planning and design controls to guide development consistent with the aims of a Local Environmental Plan or State Environmental Planning Policy.
Direct impacts		Direct impacts are those which result in a negative change to biodiversity condition from undertaking an action such as clearing.
District plans		District plans are integrated land use, transport and infrastructure plans outlining the local priorities and actions for implementing the Greater Sydney Region Plan, <i>A Plan for Growing Sydney</i> ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ). There are five District Plans for the Western City, Central City, Eastern City, North and South districts.
Ecological function		<p>Ecological function is the potential of an ecosystem to deliver a service that is itself dependent on ecological processes and structures.</p> <p>It considers how species interact with and affect their environment and involves any process or set of processes that can cause change or may be changed by external influences.</p>
Ecological restoration		<p>The Society for Ecological Restoration defines ‘ecological restoration’ as ‘the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed’. In practice, ecological restoration can encompass all actions to restore biodiversity structure and function, ranging from ecological maintenance to reconstruction.</p> <p>See also <i>natural regeneration, assisted regeneration, reconstruction</i>.</p>
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	EPBC Act	<p>The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> is the Australian Government’s central piece of environmental legislation, which provides a framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places – defined in the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> as Matters of National Environmental Significance.</p> <p>Part 10 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> provides for the undertaking of strategic assessments.</p>

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Essential infrastructure		Essential infrastructure is infrastructure to service and support urban and industrial development in the nominated areas identified in the CPCP. It includes development such as pipelines and pipeline corridors, roads and traffic, telecommunications and other communication facilities.  The complete definition of essential infrastructure that meets the approval under <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> is in Appendix A of the CPCP.
Excluded land		This is land which has been excluded from the CPCP and for which NSW strategic biodiversity certification and the Commonwealth strategic assessment approval will not be sought. Land was excluded for reasons including, where development approvals or other relevant processes already exist, including land already developed.
Future Transport Strategy 2056		The <u>Future Transport Strategy</u> is a 40-year strategy which will guide NSW transport investment over the longer term. It is an update of the 2012 Long Term Transport Master Plan for NSW.
Georges River Koala Reserve		The Georges River Koala Reserve is a reserve identified in the CPCP to support koala habitat, including the most important north-south koala movement corridor along the Georges River between Appin and Long Point.
Greater Sydney Commission	GSC	The Greater Sydney Commission is leading strategic metropolitan planning for the Greater Sydney region. Their strategic plans serve to make Greater Sydney more productive, liveable and sustainable for future generations.
Greater Sydney Region Plan		Also known as ' <u>Greater Sydney Region Plan - A Metropolis of Three Cities</u> '. It is a 20-year integrated land use, transport and infrastructure plan outlining the priorities and actions for Greater Sydney.
Growth area		A growth area is an area that has been identified by the Department of Planning and Environment to address the needs of Sydney's growing population. They have been selected based on good access to existing or planned public transport connections, infrastructure and suitability for new homes and jobs.  See also <i>nominated area</i> .
High biodiversity value land		High biodiversity value land is land that includes, among others, intact vegetation, primary koala corridors and threatened species habitat. The complete method to determine high biodiversity land is in Appendix B of the CPCP (the CPCP avoidance criteria).  The avoidance criteria were used to determine areas to avoid from development in the nominated areas due to presence of high biodiversity value. These are defined in the CPCP as avoided land.  See also <i>avoided land, avoidance criteria</i> .

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<b>Important koala habitat</b>		Important koala habitat is the term used to describe primary, secondary and tertiary koala corridors. It is the area that is critical to the long-term viability of koalas (primary corridors) as well as the areas (if enhanced) that would support the population (secondary and tertiary corridors). See also <i>Protected koala habitat</i>
<b>Indirect impacts</b>		Indirect impacts include downstream, downwind, upstream and facilitated impacts e.g. fertilisers washed into river systems, extraction of raw materials and impacts on water flow due to construction of a dam. See <a href="#">Significant Impact Guidelines</a> for more detail.
<b>Infrastructure contribution</b>		An infrastructure contribution is a levy from developers to fund the delivery of state and regional infrastructure required to support a growing population. This infrastructure includes biodiversity through the proposed Strategic Biodiversity Component (SBC).
<b>Koala corridors</b>		Koala corridors, or koala movement corridors, refer to areas of habitat (often but not always linear) which facilitate the movement and dispersal of koalas between habitat patches which would otherwise be disconnected. Koala corridors facilitate koala population dispersal, which protects against localised extinctions, as koalas require large, connected areas of important habitat for feeding and breeding <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Land category</b>		The CPCP, Strategic Conservation Planning 2022 and the spatial viewer identify land categories which designate the use and status of that land under the CPCP, within each nominated area. These land categories are certified-urban capable land, certified-major transport corridor, excluded land and avoided land. See also <i>Strategic Conservation Planning 2022, spatial viewer, nominated areas</i>
<b>Local Aboriginal Land Council</b>	LALC	A Local Aboriginal Land Council is an autonomous body which is governed by Boards elected by local Aboriginal community members every two years. LALCs were established under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> as the elected representatives for Aboriginal people in NSW. The Plan area includes three LALCs: Deerubbin, Tharawal and Gandangara.
<b>Local Environmental Plan</b>	LEP	A Local Environmental Plan is an environment planning instrument that guides planning and development decisions within a local government area in NSW. This is achieved through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.
<b>Local Strategic Planning Statements</b>	LSPS	A Local Strategic Planning Statement is a required document from councils that sets out how the local environment plans and development control plans evolve over time. It is intended to capture the area's 20-year vision for land use, local character, community values and change management strategies.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Animals-and-plants/Threatened-species/conserving-koalas-wollondilly-campbelltown-local-government-areas-190573.pdf>

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<p><b>Major transport corridor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>certified-major transport corridor</li> <li>major transport corridor (strategically assessed only)</li> </ul>		<p>A major transport corridor is land identified for future transport infrastructure that supports growth in Western Sydney. Major transport corridors include metro rail, freight rail lines, motorways or other transport links. The corridors program is administered by Transport for NSW. Transport corridors that are assessed as part of the CPCP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metro Rail future extension from Western Sydney Aerotropolis to Macarthur (except for those areas in the South West Growth Area)</li> <li>Western Sydney Freight Line corridor</li> <li>Outer Sydney Orbital 1 between Box Hill and the Hume Motorway near Menangle</li> <li>M7/Ropes Crossing Link Road</li> </ul> <p><b>Certified-major transport corridor</b></p> <p>Major transport corridors within nominated areas, with the exception of the tunnel sections.</p> <p>Certified-major transport corridors will be biodiversity certified under the BC Act and included in the Plan’s Western Sydney Major Transport Corridors class of actions description for approval under the EPBC Act.</p> <p><b>Major transport corridor (strategically assessed only)</b></p> <p>Major transport corridors outside of nominated areas and the tunnels sections both inside and outside of the nominated areas.</p> <p>These corridors will not be biodiversity certified but may form part of a future modification to the Plan’s strategic biodiversity certification.</p> <p>These corridors are included in the Plan’s Western Sydney Major Transport Corridors class of actions description for approval under the EPBC Act.</p>
<p><b>Matters of national environmental significance</b></p>	<p>MNES</p>	<p>Matters of national environmental significance are protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>listed threatened species and communities</li> <li>migratory species</li> <li>wetlands of international importance (listed under Ramsar)</li> <li>Commonwealth marine environment</li> <li>World Heritage properties</li> <li>National Heritage places</li> <li>the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park</li> <li>nuclear actions</li> <li>a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mitigation measures</b></p>		<p>Mitigation measures address indirect and ongoing impacts on biodiversity as a result of increased urbanisation and development. Mitigation measures can include habitat protection, such as minimum set-backs of development to fauna populations, and maintaining safe passage of animals through fencing and road design structures.</p>

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Native vegetation		Native vegetation is any plant native to NSW prior to European settlement, defined in Part 5A of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> . It can also include any plant, living or dead, in mapped Category 2-vulnerable land and generally excludes marine vegetation. Native vegetation species when occurring together form native vegetation communities, which in NSW are called Plant Community Types (PCTs).
Natural regeneration		Natural regeneration is an approach to restoration that relies on spontaneous or unassisted natural regeneration as distinct from an 'assisted natural regeneration' approach that depends upon active intervention.  See also <i>assisted regeneration, ecological restoration, reconstruction</i> .
Nominated area		A nominated area is an area in Western Sydney identified for future growth which seek approvals through the Plan under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). These areas are: Greater Macarthur Growth Area, Greater Penrith to Eastern Creek Investigation Area, Western Sydney Aerotropolis and Wilton Growth Area.
NSW Koala Strategy		The <i>NSW Koala Strategy</i> identifies a set of short-term actions as part of a longer-term goal to stabilise and increase koala populations. The strategy encompasses four key pillars: koala habitat conservation, conservation through community action, safety and health of koala populations and building knowledge and education. The NSW Koala Strategy is currently being updated for the period 2021-26.
Office of Strategic Lands	OSL	The Office of Strategic Lands (also known as the Planning Ministerial Corporation) acquires land to deliver significant community benefits in the Greater Sydney Region including open space, areas for residential development, transport infrastructure, tourism, employment, coastal headlands, beaches, and universities.
Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer	OSCE	The Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer is tasked with delivering evidence-based scientific advice to government on a range of difficult challenges. In compiling this advice, OSCE assembles panels and committees comprised of eminent academics and experts in relevant fields.  In April 2020 the OSCE published a report, <i>Advice on the protection of the Campbelltown Koala population</i> (Chief Scientist Koala Report 2020) which was considered during development of the draft CPCP.  A second expert panel provided updated advice to the department (published in December 2021) including 31 principles to be applied for the protection of the Southern Sydney koala population and an assessment of the proposed protection measures of the CPCP.
Offset		An offset, or a biodiversity offset, is a conservation action intended to compensate for the residual, unavoidable impact on biodiversity caused by development and land clearing.  Offsets can include the protection of land as a reserve or national park, establishing in-perpetuity protection of land through a biodiversity stewardship agreement or the purchase of biodiversity credits through the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.

Term	Acronym	Description
Offset liability		<p>The offset liability is a ratio that determines the area of target native vegetation required to be protected within a conservation land based on the clearing of target native vegetation in the certified land. The offset liability applies an average offset-to-impacts ratio of 3.5:1 for tracking purposes to assist with decisions on adaptive management for offsets. Importantly, the offset liability is applied to the cumulative clearing of all target native vegetation only – not an amount for each individual impacted threatened ecological community or species.</p> <p>See also <i>adaptive management steps for offsets</i></p>
Outcome		<p>An outcome is the reported or measurable result of a desired goal. In the Plan, it is the intended environmental, economic or social impact or value of delivering the Plan’s commitments.</p>
Planning controls		<p>Planning controls will be introduced to support the CPCP, including a new chapter of the <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021</i> (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP), a new Ministerial Direction and new guidelines. The purpose of the controls is to protect high value biodiversity and to ensure that development in the nominated areas is consistent with the BC Act and EPBC Act approvals and the commitments and actions of the CPCP.</p>
Plant Community Types	PCT	<p>Plant community types are the community-level grouping used in NSW's planning and assessment tools and vegetation mapping programs. They are identified in the <a href="#">Bionet Vegetation Classification</a> (Vegetation Information System) database.</p>
Precinct planning		<p>Precinct planning ensures that nominated areas are strategically planned and infrastructure is delivered in a coordinated manner. The program identifies the development intent and development capacity across an entire precinct, through the allocation of housing choices, built form, infrastructure, and environmental and open space desires.</p>
Prescribed impact		<p>A prescribed impact, in the Biodiversity Offset Scheme, is an impact to a particular factor affecting biodiversity which must be considered. These are: impacts or potential impacts to habitat features (such as caves and cliffs, rocks, man-made structures and non-native vegetation) as well as impacts on habitat connectivity, threatened species movement, water bodies and water-related processes that sustain threatened species.</p>
Primary koala corridors		<p>Primary koala corridors are connected areas of koala habitat that are contiguous (gaps between trees less than 100 metres) and greater than 380 metres in width.</p>
Protected koala habitat		<p>Koala habitat that has been included in the CPCP strategic conservation area and/or the avoided land. It includes some areas of cleared land that may be restored to enhance koala corridors and habitat.</p>

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<b>Reconciliation accounting process</b>		<p>The reconciliation accounting process will continually track the establishment of conservation land through land purchases, reserves and biodiversity stewardship agreements, including direct purchase of credits, with development impacts in the CPCP nominated areas.</p> <p>This process will track progress on achieving the required offset targets for species and threatened ecological communities and target native vegetation overall, to facilitate reporting on CPCP targets and commitments, inform the selection of offsets sites and ensure the conservation program keeps pace with development impacts over time. It will also be used to determine when the adaptive management steps for offsets are to be implemented.</p>
<b>Reconstruction</b>		<p>Reconstruction is an ecological restoration approach where the appropriate biota need to be entirely or almost entirely reintroduced as they cannot regenerate or recolonise within feasible timeframes, even after expert assisted regeneration interventions.</p> <p>See also <i>natural regeneration, assisted regeneration, ecological restoration</i>.</p>
<b>Required management action</b>		<p>A required management action is an action for biodiversity stewardship site required to improve the condition of native vegetation or species habitat. These could include activities such as native vegetation management (restoring native vegetation, retaining and managing regrowth, nutrient control), pest animal control and weed management.</p>
<b>Reserves</b>		<p>Reserves are conservation lands of high biodiversity value typically managed by National Parks and Wildlife Services or council. Reserves can include national parks, nature reserves, regional parks, council reserves and community reserves.</p>
<b>Reserve investigation area</b>		<p>Reserve investigation areas have been identified through the Conservation Priorities Method as being suitable for investigation as a reserve site. These areas present opportunities for improving connectivity across the CPCP Area by connecting core areas of remnant native vegetation and include habitat for the plan's target species and threatened ecological communities.</p>
<b>Riparian</b>		<p>Riparian refers to lands that relate to waterways and parts of the landscape influenced by streams and flowing fresh water. A riparian corridor is defined in the Biodiversity Assessment Method as being within a certain distance from the top of the bank of a waterway of particular size.</p> <p>See also <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i>.</p>
<b>Secondary koala corridors</b>		<p>Secondary koala corridors are movement corridors that are less than 50 metres wide or not connected at both ends to other koala habitat.</p>

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<b>Serious and irreversible impacts</b>		A determination of whether an impact is serious and irreversible is made in accordance with the principles prescribed in section 6.7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2017. Threatened species and ecological communities will be at risk of serious and irreversible impacts if they are in a rapid rate of decline, have a very small population size, are severely degraded or disrupted, have a very limited geographic distribution or are unlikely to respond to measures to improve habitat.
<b>Southern Sydney koala population</b>		The Southern Sydney koala population includes koalas in Campbelltown Local Government Area and the eastern section of Wollondilly Local Government Area to the Southern Highlands. This population is estimated to be between 600 and 1,000 koalas, making it a significant regional population and the largest in the Sydney area.
<b>Spatial viewer</b>		The CPCP Spatial Viewer displays publicly available spatial CPCP information including exhibited and updated land categories and the strategic conservation area, SEPP, protected koala habitat, and other supporting planning and environmental layers.
<b>Strategic assessment</b>		Strategic assessments are landscape-scale assessments under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). Unlike project-by-project assessments, which look at individual actions, they can consider a much broader set of actions over a much larger scale and timeframe, such as a plan, policy or program.
<b>Strategic assessment area</b>		The strategic assessment area is the area assessed for impacts to matters protected under Part 3 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) from development under the CPCP and where conservation outcomes can be achieved. The strategic assessment area is spatially aligned with the CPCP Area.
<b>Strategic assessment agreement</b>		The strategic assessment agreement is the formal agreement between the Australian Government Minister for Environment and the State of NSW to enter into the assessment.  It is a mandatory requirement under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> , and formally establishes the expectations of both parties.
<b>Strategic biodiversity certification</b>		Strategic biodiversity certification is a form of biodiversity certification available only to planning authorities such as the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, to support significant regional development and coordinate planning processes in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
<b>Strategic conservation area</b>		The strategic conservation area was determined using the Conservation Priorities Method and represents large remnants of regionally significant biodiversity with good connectivity, or areas with the potential to enhance connectivity in the CPCP Area. The strategic conservation area will be used to identify potential conservation lands for further investigation.

Term	Acronym	Description
Strategic conservation planning		Strategic conservation planning is a landscape-scale approach to assessing and protecting biodiversity upfront in planning for large-scale development. This strategic approach allows for the streamlined delivery of housing and infrastructure while protecting regionally important land for conservation and publicly accessible green space.
Structure Plan		A Structure Plan is a spatial representation of high-level land uses, environmental assets and transport infrastructure within a nominated area. It includes overarching planning principles, distribution of land uses, the phasing of precincts and identification of a high-level transport framework, the blue-green grid and other key infrastructure. In some areas these are called Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plans (LUIIPs).
Sydney Green Grid		The Sydney Green Grid promotes the creation of a network of high-quality open spaces that supports recreation, biodiversity and waterway health. The green grid will create a network that connects strategic, district and local centres, public transport hubs, and residential areas.
Target species		Target species are species listed under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) or <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) that are likely to be at risk of residual adverse direct impacts and which have a direct offset in the CPCP. The CPCP includes 17 target species.
Terms of Reference	ToR	Terms of Reference are a requirement under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> for undertaking a strategic assessment and are prepared in accordance with the Strategic Assessment Agreement. Terms of Reference outline the requirements for the Strategic Assessment Report, including how impacts to MNES should be assessed and how the overall outcomes of the CPCP are to be evaluated.
Third Party activities		Any activities or development within a certified-major transport corridor that is not associated with the design, construction and operation of major transport infrastructure. These activities do not have approval under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .
Threatened ecological community	TEC	An ecological community may be listed by the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) and/or the Commonwealth Threatened Species Scientific Committee under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth).  A threatened ecological community may be listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered depending on the level of threat and risk of its collapse.
Western City District Plan		The <a href="#">Western City District Plan</a> provides a 20-year plan to manage growth and achieve liveability, productivity and sustainability into the future for Western Sydney. It is one of the Greater Sydney Commission's five district plans and provides a link between local and regional planning.

Term	Acronym	Description
<p><b>Western Parkland City</b></p>		<p>The Western Parkland City is one of the three proposed conglomerate cities which make up Greater Sydney in the Greater Sydney Commission’s vision of a metropolis of three cities.</p> <p>The Western Parkland City contains metropolitan clusters located around Greater Penrith, the Western Sydney Airport, Campbelltown-Macarthur and Liverpool. It includes areas across eight Local Government Areas – Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Blue Mountains, Fairfield, Liverpool, Penrith and Wollondilly.</p>
<p><b>Western Sydney City Deal</b></p>		<p>The <u>Western Sydney City Deal</u> is a 20-year agreement to deliver a transformation of Sydney’s outer west. The Australian and NSW Governments, together with eight local governments of Western Sydney, signed the Western Sydney City Deal on 4 March 2018.</p>
<p><b>Working group</b></p>		<p>Working groups will be established under the CPCP to determine priorities and support delivery of the plan’s commitments to meet outcomes for a specific area of focus. They will comprise relevant stakeholders and experts as required.</p> <p>Four working groups are proposed to be established under the CPCP: compliance and implementation, koalas, restoration and pest animal control.</p>