

Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan second annual update

1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024





Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure would like to acknowledge the Dharawal, Dharug and Gundungurra peoples, who care for the Cumberland Plain, and others such as the Darkinjung, Wiradjuri, Guringgai and Yuin peoples, who maintain trade or other obligatory care relationships with the area. We extend our respect to the Deerubbin, Gandangara and Tharawal local Aboriginal land councils, which maintain responsibilities towards Country, community and culture.

We acknowledge the many thousands of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in western Sydney who call the Cumberland Plain home. While their lineage may connect them to other Countries, we acknowledge their deep connection to this Country. We extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who have a relationship with the Cumberland Plains.

The development of the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan acknowledges the continuous Aboriginal connection to the land that makes up NSW.

This annual update recognises that, as part of the world's oldest living culture, Aboriginal peoples share a unique bond with Country. We acknowledge that Country takes in everything within the physical, cultural, and spiritual landscape – landforms, waters, air, trees, rocks, plants, animals, food, medicine, minerals, stories and special places. It includes cultural practice, kinship, knowledge, songs, stories and art, as well as spiritual beings and peoples past, present, and future.

Published by NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure

dphi.nsw.gov.au

Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan – Second annual update

First published: November 2024

Department reference number: DOC24/846639

Acknowledgements

Cover image: View toward Nepean River, Penrith Lakes area and Castlereagh, John Yurasek, NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Acknowledgement to Country: Peter Ballard, Indigenous Community Engagement Consultant/GHD/proud Birpaj man with family connections to Bundjalung people, originally for the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan's Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy 2023-33

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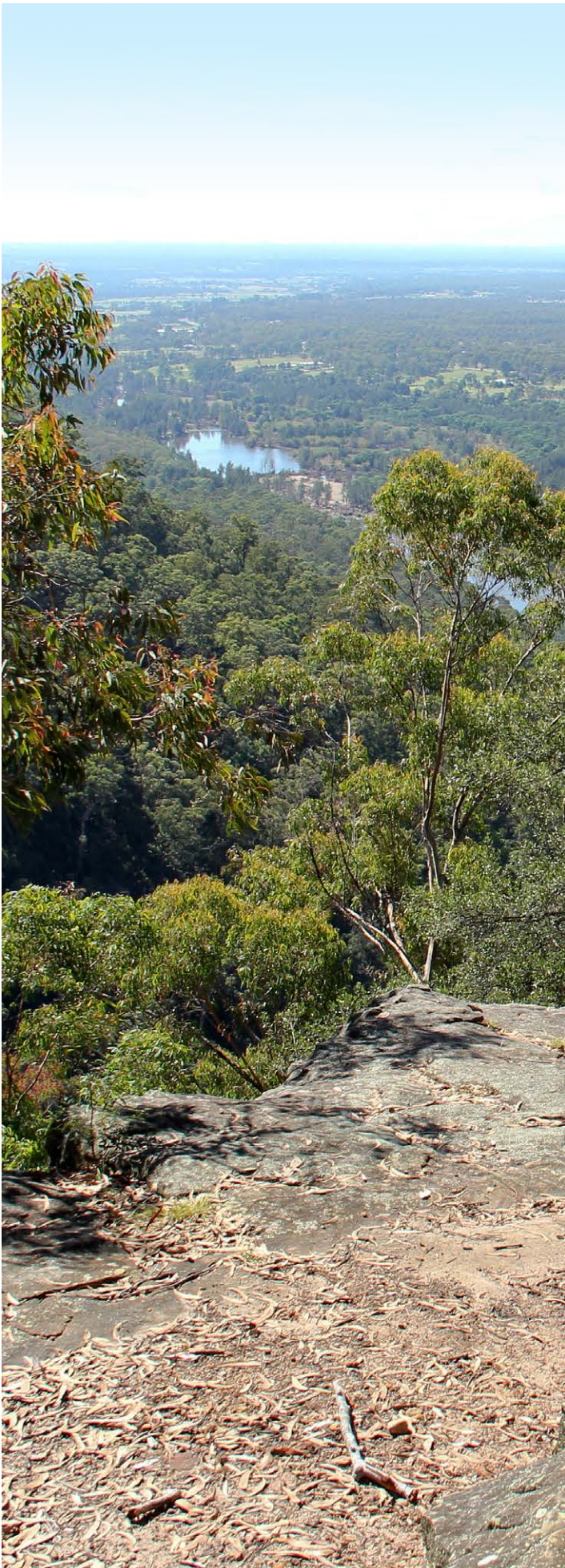
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1 Executive Summary

The Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (CPCP) is a strategic conservation plan that provides the necessary biodiversity approvals to help deliver around 73,000 homes and infrastructure corridors in Western Sydney.

The NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure received state approval under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* for the CPCP in August 2022, and received approval under the *Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in March 2024.

This is the second annual update reporting on the progress of the CPCP. It covers the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and details the progress against the conservation program (including the 8 additional enhancement actions announced in March 2024) and the relevant mandatory conditions of the state and federal approvals.



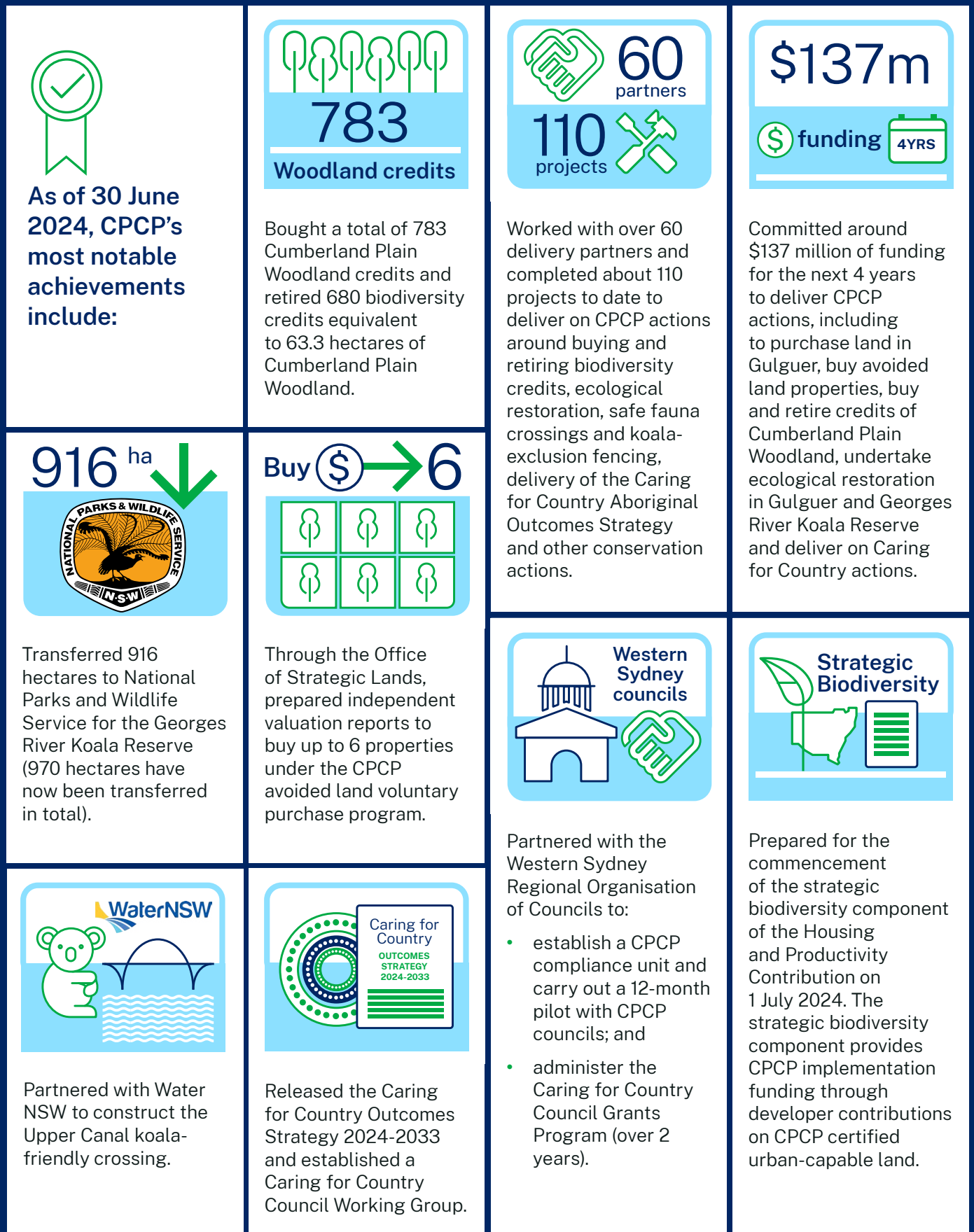


Figure 1: CPCP annual update for 2023–24 key achievements



2 About the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan



The CPCP was approved under *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW) (BC Act) in August 2022 and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) in March 2024.

Figure 2: *Banksia spinulosa*, Gundungurra land



The area covered by the CPCP:

is home to over 100 threatened species and ecological communities and the largest koala population in the Sydney basin, with between 600 and 1,000 koalas

supports 20,000 hectares of Cumberland Plain Woodland and 12,500 hectares of Shale Sandstone Transition Forest, both of which are critically endangered communities

supports species and ecological communities that are unique to the subregion and a range of other natural assets that are valued by the community

spans over 200,000 hectares of land across 8 local government areas (from Wilton in the south to Windsor and Kurrajong in the north) and includes 3 local Aboriginal land councils (Deerubin, Gandangara and Tharawal).

By 2056, the CPCP will protect, connect and restore around 11,900 hectares of conservation land, including protecting at least 5,325 hectares of threatened native vegetation to offset the impacts of development.

Find out more on the [CPCP section of the Department's website](#).

2.1 Conservation program

The CPCP's conservation program has 26 commitments and 131 actions that drive its vision, objectives and long-term outcomes, which extend to 2056. The conservation program will be implemented with delivery partners through a series of planned and managed actions governed by an implementation and assurance framework.

The conservation program will create a network of conservation land in the CPCP area and improve the ecological resilience and function at a landscape scale.

Our delivery partners are crucial to taking effective actions over the life of the CPCP. The delivery partners include:

- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Biodiversity Conservation Trust
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
- Office of Strategic Lands
- Transport for NSW
- the 8 councils within the CPCP area – Blacktown, Camden Campbelltown, Hawkesbury, Fairfield, Penrith, Liverpool and Wollondilly
- the 3 local Aboriginal land councils covering the area.

A further 8 actions were announced in March 2024. These aim to deliver enhanced ecological outcomes (see Figure 2 and the [Delivering the plan](#) section of our website).



As of 30 June 2024, the Department:

- partnered with over 60 delivery partners and delivered around 110 projects under the CPCP’s conservation program
- completed 36 CPCP actions (27% of all CPCP actions)
- started work on 70 CPCP actions (53% of all CPCP actions)
- revised 10 CPCP actions through the approved adaptive management process (see section 2.2 of this report).

60 
 delivery partners
110 PROJECTS

Refer to Appendix C of this report for detailed progress under the state and federal approvals, the relevant CPCP commitments and actions and additional ecological enhancements.

Enhancements to the CPCP will strengthen protections to important biodiversity while continuing to facilitate the delivery of around 73,000 homes.

\$2.5M

to enhance delivery of the Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy.



Further protect native vegetation on land avoided from development by increasing use of conservation zoning.



Support biodiversity in land certified for development by integrating native vegetation into open spaces and parklands during planning.



Embed koala fencing guidelines into the planning system (Wilton and Greater Macarthur growth areas).

\$49M

to purchase private land for a new national park near Gulguer Nature Reserve

\$22M

to fast track the protection of Cumberland Plain Woodland by purchasing credits.

\$31M

to purchase small properties with isolated patches of threatened vegetation in Orchard Hills and Aerotropolis

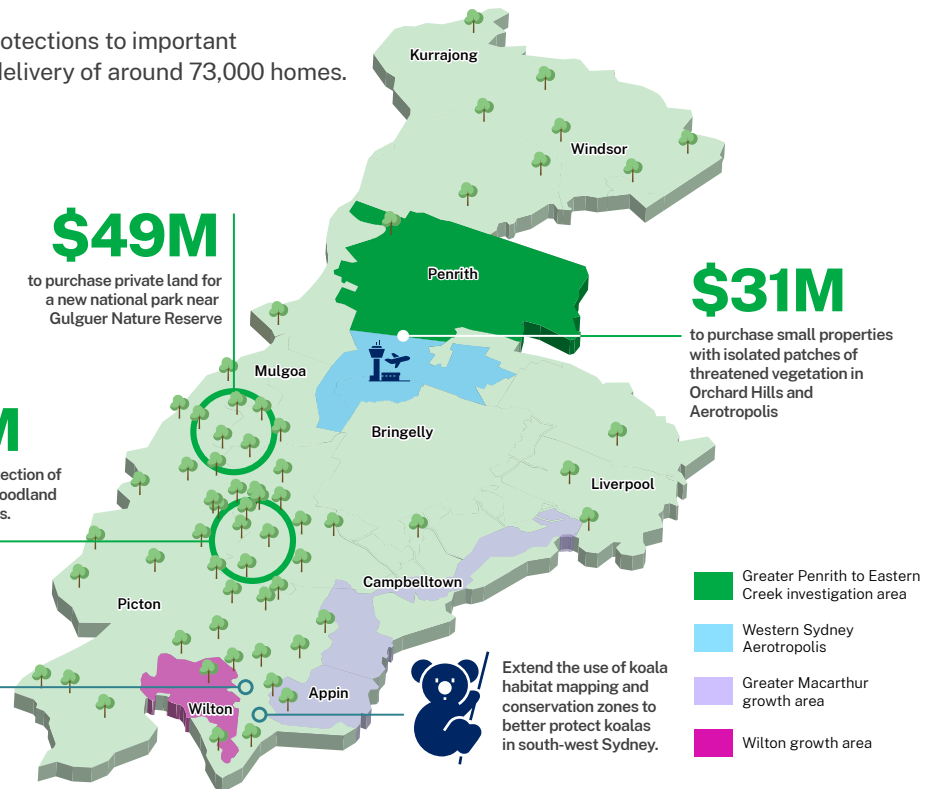


Figure 3: The 8 CPCP ecological enhancements announced on 18 March 2024



2.2 Adaptive management

The CPCP's conservation program adopts an implementation and assurance framework that allows the program to be reviewed and adapted over time (at least every 5 years) so that it can effectively deliver on the overall objectives.

The CPCP commits to internal reviews every 2.5 years and independent public reviews every 5 years.

In March 2024 and with the CPCP executive steering committee's endorsement, we refined CPCP change management to include a 'change request' process. This helps revise CPCP actions when necessary to ensure they are adaptive, relevant and effective, and that they continue to deliver on the CPCP commitments.

As of 30 June 2024, we received approval from the CPCP Executive Steering Committee for 10 change requests.

As a result we revised the scope of two CPCP actions. These were to:

- pilot a 12-month regional compliance program to inform the long term compliance needs and operations of the CPCP in collaboration with CPCP councils (Commitment 26, Action 3)
- clarify that a weed control strategy will apply to land purchased under CPCP for conservation (Commitment 17, Action 2).

We also revised the timing of 7 CPCP actions.

These were to:

- prepare a pest animal control strategy and enter into written agreements with delivery partners' from year 2 to year 4 (Commitment 16, Action 2)
- prepare a weeds control strategy in consultation with the Sydney Weeds Network' from year 2 to year 3 (Commitment 15, Action 2)
- prepare a fire management strategy' from year 2 to year 3 (Commitment 17, Action 3)
- enter into written agreements with delivery partners to implement the weed control strategy' from year 2 to year 4 (Commitment 15, Action 3)
- enter into written agreements with delivery partners to implement the fire management strategy' from year 2 to year 4 (Commitment 17, Action 4)
- update the biodiversity map with CPCP mapping' from year 1 to year 3 (Commitment 8, Action 3)
- prepare a concept plan for the Georges River Koala Reserve' from year 1 to year 2 (Commitment 10, Action 6).

We closed one action at the request of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council relating to a potential modification to the CPCP on land that it owns (Commitment 1, Action 6).

Refer Appendix C for more information.



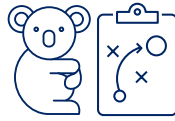
3 Progress and achievements



Figure 4: Shale-Sandstone Transition Forest (a critically endangered ecological community) that occurs within the CPCP area



916



hectares transferred to the
Georges River Koala Reserve

3.1 Publicly owned conservation land

The CPCP commits to creating new public reserves and private conservation land to connect important areas of habitat and help to restore degraded landscapes. The priority reserves include the Georges River Koala Reserve and an extension to the Gulguer Nature Reserve.

The NSW government has committed to fast-tracking the delivery of the Georges River Koala Reserve. This work is being led by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in partnership with the Department.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- In April 2024, we transferred 916 hectares of publicly owned land to the National Parks and Wildlife Service to help create the Georges River Koala Reserve, meaning that the Georges River Koala Reserve has now reached more than 50% of its full proposed area.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service sent an expression of interest letter to 17 landholders (25 lots) near Gulguer Nature Reserve. Ten landholders (18 lots) expressed interest in taking part in the CPCP voluntary land purchase program.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service visited lots already purchased in Gulguer, and the Office of Strategic Lands has started ground works to clear the sites of all general and contaminated construction waste to support the conservation of native bushland and prepare the land for the handover to National Parks and Wildlife Service in the following financial year.
- The Office of Strategic Lands has progressed valuations for 6 landholders in Wilton, Kemps Creek and Orchard Hills as part of the voluntary land purchase program for avoided land.

3.2 Biodiversity stewardship program

We are working with the Biodiversity Conservation Trust to encourage landholders to create new biodiversity stewardship sites in the CPCP area. Landholders can enter a biodiversity stewardship agreement to permanently protect and manage an agreed land area for conservation in return for financial and other benefits.

We are also buying biodiversity credits when they become available on the market to contribute towards the CPCP conservation targets. We buy these credits through tenders and auctions help by the Biodiversity Conservation Trust and the Biodiversity Credits Supply Fund.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- We bought 783 Cumberland Plain Woodland credits (to be retired in the financial year 2024–25), which makes up to a total of 1,199 credits purchased to date.
- We bought 50 Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest credits (to be retired in the financial year 2024–25).
- We retired 680 Cumberland Plain Woodland credits (purchased in the financial year 2022–23), which contributes 63.4 hectares towards the offset target for this vegetation community.
- We completed 9 feasibility studies for interested landholders.
- We completed 2 business cases for interested landholders wanting to pursue biodiversity stewardship on their land.



20,000 trees planted at Appin Road to restore Koala habitat

3.3 Ecological restoration

The CPCP's ecological restoration program focusses on creating, extending or improving conservation land, including koala habitat, within the CPCP strategic conservation area¹ over the life of the CPCP and beyond.

The CPCP must deliver and support ecological restoration activities in conservation lands. This includes ecological reconstruction of up to 25% of the CPCP's offset target for native vegetation and associated land management actions needed to restore habitat.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- We planted 20,000 trees and shrubs at 880A–900A Appin Road over 4 hectares to restore koala habitat.
- We completed 2.5 hectares of assisted regeneration at Long Point and 880A–990A Appin Road.
- We prepared ecological restoration plans for project sites at 180 and 680 Appin Road.
- Australian Royal Botanic Gardens PlantBank sourced 121 collections of provenance seed for use in CPCP restoration projects.
- We purchased 320 kilograms of native seed for direct seeding restoration works.

Case study – Weed control in Georges River Koala Reserve

The CPCP has specific commitments and actions to restore koala habitat in the Georges River Koala Reserve corridor so that it is safe and functional for koalas.

We continued assisted regeneration works at our project site in Long Point in early 2024. The aim of the project is to restore Cumberland Plain Woodland by removing dense-growing weeds that can impede koala movement.

We undertook primary weed control over approximately 15,000 square metres, removing around 5,000 square metres of running bamboo and 10,000 square metres of privet, lantana, olive and exotic vines.

Following the weed control works, koalas were seen on 2 separate occasions in large grey gums, which are known koala feed trees (see Figure 7). This suggests that koalas can now navigate this site more easily.

The project will continue until financial year 2027–28, with ongoing weed control and planting to enable Cumberland Plain Woodland to regenerate.

continues over →

¹ The CPCP strategic conservation area is the area of greatest strategic value to deliver long-term conservation outcomes in the Cumberland subregion and which contains vegetation communities needed to offset biodiversity impacts under the CPCP. The NSW Government will identify and prioritise suitable conservation land from within the strategic conservation area to offset biodiversity impacts over the life of the CPCP.



Figure 5: CPCP restoration site at Long Point in the Georges River Koala Reserve (before primary weed control)



Figure 7: Koala spotted at Long Point after primary weed control works



Figure 6: CPCP restoration site at Long Point in the Georges River Koala Reserve (after primary weed control)



Figure 8: A koala was spotted at the Long Point CPCP restoration area (DPHI, May 2024)

3.4 Koala conservation

Koalas are highly valued by the community and are one of Australia’s most iconic animals. They are a feature in many Aboriginal dreaming and creation stories and are a symbolic species. Koalas are listed as ‘endangered’ under state and federal law because of their declining numbers and the ongoing pressure of threats such as disease, vehicle impact and habitat loss.

The south-west Sydney koala population is Sydney’s largest. The NSW Government is supporting the protection of these koalas and their habitat through a range of commitments and actions under the CPCP. This includes providing 3 safe fauna road crossings, installing koala exclusion fencing along roads, undertaking koala monitoring and funding koala health and welfare projects.

3.4.1 Koala crossings

As part of the NSW Government’s election commitment and under the CPCP, we will build koala-friendly road crossings in 3 key locations in Appin to improve connections between koala habitats in southwest Sydney (see Figure 9).

3  

**Koala friendly
ROAD CROSSINGS**

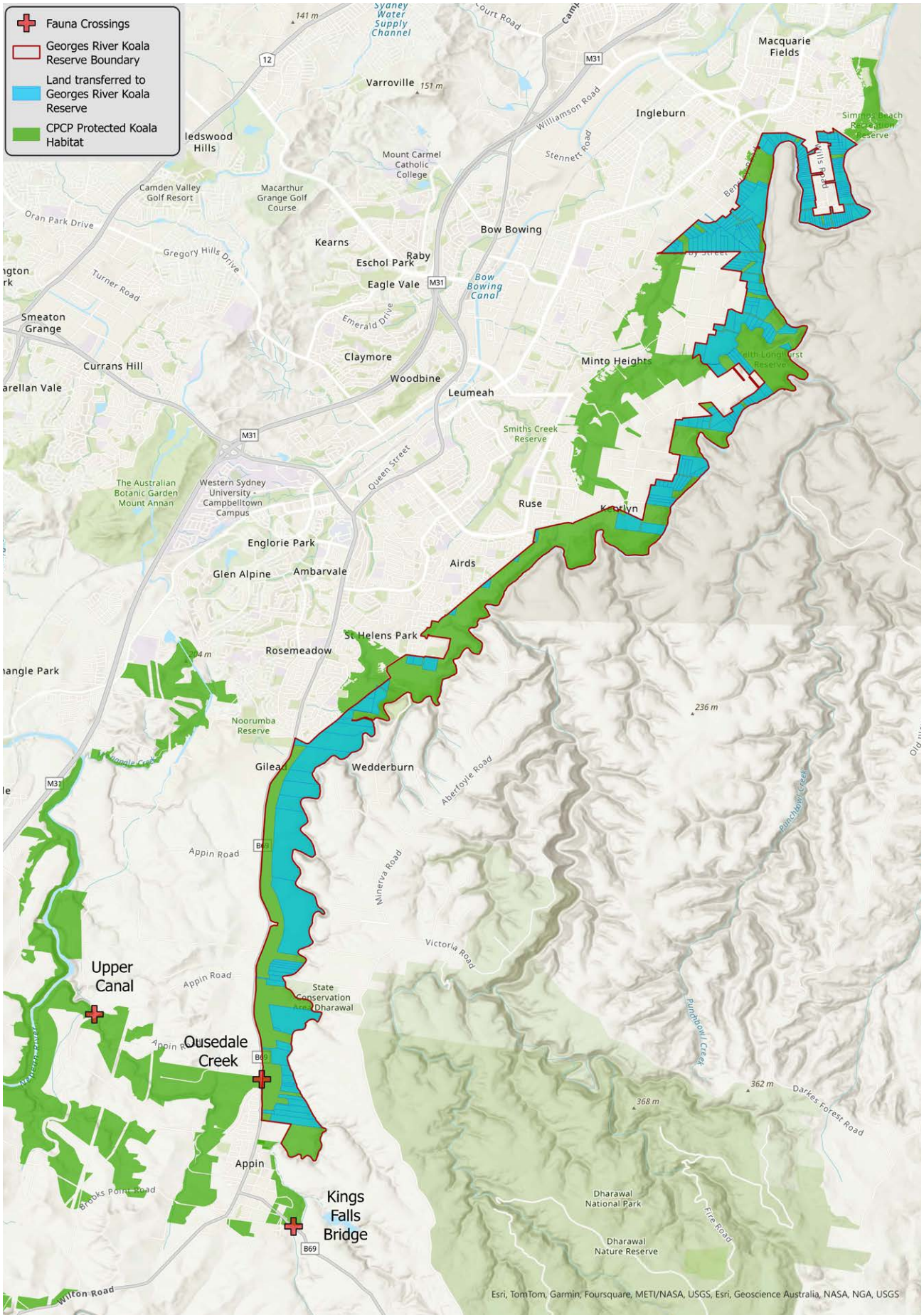


Figure 9: Location of CPCP koala-friendly crossings



Modification to Kings Falls Bridge koala-friendly crossing

In the financial year 2022–23, we partnered with Transport for NSW to build the first CPCP koala-friendly crossing at Kings Falls Bridge on Appin Road.

The crossing allows koalas to move safely from the Georges River Koala Reserve to koala habitat in the south. Sadly, the crossing has been the subject of vandalism.

In the financial year 2023–24, we again partnered with Transport for NSW to modify the koala crossing to make it more appealing for koalas and resilient to vandalism. We will replace the existing bench-like crossing structures with natural materials like tree logs or wood. We expect to complete the work in 2024–25.

Construction of new koala-friendly crossings at the Upper Canal

Under the CPCP, we committed to investigating a potential third koala-friendly crossing point at the western end of the Ousedale corridor to improve koala movement across the heritage listed Upper Canal system. This crossing, when finished, will improve east-west koala movement from the Georges River through the Ousedale corridor to the Nepean River.

As of 30 June 2024, we successfully partnered with WaterNSW and committed over \$1 million to construct safe koala crossings at the heritage-listed Upper Canal in Appin (in line with the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer's advice received in May 2022). We will build the crossings over the next 4 years. The crossings will allow koalas to move safely across the Upper Canal and through the Ousedale Creek corridor at this intersection.

Planning for a new Ousedale koala-friendly crossing on Appin Road

Under the CPCP, we have committed to working with Transport for NSW to assess and design a koala underpass near the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, north of Appin township. This underpass will provide east-west connectivity between the Georges and Nepean rivers via the Ousedale Creek corridor.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- We exhibited a review of environmental factors for the Ousedale koala crossing (known as the Brian Road Intersection Upgrade) in early 2023. Transport for NSW prepared recommendations to update the design after considering the rescoping of the project and feedback received from the exhibition.
- We investigated a design to address a koala fencing gap across an existing fire track next to the proposed underpass. This permanent treatment aims to redirect koalas and prevent them from getting onto Appin Road by tying into existing boundary fencing on private land and connecting with the planned koala crossing.
- The Office of Strategic Lands prepared due diligence assessments to start buying private land. The land is needed to build the crossing and to ensure there are no barriers affecting the use of the underpass by koalas and other wildlife.

3.4.2 Koala-exclusion fencing

The NSW Government has committed to constructing koala-exclusion fencing in the Wilton and Greater Macarthur growth areas to protect koalas from increasing urban threats such as vehicle strike, dog attacks and drowning in swimming pools.



Figure 10: Koala-exclusion fencing adjacent to a fire trail in Appin



Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- We awarded a contract to install around 1.8 kilometres of koala-exclusion fencing at 2 sites on the Hume Highway, Wilton where the highway bisects koala habitat. One site is at the Picton Road interchange, and the other is south of Allen's Creek Bridge. Construction will begin in the financial year 2024–25.
- We began an environmental impact assessment for koala-exclusion fencing on Picton Road at the Nepean River Bridge, and we are investigating suitable 'furniture' to improve koala movement underneath the bridge.
- We completed a preliminary site investigation to extend koala-exclusion fencing at Kings Falls Bridge, Appin.

1st



Koala numbers survey completed

3.4.3 Koala monitoring

Under the CPCP and the NSW Koala Strategy, we are investing in monitoring koalas in south-western Sydney in line with recommendations and principles set by the Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer.

The monitoring follows the NSW Koala Monitoring Framework, which provides a structure for long-term koala monitoring in NSW and sets goals and procedures to monitor the southern Sydney koala population over the life of the CPCP.

We have established a 3-tiered program to monitor koala outcomes for the CPCP, including regional-scale monitoring of habitat across south-west Sydney, disease monitoring for koalas in Campbelltown and Wollondilly and an annual survey of koala densities within the Georges River Koala Reserve.

Key achievements as 30 June 2024

- We completed the first survey in spring 2023 to see where and how many koalas live in the area. The survey design was consistent with other NSW projects to allow for comparison. Drone surveys and acoustic recorders were used to detect koalas from 53 sites across the Greater Macarthur and Wilton growth areas and adjoining habitat in Commonwealth and water-catchment lands.
- In December 2023, we received our second disease monitoring report that confirms the koalas in Campbelltown remain free of chlamydia. There is chlamydia present in some koalas south of Appin Road.
- We completed the first (acoustic) survey of koala populations in the Georges River Koala Reserve in spring 2023. The survey calculated koala densities from 3 areas of the reserve.
- We engaged the University of Newcastle to develop a koala monitoring protocol for the life of the CPCP (to 2056) to understand how koala crossings and fence structures are being used by koalas and other wildlife and how effective they have been.



Figure 11: *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala)
– John Spencer, NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

3.4.4 Koala health and welfare

The CPCP commits to investing in the NSW Koala Strategy 2022. The aim is to build capacity in the koala rehabilitation sector to support koala health and welfare in south-western Sydney. It will do this by delivering training and technical resources to wildlife carers and veterinarians in line with the NSW Volunteer Wildlife Rehabilitation Sector Strategy.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- Under the CPCP and NSW Koala Strategy, we partnered with the University of Sydney Wildlife Veterinary Hospital to establish a new role at the hospital to support koala care and rehabilitation in the region. This role will be critical to coordinating the care and rehabilitation of koalas in the region and establishing centralised records to improve data collection and the management of koala health.

3.5 Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy and programs

We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's unique and valuable knowledge relating to Country. We are and have been committed to empowering Aboriginal voices in creating and developing the Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy.

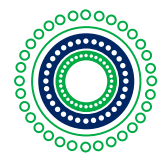
Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- In March 2024, we released the Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy.
- We partnered with the Local Land Services to deliver the Caring for Ngurra – Custodians of Country program through to 2026.
- We partnered with the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils to establish the Caring for Country Council Grants Program through to 2026 with councils in the CPCP area as well Blue Mountains City Council.
- In January 2024, Yarpa NSW Indigenous Business and Employment Hub approved 9 grant projects under the Department's Business Development Grants Program totalling \$598,147. We expect these projects to be completed by December 2024. The Caring for Country team worked together with state and local government collaborators to establish the Caring for Country local council working group. The working group meets every 2 months across the Darug, Dharawal and Gundungurra lands to learn from each other and develop projects that support the Caring for Country actions. In 2024, the Caring for Country team represented the Department at the Cooee Festival and Yabun Festival to promote the Caring for Country Strategy.

Released

Caring for Country

Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy





Case Study: Caring for Ngurra – Custodians of Country program

We partnered with the Greater Sydney Local Lands Services to deliver the Caring for Ngurra – Custodians of Country program. This program directly meets multiple actions of the Caring for Country strategy and provides Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples with the opportunity to use their knowledge and connections to Country to restore conservation lands across Western Sydney.

The 3 programs being delivered are the:

- Aboriginal Ranger Program, which will train a cohort of First Nations rangers to undertake further work in managing and restoring conservation reserves, which includes a funding allocation of \$1,000,000. This program began in February 2024 and is due to be completed in late 2025
- Cultural Burn Mentoring Program, which will train 20 First Nations fire practitioners to deliver fire to Country in a culturally informed manner and includes a funding allocation of \$300,000. This program began in February 2024 and is due to be completed in late 2025
- Caring for Ngurra – Healthy Water, Healthy Communities Program, which will facilitate culturally informed restorative practices on Country that connects to the rivers and includes forums and events that facilitate community knowledge transmission and a funding allocation of \$100,000.

3.6 Research program

The CPCP commits to the creation of an ongoing research program to support its key objectives. [The research program](#) aims to solve challenging issues and barriers to creating a greener and more sustainable western Sydney.

Our \$1.8 million [partnership with Western Sydney University](#) has produced a 35-year research strategy to help achieve the outcomes from the CPCP in western Sydney. The university began implementing the strategy in collaboration with the Department by allocating funding to priority research projects identified in the strategy over the next 4 years.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- The university awarded 2 postdoctoral fellowships in 2023 to join the existing 6 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) scholarship candidates. Our postdoctoral researchers collected baseline data for tracking ecosystem changes over time and ran glasshouse experiments on 32 Cumberland Plain plant species to see how they might cope with future climate change. The PhD students continue their separate projects across research areas that include looking at ways to enhance people’s connection to nature and boosting the health of the Cumberland Plain environment through cost-effective land management practices and understanding future climate change risks to local plant species.

- The university encouraged Aboriginal-identified scholarships in research by actively seeking to recruit candidates for up to 3.5-year scholarships under Western Sydney University’s Yarramundi PhD and Masters programs and other scholarship options to help overcome barriers to offering research training and opportunities to interested Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals.
- Over \$58,000 was allocated to the 4 successful recipients of the 2024 Cumberland Plain Research Grant to support research projects ranging from ecosystem restoration to the cultural significance in conservation works in Western Sydney.
- Over 280 subscribers received the monthly Cumberland Plain Research News (online newsletter), which shares the latest project updates, research insights and opportunities to get involved in the program, including information from 12 events Western Sydney University participated in to engage with stakeholders and the public on the research program.

\$1.8m 
 partnership research program
WESTERN SYDNEY UNI



Paula Raupp



Caitlin Dagg



Chaminda Alahakoon

Figure 12: Some of the CPCP research scholarship recipients

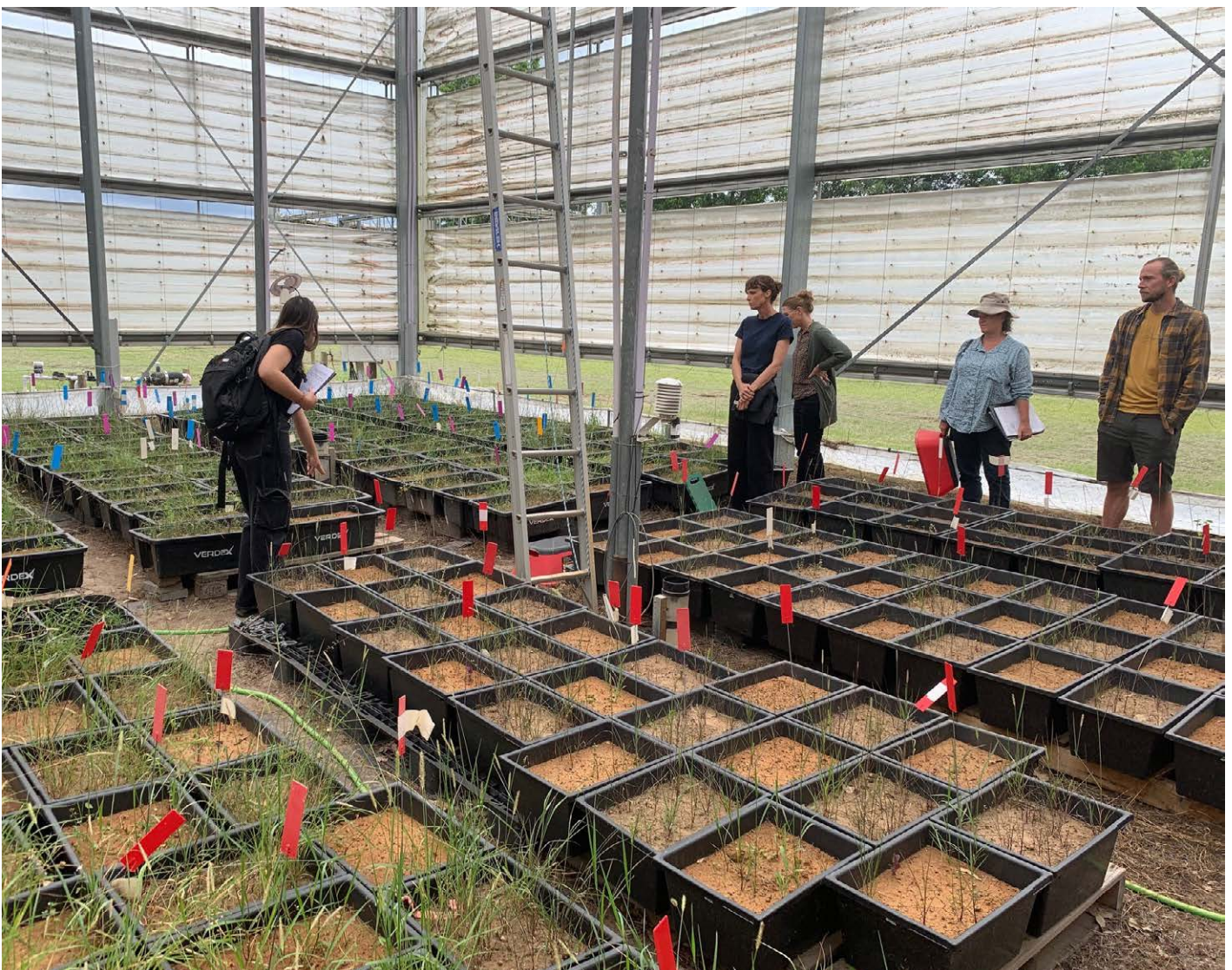


Figure 13: CPCP research program – Western Sydney University.



3.7 Planning controls

The CPCP is supported by planning controls that protect high-value biodiversity in western Sydney. The planning controls include:

- a Strategic Conservation Planning Chapter (Chapter 13) in the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Biodiversity Conservation 2021
- a section 9.1 Ministerial Direction (Strategic Conservation Planning)
- the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Avoided Land) Regulations 2022
- CPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development
- CPCP Mitigation Measures Guidelines and associated controls in state-led development control plans for Wilton, the Aerotropolis and Mamre Road.

3.7.1 Outcome of the planning controls health check

In the financial year 2022–23, we engaged Meridian Urban to assess the effectiveness of the CPCP planning controls. This involved an audit of a sample of 30 applications including:

- planning proposals
- development applications
- complying development applications
- state-significant development
- permits for vegetation clearing that had been lodged (and are still active) or approved/refused.

The samples were from across the 3 CPCP land categories from the 4 councils within the CPCP area (Campbelltown, Liverpool, Penrith and Wollondilly).

The health check found that the planning controls were likely to be effective in achieving the biodiversity outcomes of the CPCP over the plan's life, but it recommended making minor improvements.

As of 30 June 2024, we have implemented or are currently actioning roughly half of the recommendations. We will seek opportunities to incorporate the remaining recommendations from this health check into future improvements of the CPCP planning controls.

3.7.2 CPCP Infrastructure Guidelines – minor revision

The CPCP Infrastructure Guidelines are designed to support the CPCP's commitments and actions related to the impacts from infrastructure development. These guidelines are intended for proponents and public authorities who deliver infrastructure development, including development under Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Key achievements as of 30 June 2024

- In August 2023, we updated the CPCP Infrastructure Guidelines with minor housekeeping amendments and to clarify that essential infrastructure does not include 'classified roads' as defined in Division 5.1 Road Activities of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
- The federal approval for the CPCP received in March 2024 gave effect to the CPCP Infrastructure Guidelines.

3.7.3 CPCP enhancements

The NSW government announced its commitment to strengthen protection for koalas while helping deliver housing in western and south-western Sydney by enhancing the CPCP.

In March 2024, the NSW Minister for Environment and NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces jointly announced the [CPCP enhancements package](#). These enhancements strengthened environmental protections while retaining certainty for residents and allowing business to invest with confidence. In total, 8 enhancements were identified to fast-track conservation actions and strengthen planning measures under the CPCP.



8

CPCP enhancements announced

The first enhancements relate to strengthening planning measures and include:

- publish a map of koala habitat and corridors in the region – the map will reflect the Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer’s advice, and planning controls will be updated to ensure that land on the map is rezoned C2 Environment Conservation zone (or similar zone) at the planning proposal stage. Any re-zoning would only come into effect when a new planning proposal for relevant land is submitted to a consent authority for consideration
- prepare koala fencing guidelines to provide clarity to landholders, developers and consent authorities on the best-practice design for koala exclusion fencing, including technical specifications and location
- provide precinct-planning-level guidance about protecting native vegetation and the benefits of co-locating open space and parks with existing vegetation to reduce urban heat effects and support more liveable communities.

The remaining announced enhancements relate to funding commitments to fast-track conservation measures under the CPCP.

We continue to work closely with the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, which is the state regulator of the CPCP, to ensure the proposed changes are compliant with the approved biodiversity certification and that they will enhance the biodiversity outcomes of the CPCP.

“Our enhancements to the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan take real and concrete steps to protect koalas in South Western Sydney, and are funded. The Plan also gets the balance right between the urgent need for housing and infrastructure in our growing city and conserving and protecting our native habitat and wildlife.”

Minister Penny Sharpe
(media release, 18 March 2024)

“Enhancements to the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan will help address our critical housing shortage and support the delivery of jobs and infrastructure, whilst providing Western and South Western Sydney residents with more green, liveable and attractive places to live.”

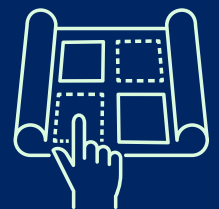
Minister Paul Scully
(media release, 18 March 2024)

3.7.4 CPCP strategic conservation area review

In June 2024, we made minor changes to remove the strategic conservation area mapping from a small number of lots where the existing zoning of the land is not consistent with long-term biodiversity outcomes. An explanation of intended effect outlining the proposed changes was on public exhibition from 14 August 2023 until 13 September 2023.



4 Impacts and offsets



The CPCP commits to the protection of a minimum of 5,325 hectares of target native vegetation in the Cumberland subregion to conserve biodiversity values in perpetuity.

Figure 14: Orchid



Under the CPCP, we are tracking progress towards the offset targets for target native vegetation, individual threatened ecological communities and species. We are also tracking clearing through the CPCP's Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program.

The data is collected to reconcile biodiversity the offsets acquired with development impacts to ensure the delivery of secured offsets remains ahead of the pace of development impacts.

4.1 Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program

The Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program uses aerial imagery to monitor the annual change in native vegetation within certified urban-capable land, certified major transport corridors, avoided land and the strategic conservation area. Images are taken during the summer months each year to minimise shadows and ensure the vegetation values in the captured bands remain similar.

The Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program allows:

- updates of vegetation mapping across the CPCP area every year
- the tracking of impacts within certified land to determine the offsets required
- the tracking of available potential offsets across the landscape
- a review of whether planning controls are effectively protecting native vegetation.

In June 2024, the CPCP team presented on the Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program project through [Planet's online satellite imaging platform](#) – an international community for spatial mapping and analytics. Read more [on Planet's website](#).

4.2 Impacts on target native vegetation

In the financial year 2023–24, the CPCP's Vegetation Extent Monitoring Program identified that 17.26 hectares of target native vegetation had been cleared within certified urban-capable land. This brings the cumulative impact to target native vegetation to 45.36 hectares. The reported impacts were calculated by comparing aerial imagery taken in January 2024 to the aerial imagery taken in February 2023.

Appendix A details the impact of clearing within certified urban-capable land and certified major transport corridors in the financial year 2023–24 to:

- target native vegetation
- threatened ecological communities listed under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- threatened species with habitat targets listed under the EPBC Act.

4.3 Progress towards offset targets

As of 30 June 2024, we had offset 345.98 hectares of target native vegetation. This represents an offset delivery of over 200% of the CPCP's target native vegetation offset liability.

Appendix B outlines the progress towards offset targets for:

- threatened ecological communities listed under the BC Act and the EPBC Act
- threatened species with habitat targets listed under the EPBC Act
- target threatened species
- 'species credit' species
- 'matters of national environmental significance' species listed in the CPCP.



5 Financial snapshot



Figure 15: Hibbertia species *aff puberula* (Kentlyn)– Alan Fairley, NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

5.1 Funding sources

The Department will deliver the CPCP over the next 3 decades to 2056. A critical factor to the success of the program will be the continuation of funding to ensure effective delivery of the conservation program.

5.1.1 Strategic biodiversity component

The cost of implementing the CPCP will be recovered over time through contributions collected from new residential, commercial and industrial development across the Wilton, Greater Macarthur, Western Sydney Aerotropolis and Greater Penrith to Eastern Creek growth areas. This will be done through the strategic biodiversity component of the Housing and Productivity Contribution, which was approved to commence on 1 July 2024.

The rates are based on full cost recovery to deliver direct conservation measures under the CPCP’s conservation program. The strategic biodiversity component will be phased in. The phase in will be complete when the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Special Infrastructure Contribution transitions to the strategic biodiversity component on 1 July 2026.

5.1.2 Forward 4-year funding allocation

The Expenditure Review Committee of Cabinet approved an additional allocation of \$236.6 million over 5 years from financial year 2023-2028 to deliver the CPCP out of which \$137.9 million is allocated for next 4 financial years.

The money will fund actions such as:

- land management and restoration at Gulguer Reserve
- voluntary land purchases
- buying land to construct the Ousedale koala-friendly crossing
- other CPCP actions including delivering the Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes strategy, ecological restoration and monitoring and evaluation.

This total expenditure of \$137.9 million includes \$55.1 million allocated to the Department, with the remainder being directly allocated to delivery partners: the Office of Strategic Land, National Parks and Wildlife Service and the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

This brings the total NSW Government commitment of upfront funding to \$303 million, which includes an earlier allocation of \$114 million.

5.2 CPCP expenditure

During financial year 2023–24, we expended \$117 million to deliver on CPCP commitments and actions. This included budget transfers to CPCP delivery partners and other agencies undertaking work on behalf of the CPCP. **Expenditure included:**

<p>\$68.2 million transferred to National Parks and Wildlife Service and Office of Strategic Land for land purchases (of which Office of Strategic Land carried forward \$31 million to financial year 2024–25)</p>	<p>\$22.3 million to purchase Cumberland Plain Woodland biodiversity credits</p>	<p>\$6.5 million for other CPCP actions such as ecological restoration, safe fauna crossings and koala-exclusion fencing, delivery of the Caring for Country Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy and monitoring and evaluation</p>
	<p>\$13.6 million to purchase private lands required to build the Ousedale koala crossing in Appin and deliver the Upper Canal fauna crossing</p>	<p>\$6.3 million to purchase Cumberland Plain Woodland credits and Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest credits.</p>



\$220 million

As of the time of reporting, expenditure for the CPCP totalled \$220 million to deliver on commitments and actions. This includes funding received to progress actions early, prior to CPCP approval.

5.3 CPCP cost recovery

The overall cost recovery to date is \$8.4 million, collected under the Aerotropolis Special Infrastructure Contributions scheme, of which \$195,000 was collected in the financial year 2023-24.



Figure 16: Views from Nepean Bridge, Picton Road, Appin.

6 Appendix A

Cumulative impacts

This appendix looks at the clearing impacts within certified urban-capable land and certified major transport corridors for both the financial year 2023–24 and the cumulative impacts to date.

The appendix details the impacts of clearing to:

- target native vegetation
- threatened ecological communities listed under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (the BC Act) and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act)
- threatened species with habitat targets listed under the *EPBC Act*.

Clearing impacts in certified urban-capable land are identified through the CPCP’s Vegetation Extent Monitoring program, which monitors ground cover loss

and woody vegetation loss. Total clearing impacts in certified-urban capable land comprise the clearing of intact, thinned, scattered trees and derived native grassland.

The impacts reported for 2023–24 were calculated by comparing aerial imagery taken in January 2024 to that taken in February 2023. Historic clearing has also been integrated into the previous impacts to date. Historic clearing is the identified loss of vegetation that occurred after the mapping was finalised in 2019 and before the CPCP’s approval in 2022.

The impacts are shown in Table 1 through to Table 4 for the financial year 2023–24 and the total to date. Transport for NSW did not report clearing of native vegetation in CPCP certified-major transport corridors in 2023–24 or previous years.

Table 1: Clearing impacts as of January 2024 by native vegetation condition type

Land category	Native vegetation condition type	Impacts (hectares) 2023–24	Total impacts (hectares)
Certified urban-capable	Intact	0.02	0.11
Certified urban-capable	Thinned	5.06	20.98
Certified urban-capable	Scattered trees	1.76	5.94
Certified urban-capable	Derived native grassland	10.42	18.34
Certified urban-capable	Total clearing	17.26	45.36

Table 2: Total clearing impacts to BC Act listed threatened ecological communities within certified urban-capable land as of January 2024

BC Act listed threatened ecological communities	Impacts (hectares) 2023–24	Total impacts (hectares)
Cumberland Plain Woodland	15.94	34.51
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest	0.19	4.40
River-flat Eucalypt Forest	0.23	1.26
Shale Gravel Transition Forest	0.10	2.30
Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	0.79	2.76
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest	0.01	0.14
Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains	0.00	0.00
Moist Shale Woodland	0.00	0.00
Total	17.26	45.36

Table 3: Clearing impacts to EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities within certified urban-capable land as of January 2024

EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities	Impacts (hectares) 2023–24	Total impacts (hectares)
Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest	1.19	2.75
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	0.13	3.67
River-flat Eucalypt Forest	0.12	0.59
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	0.80	2.57
Coastal Swamp Oak Forest of NSW and south-east Queensland ecological community	0.00	0.00
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	0.00	0.00
Total	2.24	9.59

Table 4: Clearing impacts to EPBC Act listed threatened species with habitat targets within certified urban-capable land as of January 2024

EPBC Act listed threatened species with habitat targets	Impacts (hectares) 2023–24	Total impacts (hectares)
Lathamus discolor (Swift parrot)	6.88	27.08
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	0.14	2.71

7 Appendix B

Secured offsets

Appendix B details the Department's 2023–24 progress towards offset targets for:

- target native vegetation
- threatened ecological communities listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (the BC Act) and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act)
- threatened species with habitat targets listed under the EPBC Act
- target threatened species
- 'species credit' species
- 'matters of national environmental significance' species listed in the CPCP.

These results are shown in Table 5 to Table 9.

Table 5: Target native vegetation offset secured to 30 June 2024

Offset secured (hectares) 2023–24	Total offset secured (hectares) to June 2024
211.48	345.98

Table 6: BC Act listed threatened ecological communities offset secured to 30 June 2024

BC Act listed threatened ecological communities	Offset target (hectares)	Offset secured (hectares) 2023–24	Total offset secured (hectares) to June 2024
Cumberland Plain Woodland	Up to 2885	76.11	134.53
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest	Up to 1455	135.36	203.71
River-flat Eucalypt Forest	Up to 505	0.00	7.73
Shale Gravel Transition forest	At least 285	0.00	0.00
Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	Up to 115	0.00	0.00
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest	At least 70	0.00	0.00
Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains	At least 10	0.00	0.00
Moist Shale Woodland	Up to 0.2	0.00	0.00

Table 7: EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities offset secured to end of June 2024,

EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities	Offset target (hectares)	Offset secured (hectares) 2023–24	Total offset secured (hectares) to June 2024
Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest	At least 665	13.96	38.88
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	At least 675	134.41	202.28
River-flat eucalypt forest	Up to 570	0.00	7.73
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest	Up to 125	0.00	0.00
Coastal Swamp Oak Forest of NSW and south-east Queensland ecological community	At least 20	0.00	0.00
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Up to 0.2	0.00	0.00

Table 8: EPBC Act listed threatened species with habitat targets offset secured to end of June 2024

EPBC Act listed threatened species with habitat targets	Offset target (hectares)	Offset secured (hectares) 2023–24	Total offset secured (hectares) to June 2024
Lathamus discolor (Swift parrot)	At least 4,410	862.98	1033.29
Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala)	At least 705	913.07	955.51

Table 9: Target threatened species offset location secured to end of June 2024

Target threatened species	Offset target (number)	Offset secured (number) 2023–24	Total offset secured (number) to June 2024
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i> (White-flowered wax plant)	2	0	0
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	4	0	0
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>Juniperina</i> (Juniper-leaved Grevilea)	4	0	0
<i>Hibbertia fumana</i>	2	0	0
<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>	2	2	2
<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>Viridiflora</i>	3	0	0
<i>Persoonia nutans</i> (Nodding Geebung)	3	0	0
<i>Pimelea spicata</i> (Spiked Rice-flower)	4	0	0
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	3	0	0
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> (Matted Bush-pea)	3	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (White-bellied Sea-Eagle)	2	0	0
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)	2	0	0
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Square-tailed Kite)	2	0	0
<i>Meridolum corneavirens</i> (Cumberland Plain Land Snail)	3	0	0
<i>Myotis Macropus</i> (Southern Myotis)	1	0	0

Table 10: Approximate offset secured for credit species and ‘matters of national environmental significance’ species to end of June 2024

Species	Offset secured (hectares) 2023–24	Total offset secured (hectares) to June 2024
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> (Bynoe’s Wattle)	511.68	579.02
<i>Acacia pubescens</i> (Downy Wattle, Hairy-Stemmed Wattle)	170.28	199.90
<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> (Regent honeyeater)	863.29	990.56
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> (Gang-gang cockatoo)	749.71	755.04
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> (Glossy black cockatoo)	740.92	884.22
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> (Eastern Pygmy-possum)	885.04	1,053.03
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> (Large-eared Pied Bat)	842.52	956.88
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	486.41	655.21
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i> (Camden White Gum)	63.43	85.88
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>Parviflora</i> (Small-flower Grevillea)	72.68	72.95
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i> (Giant Burrowing Frog)	180.44	197.80
<i>Litoria aurea</i> (Green and golden bell frog)	7.51	13.94
<i>Maundia triglochinos</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i> (Deane’s Paperbark)	572.54	600.82
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>	16.39	84.90
<i>Ninox connivens</i> (Barking owl)	599.58	727.08
<i>Ninox strenua</i> (Powerful owl)	701.95	833.17
<i>Persicaria elatior</i> (Tall Knotweed)	0.00	0.00
<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i> (Bargo Geebung)	191.81	191.98
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> (Squirrel Glider)	874.91	1,034.12
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> subsp. <i>Curviflora</i>	367.29	409.66
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i> (Brown Pomaderris)	370.52	429.69
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i> (Red-crowned Toadlet)	661.62	810.26
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Grey headed flying fox)	554.79	620.98
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i> (Sydney Plains Greenhood)	455.38	559.84
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> (Masked Owl)	702.23	833.44

8 Appendix C

Delivery progress on the NSW Order of Conferral for Biodiversity Certification of the CPCP and CPCP commitments and actions

Appendix C complements the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Second Annual Update and provides a summary of the progress we have made on delivering on the NSW Order of Conferral for Biodiversity Certification of the CPCP, the Commonwealth conditions of approval and the CPCP's commitments and actions.

This appendix includes the following tables:

- **Table 11** – Progress against NSW Order of Conferral for Biodiversity Certification of the CPCP under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- **Table 12** – Progress against the conditions of approval of the CPCP under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- **Table 13** – Progress against CPCP commitments and action, including before start of CPCP, Year 1 start/ completion and life of CPCP

Table 11: Progress against NSW Order of Conferral for Biodiversity Certification of the CPCP under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Section 8.3(3)(a)	a. the Reconciliation Accounting Process must be approved by the Executive Implementation Committee	Within nine (9) months from the date of conferral	complete
Section 8.3(3)(a)	b. the Restoration Implementation Strategy must be prepared in consultation with the Restoration Working Group and must be approved by Executive Implementation Committee	Within nine (9) months from the date of conferral	complete
Section 8.3(3)(a)	<p>CONDITION 3: Within twelve (12) months after the date of Conferral, the Applicant must:</p> <p>a. Establish the Koala Working Group</p> <p>b. Terminate the interim “Reserve Program Delivery Agreement” entered into with NPWS dated 12 January 2022</p> <p>c. Enter into a separate memorandums of understanding with OSL, NPWS, BCT and TfNSW by providing for:</p> <p>I. the role of each party in the delivery of the Plan</p> <p>II. variation on the mutual agreement of each party</p> <p>III. any other matter relating to delivery of the Plan, and</p> <p>IV. the relevant party to provide information to the Applicant, to allow the Applicant to comply with reporting requirements under this Order. unless otherwise agreed in writing between the Applicant and the relevant party.</p>	Within twelve (12) months after the date of Conferral	complete
Section 8.3(3)(a)	CONDITION 4: Within five (5) years after the date of conferral, the Applicant is to enter into arrangements providing for the transfer of a minimum of 500 hectares of land for reservation under the NPW Act as the Georges River Koala Reserve, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Minister.	Within five (5) years after the date of conferral	complete
Section 8.3(3)(b)	Any requirements determined by the Minister as to monitoring, reporting or auditing of the implementation of proposed conservation measures		

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Section 8.3(3)(b)	<p>CONDITION 9: Within Fifteen (15) months from the date of Conferral and every twelve (12) months following, the Applicant must provide an Annual Report to the Executive Implementation Committee and the Minister, which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. provides an update on the delivery of the Plan and approved conservation measures, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. the establishment of Biodiversity Stewardship Sites, II. progress in relation to the establishment of the George’s River Koala Reserve, including reporting on the location and amount (in hectares) of lands purchased and revegetated, establishment of biodiversity stewardship agreements and transfer of lands to NPWS III. progress in relation to the establishment of two further reserves b. reports on whether sites have been identified with species listed in condition 4(a) of Schedule 3. c. reports on monitoring undertaken in accordance with the Plan. d. reports on the progress of koala conservation measures in the Plan, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. the planning for, and installation of, 120 kilometres of koala exclusion fencing II. the planning for, and installation of, safe crossings across Appin Road and other linear infrastructure III. implementation of the principles in the OCSE report, Advice regarding the protection of koala populations associated with the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (OCSE, 14 May 2021) identified in Condition 8 of this Schedule as relevant to the Plan, and IV. estimates of the total koala population in the Georges River Koala Reserve and in any BSA’s established by the Applicant where koalas are present. 	Within 15 months from the date of Conferral and every 12 months following	in progress

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
	<p>e. reports on the effectiveness of development controls in protecting koala habitat required by the Strategic Conservation Planning chapter of State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (NSW) listed in Condition 1(d) of this Schedule.</p> <p>f. reports on whether timing requirements in conditions 1 to 6 of this Schedule have been met (if the timing requirement applies during that twelve (12) month period).</p> <p>g. sets out the results of the Reconciliation Accounting Process completed for the previous twelve (12) month period.</p> <p>h. plant community types protected through conservation lands under Commitment 8 of the Plan (including through establishment of biodiversity stewardship sites, purchase of credits, and purchase of land.</p> <p>i. the area (in hectares) of potential habitat protected through conservation lands for the following species credit species associated with those plant community types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Acacia bynoeana (Bynoe’s Wattle) II. Acacia pubescens (Downy Wattle, Hairy-Stemmed Wattle) III. Allocasuarina glareicola IV. Callocephalon fimbriatum (Gang-gang cockatoo) V. Calyptorhynchus lathami (Glossy black cockatoo) VI. Cercartetus nanus (Eastern Pygmy-possum) VII. Chalinolobus dwyeri (Large-eared Pied Bat) VIII. Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens IX. Eucalyptus benthamii (Camden White Gum) X. Grevil/ea parviflora subsp. parvif/ora (Small-flower Grevillea) XI. Heleioporus australiacus (Giant Burrowing Frog) 		

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
	XII. <i>Litoria aurea</i> (Green and Golden Bell Frog)		
	XIII. <i>Maundia triglochinos</i>		
	XIV. <i>Melaleuca deanei</i> (Deane's Paperbark)		
	XV. <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		
	XVI. <i>Ninox connivens</i> (Barking owl)		
	XVII. <i>Ninox strenua</i> (Powerful owl)		
	XVIII. <i>Persicaria e/atiar</i> (Tall Knotweed)		
	XIX. <i>Persoonia bargoensis</i> (Bargo Geebung)		
	XX. <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> (Squirrel Glider)		
	XXI. <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> subsp. <i>Curviflora</i>		
	XXII. <i>Pomaderris brunnea</i> (Brown Pomaderris)		
	XXIII. <i>Pseudophryne australis</i> (Red-crowned Toadlet)		
	XXIV. <i>Pterosty/is saxico/a</i> (Sydney Plains Greenhood)		
	XXV. <i>Tyto novaehol/andiae</i> (Masked Owl)		
Section 8.3(3)(b)	CONDITION 10: The Applicant may obtain an extension in writing from the Minister or Delegate for providing an Annual Report under Condition 9 of this Schedule of up to three (3) months.	n/a	Extension sought
Section 8.3(3)(b)	CONDITION 11: The Annual Report must be published on a NSW Government website.	n/a	complete
Section 8.3(3)(c)	Any other matters declared to be related matters by the regulations		
Section 8.3(3)(c)	CONDITION 29: Within three (3) months from the date of conferral, the CPCP Mitigation Measures Guidelines and CPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development must be established and maintained to implement the measures identified as an 'Implementation Mechanism' set out in Column 6 of Table 9 at Appendix E of the Plan, unless otherwise agreed with the Minister.	Within three (3) months from the date of conferral	complete

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
	<p>CONDITION 30: An amendment to the proposed Strategic Conservation Planning chapter of State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 (NSW), in accordance with Condition 1(d) of this Schedule, to provide that:</p> <p>for development on Certified Urban Capable Land, development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority has considered whether the development is consistent with the CPCP Mitigation Measures Guidelines, and</p> <p>b. for Essential Infrastructure on Avoided Land, the consent authority must consider whether the development is consistent with the CPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development and give written notice of the consent to the Secretary of the Department, including a statement setting out whether the consent authority considers the development is consistent with the CPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development.</p>	n/a	complete
Section 8.3(3)(c)	<p>CONDITION 33. The Memorandum of Understanding to be entered into between the Applicant and Transport for NSW in accordance with condition 3(c) of this Schedule must include processes to enable the Applicant to comply with conditions 31 and 32 of this Schedule.</p>	n/a	complete

Table 12: Progress against the conditions of approval of the CPCP under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Infrastructure undertaken in accordance with the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan, NSW			
General Clauses	CONDITION 1. The approval holder must implement the endorsed CPCP including the commitments set out in Appendix C of the CPCP.	n/a	in progress
General Clauses	CONDITION 2. Within six months of this approval, the approval holder must provide terms of reference for the Executive Implementation Committee for approval by the Minister or delegate. The terms of reference may include a process for amending the terms of reference.	within 6 months of Approval	complete
General Clauses	CONDITION 3. The approval holder must ensure essential infrastructure development is undertaken in accordance with Appendix A Accessing EPBC approval for essential infrastructure development in avoided land of the CPCP.	n/a	in progress
General Clauses	CONDITION 4. Cumulative impacts to protected ecological communities from essential infrastructure development in avoided land must not exceed limits as specified in Table 7 of the CPCP.	n/a	in progress
Minor Modification of the Certified - Urban Capable Boundary	CONDITION 5. The approval holder must maintain a website showing the current and accurate mapping of certified-urban capable land. The website must be readily accessible to the public and clearly show which land is subject to this approval.	n/a	in progress
Minor Modification of the Certified - Urban Capable Boundary	CONDITION 6. Upon written request, the approval holder must provide the Department with current and accurate maps and shapefiles, in accordance with the Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects, of the modified certified-urban capable land boundary in accordance with the timeframe specified in the request.	upon written request	
Minor Modification of the Certified - Urban Capable Boundary	CONDITION 7. The approval holder must not modify the certified -urban capable land boundary except in accordance with the CPCP Modification Criteria. The CPCP Modification Criteria must not be changed without written agreement by the Minister or delegate.	n/a	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Avoidance and Mitigation Measures	<p>CONDITION 8. To minimise impacts on protected matters, the approval holder must ensure the following planning documents continue to give effect to the CPCP and fulfill the intended functions until 31 December 2056:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) Amendment (Strategic Conservation Planning) 2022 (or equivalent) under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022 b. Ministerial Direction 3.6 Strategic Conservation Planning (or equivalent) issued under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022 c. Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Avoided Land) Regulation 2022 (or equivalent) under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022 d. CPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development e. CPCP Mitigation Measures Guidelines. 	before 31 December 2056	in progress
Offsets	<p>CONDITION 9. In accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, offsets for protected matters must be at least 90% direct offsets. Direct offsets may be achieved through ecological reconstruction where the condition of the vegetation can be improved to meet the threshold for the protected ecological community within the life of this approval.</p>	Life of CPCP	
Offsets	<p>CONDITION 10. To reduce duplication with NSW conditions, where a higher number of offset locations are specified in Schedule 3, condition 4a. of the NSW strategic biodiversity certification, as gazetted on 17 August 2022 in the New South Wales Government Gazette, this number is to be used instead of Commitment 9 of the CPCP.</p>	n/a	
Offsets	<p>CONDITION 11. To support timely offsets and conservation of flora, fauna and habitat (Commitments 8 through 12 of the CPCP), the approval holder must secure all offsets for protected matters by the end of the CPCP on 31 December 2056.</p>	before 31 December 2056	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Annual Reporting	CONDITION 12. The approval holder must develop a set of reporting metrics for protected flora, each impacted protected ecological community and for Swift Parrot and Koala in consultation with the Department. Reporting metrics must be able to demonstrate how the CPCP's outcomes and commitments will be met, including how the cumulative impacts resulting from development in certified -urban capable land and certified -major transport corridors will be reconciled against the offsets secured.	n/a	complete
Annual Reporting	CONDITION 13. Within 6 months of the date of this approval decision, the approval holder must submit an Annual Reporting Framework to the Department for the Minister or delegate's approval. The Annual Reporting Framework must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. detail the reporting metrics for protected matters in accordance with Condition 11 b. specify how each Annual Report will provide accurate and complete details of compliance and non-compliance with the conditions of this approval and the CPCP c. specify the number of modifications made to the boundary of certified - urban capable land and the total area of certified - urban capable land d. summarise key sources of data used to inform reporting and methods used to collect data e. detail any limitations or uncertainties resulting from the type or method of data collection and f. specify timeframes for submission of Annual Reports and the periods that will be reported on in respect of each metric in each Annual Report and g. detail a process for submission of late reports. 	within 6 months of Approval	complete
Annual Reporting	CONDITION 14. The approval holder must submit each Annual Report to the Department in accordance with the approved Annual Reporting Framework. The approval holder may submit a revised Annual Reporting Framework to the Department for the Minister or delegate's approval.		in progress
Midway Internal Process Review Report	CONDITION 15. Within three years from the date of approval and every five years thereafter, the approval holder must provide to the Department for information an Internal Process Review report in accordance with Commitment 25, action 6 of Sub-Plan A: Conservation Program and Implementation (published August 2022 by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment).	Within 3 years of approval and every 5 years after	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Independent Review Report	<p>CONDITION 16. The approval holder must commission an independent, suitably qualified expert to prepare an Independent Review Report. The approval holder must submit the first Independent Review Report to the Department within six years from the date of this approval and every five years thereafter, or by another date specified by the Minister or delegate in writing. The Independent Review Report must evaluate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. progress against each commitment in the CPCP, including a summary of how many commitments have been met, are likely to be met, or are unlikely to be met b. whether offsets for protected matters are commensurate with development based on the findings of the most recent Annual Report c. whether outcomes in the CPCP that relate to protected matters have been achieved, are likely to be met or are unlikely to be met and the likely consequences of the projected outcomes for the protection of protected matters d. if an approved Offset Delivery Strategy is in effect, whether offset delivery has met the objectives of the Offset Delivery Strategy (Condition 18e) e. whether the following planning documents are achieving their objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) Amendment (Strategic Conservation Planning) 2022 (or equivalent) under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022 II. Ministerial Direction 3.6 Strategic Conservation Planning (or equivalent) issued under section 9.1 (2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022 III. Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Avoided Land) Regulation 2022 (or equivalent) under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, effective 17 August 2022. IV. iCPCP Guidelines for Infrastructure Development. V. CPCP Mitigation Measures Guidelines 	<p>within 6 years from the date of approval and every 5 years after</p>	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Independent Review Report	CONDITION 17. In light of the evaluations and analyses undertaken for the Independent Review Report, provide recommendations to improve the outcomes for protected matters through improved implementation, monitoring or reporting. Within six months from the submission of each Independent Review Report, the approval holder must provide a response to the Department and address each recommendation made in the Independent Review Report.	Within 6 months of submission of Independent Review Report	
Offset Delivery Strategy	CONDITION 18. If the Independent Review Report identifies that offsets are not commensurate with the impacts on Koala and Swift Parrot habitat, and each impacted protected ecological community, the approval holder must submit an Offset Delivery Strategy.	n/a	
Offset Delivery Strategy	CONDITION 19. The approval holder must submit the Offset Delivery Strategy for the Minister or delegate's written approval within six months submitting the Independent Review Report. If the Minister or delegate is not satisfied that the requirements as set out in condition 18 are met, a revised Offset Delivery Strategy must be submitted for approval.	within 6 months from the submission of the Independent Review Report	
Offset Delivery Strategy	CONDITION 20. The Offset Delivery Strategy must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. specify the offsets required to be commensurate with impacts b. demonstrate that sufficient funding is available to secure and manage the required offsets c. demonstrate that sufficient offset locations or lands are available, or likely to be available, to secure the required offsets d. set timebound objectives that establish when the required offsets will be secured, which must be prior to the due date of the next five-yearly Independent Review Report, and e. detail the metrics for reporting on the progress of offset delivery, which includes measurable performance indicators, timing and frequency of reporting. 	prior to the due date of the next 5 yearly independent review report	
Offset Delivery Strategy	CONDITION 21. Following submission of an Offset Delivery Strategy to the Department, the approval holder must report on the delivery of offsets under the Offset Delivery Strategy in each Annual Report.	annually	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Offset Delivery Strategy	CONDITION 22. If a five-yearly Independent Review identifies that an approved Offset Delivery Strategy has not succeeded in securing the required offsets, the approval holder must immediately implement the adaptive management steps.	Every 5 years	
Publication	<p>CONDITION 23. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the approval holder must publish on their website the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CPCP Modification Criteria b. the approved Annual Reporting Framework c. all Annual Reports d. all Independent Review Reports e. all responses to Independent Review Reports f. all approved Offset Delivery Strategies. <p>Each report must be published on the website within 1 month of being finalised and remain published for the duration of the approval.</p>		
Compliance Records	<p>CONDITION 24. The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any actual non-compliance with the conditions or non-compliance with the CPCP. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and to allow for quarterly reporting, no later than 90 days after becoming aware of the non-compliance. The notification must specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. which condition/s or part/s of the CPCP which is, or may be, in breach b. a short description of the non-compliance c. the location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the non-compliance d. any compliance investigation or actions taken, and a contact person to discuss any ongoing matters and e. in the event the exact information cannot be provided, provide the best information available. 	no later than 90 days after becoming aware of the non-compliance	
Compliance Records	CONDITION 25. The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	n/a	
Compliance Records	CONDITION 26. If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.	within the timeframe specified in the request	

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Transport projects undertaken in accordance with the endorsed Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan, NSW			
Transport Projects in Strategically Assessed Only Corridors	<p>CONDITION 3. For each Commonwealth area located within or directly adjacent to the strategically assessed corridors, the approval holder must consult with the landowner during detailed design and planning of transport projects. Consultation must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. written information detailing relevant information on the nature and scope of the action, timing of the action, and likely impacts to the environment of the Commonwealth area resulting from construction and operation, and an invitation to comment, and b. a written response to any concerns raised, addressing how they have been considered in finalising the impact assessment and the final design of the project. 	<p>n/a</p>	
Transport Projects in Strategically Assessed Only Corridors	<p>CONDITION 4. During detailed design and planning of transport projects located in strategically assessed corridors, the approval holder must ensure that further avoidance and mitigation measures are applied in accordance with the CPCP, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. commitments 4 and 6 to further avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to protected matters and b. mitigation measures in Tables 20-28 of Appendix E of the CPCP. 		
Transport Projects in Strategically Assessed Only Corridors	<p>CONDITION 5. During assessment of any actions under this approval that are located in strategically assessed corridors, the approval holder must ensure that impacts to protected matters are quantified and all impacts are offset. For protected matters not protected by the NSW Biodiversity Assessment Methodology, the approval holder must determine appropriate compensation for impacts in accordance with the EPBC Act Offsets Policy.</p>		

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Transport Projects in Strategically Assessed Only Corridors	<p>CONDITION 6. The approval holder must write to the Department within two weeks of any decision giving State Significant Infrastructure or State Significant Development approval, and modification of that approval, under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 for a transport project located in strategically assessed corridors. Written notification must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the approval notice and any conditions shapefiles of the approved footprint and relevant data in accordance with the Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects a summary of avoidance and mitigation measures a summary of impacts to protected matters details of any offsets or compensatory measures required to be secured under the approval for protected matters. If an offset plan is to be developed following approval, the approval holder must ensure this includes this information and is provided to the Department within 2 weeks of being finalised. 		
Transport Projects in Strategically Assessed Only Corridors	<p>CONDITION 7. Following any decision giving State Significant Infrastructure or State Significant Development approval under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the approval holder must report on impacts and offsets secured for protected matters in relation to the approved project/s annually.</p>		
Transport Projects In Certified Corridors	<p>CONDITION 8. During detailed design and planning of transport projects located in certified corridors, the approval holder must ensure that further avoidance and mitigation measures are applied in accordance with the CPCP, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> commitment 3 to further avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to protected matters and mitigation measures in Tables 20-28 of Appendix E of the CPCP. 		
Transport Projects In Certified Corridors	<p>CONDITION 9. In accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, offsets for protected matters must be at least 90% direct offsets. Direct offsets may be achieved through ecological reconstruction where the condition of the vegetation can be improved to meet the threshold for the protected ecological community within the life of this approval.</p>		

Condition reference	Condition description	Timeframe	Status
Transport Projects In Certified Corridors	CONDITION 10. To reduce duplication with NSW conditions, where a higher number of offset locations are specified in Schedule 3, condition 4a. of the NSW strategic biodiversity certification, as gazetted on 17 August 2022 in the New South Wales Government Gazette, this number is to be used instead of Commitment 9 of the CPCP.		
Transport Projects In Certified Corridors	CONDITION 11. To support timely offsets and conservation of flora, fauna and habitat (Commitments 8 through 12 of the CPCP), the approval holder must secure all offsets for protected matters by the end of the CPCP on 31 December 2056.		

Table 13: Progress against CPCP commitments and action, including before start of CPCP, Year 1 start/completion and life of CPCP

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
1	Development will be undertaken in accordance with the CPCP and any conditions of approval.		
1	ACTION 1: Integrate the CPCP into the planning delivery framework for the nominated areas through mechanisms including an environmental planning instrument with developed controls, a ministerial direction under section 9.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment act 1979, and Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development (Commitments 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14)	Life of CPCP	complete
1	ACTION 2: Monitor the implementation of urban and industrial development, infrastructure, major transport and intensive plant agriculture through the plan’s evaluation program to ensure development is consistent with the CPCP. a. commitments for avoiding, minimising, mitigating and offsetting impacts (C1/A2) b. reporting and compliance requirements c. class of action approvals (EPBC Act) strategic biodiversity certification order (BC Act)	Life of CPCP	commenced
1	ACTION 3: Require proponents of essential infrastructure to notify the Department of any development or activity in avoided land, including how the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development have been addressed	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
1	ACTION 4: Implement the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development, including Appendix A of the CPCP by:		
1	a. notifying proponents of essential infrastructure of their obligations under the EPBC Act, including when development does not have Part 10 EPBC Act approval under the CPCP	Life of CPCP	in progress
1	b. monitoring the impacts of development on the avoided land	Life of CPCP	not commenced
1	c. monitoring compliance with the avoidance, mitigation and offset commitments of the plan, relevant to those guidelines	Life of CPCP	not commenced
1	d. providing annual updates to the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water share information and data required to assist councils and infrastructure providers to implement these guidelines	Life of CPCP	commenced
1	e. undertaking monitoring and audit of infrastructure construction and operation as required, to ensure adequate mitigation measures are being applied	Life of CPCP	not commenced
1	ACTION 5: Undertake a formal modification to the strategic biodiversity certification if required to adjust the boundaries of the certified-urban capable land in circumstances where:	Life of CPCP	in progress
	a. minor adjustments are identified at the site		
	b. updates are consistent with the avoidance criteria and supported by a BAM-accredited assessor		
	c. residual impacts to biodiversity, including matters of national environmental significance, are mitigated and offset in accordance with the BAM (or equivalent) and EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, 2012 for any EPBC Act matters not covered by the BAM		
1	ACTION 6: Progress and submit (subject to compliance with legislative requirements) a modification of the strategic biodiversity certification under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 to include lands proposed by Deerubbin LALC	Year 1	ceased (no longer needed)
2	Strategic conservation planning to minimise impacts		
2	ACTION 1: Introduce an environmental planning instrument to apply development controls to protect important biodiversity on avoided land under the CPCP	Before start of CPCP	complete
2	ACTION 2: Issue a ministerial direction under section 9.1 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to restrict rezoning of avoided land from its current zone to a zone that permits a more intensive land use	Before start of CPCP	complete

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
2	ACTION 3: Introduce the Cumberland Plain Conservation Guidelines for Infrastructure Development to manage impacts on biodiversity from infrastructure development, including essential infrastructure development, on avoided land in the nominated areas	Before start of CPCP	complete
2	ACTION 4: Monitor the impacts of development on the avoided land through the plan’s reconciliation accounting process	Life of CPCP (as precincts designed)	in progress
2	ACTION 5: Notify proponents of essential infrastructure of their obligations under the EPBC Act, including when development does not have Part 10 EPBC Act approval under the CPCP	Life of CPCP (as precincts designed)	in progress
2	ACTION 6: Locate Asset Protection zones wholly within certified urban-capable land	Life of CPCP (as precincts designed)	in progress
3	Minimise impacts to Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs): Certified Major transport Corridors		
3	ACTION 1: To avoid and minimise impacts to threatened ecological communities, species and their habitats, Transport for NSW will apply the CPCP avoidance criteria during the strategic planning phase of each transport project, with specific consideration to the matters identified in Commitment 3	Life of CPCP	in progress
3	ACTION 2: Include the biodiversity benefits of avoiding threatened ecological communities, species and their habitats as well as the costs of offsets into the evaluation of the route options (for example using multi-criteria analysis)	Life of CPCP	in progress
3	ACTION 3: Locate Asset Protection Zones, if required, within the certified-major transport corridor	Life of CPCP	in progress
3	ACTION 4: Where an action cannot feasibly or practically avoid impacts on an area of high environmental value, these impacts should be minimised as far as possible using design refinements to reduce overall impact	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
3	<p>ACTION 5: Transport for NSW will provide to the Department a clearing reconciliation report within 60 days of the completion of clearing for each major transport corridor project. The report will provide information on vegetation cleared, resulting direct impacts to threatened species habitat and threatened ecological communities, and a demonstration of how the CPCP avoidance criteria were applied. The report will be used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. inform the plan’s reconciliation accounting process to track impacts b. determine Transport for NSWs actual offsets liability, which will be reconciled against Transport for NSWs schedule of estimated forward payments for amounts outstanding or overpaid. 	Life of CPCP	in progress
3	<p>ACTION 6: Ensure that proponents of any Third Party Activities not included in the Western Sydney major transport corridors class of action are aware that they must consider the need for referral under the EPBC Act for actions likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance</p>	Life of CPCP	in progress
3	<p>ACTION 7: Impacts to biodiversity (including to matters of national environmental significance) in the major transport corridors will be published through the CPCP annual updates and 5-yearly reviews</p>	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
4	Minimise impacts to Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs): Major transport Corridors		
4	<p>ACTION 1: To avoid and minimise impacts to threatened ecological communities, species and their habitat, Transport for NSW will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertake surveys to confirm biodiversity values, including matters of national environmental significance during the strategic planning phase of each transport project b. include the biodiversity benefits of avoiding threatened ecological communities, species and their habitats as well as the costs of offsets into the evaluation of the route options (for example using multi-criteria analysis) c. avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity values, including matters of national environmental significance, in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (or equivalent) and with specific consideration to the protected matters identified in commitments 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 during the environmental impact assessment phase of each transport project d. e. offset impacts to biodiversity values, including matters of national environmental significance, in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (or equivalent) and EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012 for any EPBC Act matters not covered by the BAM e. f. report to the Department and executive implementation committee on vegetation cleared and adjustments to transport corridor boundaries identified through the NSW state-significant infrastructure or NSW state-significant development approval (or equivalent) for each transport project. This will include: reporting on avoidance achieved within the mapped or protected corridors identified in the CPCP; additional impacts outside of mapped corridors for EPBC Act-listed species, populations or ecological communities; and offsets to be secured under the NSW SSI or NSW SSD approval and EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012, where relevant. 	Life of CPCP	in progress
4	<p>ACTION 2: The Department will use this information to track impacts and adjust Transport for NSW’s offset liabilities through the plan’s reconciliation accounting process, in agreement with Transport for NSW</p>	Life of CPCP	in progress
4	<p>ACTION 3: Transport-related impacts to biodiversity (including MNES) will be published through the CPCP annual updates and five yearly reviews</p>	Life of CPCP (annually and every 5 years)	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
5	Mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts from urban and industrial development, infrastructure, and intensive plant agriculture on threatened ecological communities, species and their habitat. This includes meeting specific mitigation requirements for threatened ecological communities, species and their habitat in accordance with Appendix E of the CPCP.		
5	<p>ACTION 1: Incorporate development controls in the state-led development control plans where they apply to relevant nominated areas, setting out development controls that need to be addressed by neighbourhood plans and development applications to mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts on threatened species. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. specific controls that apply to the nominated areas to mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts on specific threatened species or ecological communities or other environmentally sensitive areas in accordance with Appendix E of the CPCP b. a common set of development controls to mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts across the 4 nominated areas that inform general biodiversity protection as listed in Chapter 15 of the Cumberland Plain Assessment Report. 	Before start of CPCP	complete
5	ACTION 2: Introduce the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Mitigation Measures Guidelines consistent with Appendix E of the CPCP to address indirect impacts in Greater Macarthur Growth Area and Greater Penrith to Eastern Creek Investigation Area	Year 1	complete
5	ACTION 3: Provide ongoing support to local councils and other proponents in the application of development control plans and the Mitigation Measures Guidelines within the nominated areas, including the sharing of knowledge, maps and data	Life of CPCP	in progress
5	ACTION 4: Audit growth area development control plans for the nominated areas where they apply to ensure the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan DCP template development controls are incorporated in accordance with the development control plan requirements for each growth area	Life of CPCP	in progress
5	ACTION 5: Monitor the implementation of the development controls through approval conditions by the relevant consent authority. If monitoring finds that development controls are not being effectively implemented, review and redraft new controls to update relevant state development control plans and the Mitigation Measures Guidelines and re-educate councils to ensure stronger consideration of the controls through their assessment process	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
5	ACTION 6: Introduce the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development to be addressed by a public authority or other proponents of essential infrastructure, including mitigation measures for indirect and prescribed impacts to biodiversity from infrastructure activities in accordance with Appendix E of the CPCP	Year 1	complete
5	ACTION 7: Implement mitigation measures based on the outcomes of environmental assessment of detailed designs in accordance with the requirements of the NSW approval process, as well as published, best-practice guidelines	Life of CPCP	in progress
5	ACTION 8: Consult with the relevant public land manager to minimise disturbance and impacts to threatened species in accordance with Appendix E, including:		
5	a. ensuring walking tracks and management trails in Wianamatta Regional Park are located in a way that avoids and minimises exposure of <i>Persoonia nutans</i> to human disturbance	Year 1-5	in progress
5	b. ensuring land management in potential habitat for <i>Pimelea spicata</i> , particularly mowing and slashing activities and weed management activities involving the use of herbicides, will minimise risks and maintain the species	Year 1-5	in progress
5	c. work with NSW DPI – Fisheries to address the risk of illegal and incidental recreational fishing capture along stretches of known habitat for Macquarie Perch in Erskine Creek, Glenbrook Creek, Georges River and Cordeaux River	Year 1-5	not commenced
5	d. installing signs and/or interpretive displays at appropriate sites in areas used for recreational fishing along Erskine Creek, Glenbrook Creek, Georges River and Cordeaux River to assist with identification of Macquarie perch and awareness of threats.	Year 1-5	not commenced

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
6	Mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts on threatened ecological communities, species and their habitat within major transport corridors, including the Outer Sydney Orbital and Metro Rail Future Extension tunnel sections, in accordance with the:		
6	<p>ACTION 1: To mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts on threatened species and their habitat, Transport for NSW will across all major transport corridors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assess the impacts on biodiversity values for major transport corridors (strategically assessed only) and other environmental values (for certified- and strategically assessed-only major transport corridors) based on detailed design b. implement specific mitigation measures prescribed in Appendix E and identify and implement additional mitigation measures based on the outcomes of environmental assessment of detailed designs in accordance with the requirements of the NSW state-significant infrastructure or NSW state-significant development approvals process (or equivalent), as well as published, best practice guidelines, including but not limited to, the RMS Biodiversity Guidelines c. apply further mitigation according to the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BC Act) (or equivalent) for major transport corridors (strategically assessed only), including the tunnels sections d. identify potential design options for major watercourse crossings to reduce disruption to connectivity and design options to reduce the risk of fauna vehicle strikes e. establish baseline monitoring data and undertake ongoing monitoring of high-value environmental areas, and review and adjust mitigation measures (where practical) in response to monitoring outcomes, in accordance with the requirements of the state-significant infrastructure (or equivalent) approval. 	Life of CPCP	in progress
6	ACTION 2: Transport for NSW will report to the Department and executive implementation committee on mitigation measures proposed to manage impacts of each major transport corridor project, including proposed techniques, timing, frequency and responsibility for implementing each measure	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
7	Mitigate indirect and prescribed impacts from urban, industrial, infrastructure development on the Southern Sydney koala population to best practice standards and in line with advice from the Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer, and in accordance with Appendix E of CPCP.		
7	ACTION 1: Install koala-exclusion fencing, including gates and grids, between koala habitat that can safely support koalas and urban land within the Greater Macarthur Growth Area and Wilton Growth Area, except where exclusion fencing is not feasible or necessary due to slope, heritage or water courses.		in progress
7	a. Manage impacts to fences by locating koala-exclusion fencing at least 3 metres from any trees where practical (measured from canopy).	Life of CPCP	in progress
7	b. Apply koala specific mitigation actions in accordance with Appendix E.	Life of CPCP	in progress
7	c. Where fencing must cross existing or planned linear infrastructure such as gas and electricity transmission, consider appropriate access treatments such as gates to ensure the integrity of the koala exclusion fencing.	Life of CPCP	in progress
7	d. Fence off koala corridors that are too narrow to safely support koalas and relocate koalas out of the unsafe corridors if needed. (Commitment 12 Action 1f).	Life of CPCP	not commenced
7	e. Address the requirements of the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development as essential infrastructure for EPBC Act approval in the avoided land.	Life of CPCP	in progress
7	ACTION 2: Complete a feasibility study on the koala-exclusion fencing to help inform the design, locations and construction of the fencing and identify fencing priorities for the first 5 years	Year 1	complete
7	ACTION 3: Install koala-exclusion fencing along the western alignment of the Georges River Koala Reserve where existing urban development is a threat to the koala population	Year 1-20	in progress
7	ACTION 4: Install koala-exclusion fencing, in the vicinity of koala habitat, along both sides of Appin Road between Rosemeadow and Appin to mitigate koala vehicle strikes at roadkill hotspots. Fencing along Appin Road will be in addition to planned fencing works to be delivered by TfNSW	Year 1-5	in progress
7	ACTION 5: Undertake targeted stakeholder and community engagement to support the delivery of koala exclusion fencing	Year 1-3	in progress
7	ACTION 6: Establish a koala working group with representation from relevant government agencies to support implementation of the koala commitments and actions.	Before start of CPCP	complete

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
7	ACTION 8: Provide safe fauna crossings, based on current best practice design, across Appin Road and other linear infrastructure		
7	a. installing a koala underpass under Appin Road, near the intersection with Brian Road to support east–west koala movement from the Georges River to the Nepean River	Year 1-5	in progress
7	b. augmenting Kings Falls Bridge at the Georges River by constructing a bench adjacent to the bridge abutments to allow dry passage for koalas (and other fauna) under Appin Road, supporting north–south koala movement from the Georges River Koala Reserve to the southern koala habitat	Year 1-5	complete
7	c. investigating options for enhancing koala movement across the Upper Canal	Year 1-5	complete
7	d. addressing the requirements of the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan Guidelines for Infrastructure Development, as essential infrastructure for EPBC Act approval in the avoided land.	Year 1-5	in progress
8	Protect a minimum of 5,325 hectares of native vegetation in the Cumberland subregion to conserve biodiversity values in perpetuity in accordance with the conservation land selection steps, which may require up to 11,900 hectares of conservation land.		
8	ACTION 1: Prepare a conservation land implementation strategy to guide the establishment of land for conservation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. priorities for selecting and purchasing land b. targets and proposed timeframes for establishing new conservation land c. proposed land-based conservation type for each area of priority conservation land (reserve or biodiversity stewardship agreement) d. suitable land managers for each area of priority conservation land e. a process to secure alternative areas where targets and timing cannot be met. 	Year 1	complete
8	ACTION 2: Enter into written agreements with delivery partners to set out the arrangements for conservation land under the plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. roles and responsibilities b. processes for implementation c. land management arrangements, including prior to purchase d. funding arrangements e. progress reporting. 	Year 1	complete

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
8	ACTION 3: Seek to include the strategic conservation area (excluding cleared areas) in the Biodiversity Values Map	Year 1	in progress
8	ACTION 4: Undertake surveys within the strategic conservation area or other avoided land prior to protecting the land to confirm plant community extent and condition and update vegetation mapping if necessary	Life of CPCP	in progress
8	ACTION 5: Protect and manage land containing targeted plant communities within the strategic conservation area by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. establishing reserves under relevant legislation including the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, Crown Land Management Act 2016, and Local Government Act 1993 b. establishing biodiversity stewardship agreements under the BC Act c. purchasing and retiring biodiversity credits under the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme. 	Life of CPCP	in progress
8	ACTION 6: Track the progress of meeting threatened ecological community targets (in hectares) through the reconciliation accounting process (Commitment 25 Action 2)	Life of CPCP	in progress
8	ACTION 7: Provide up-front funding for business cases and Biodiversity Assessment Method assessments to support landholders entering into biodiversity stewardship agreements where this investment can be recouped through the later sale of biodiversity credits	Life of CPCP	in progress
8	ACTION 8: Define a land purchase strategy that will guide decision-making and processes to be used when purchasing land for conservation through the CPCP	Year 1	complete
8	ACTION 9: Purchase land within the strategic conservation area to commence establishing reserves through the CPCP with priority given to land listed for sale and land in the Georges River Koala Reserve	Life of CPCP	in progress
8	ACTION 10: Introduce an acquisition clause in an environmental planning instrument to land identified for future reserves under the CPCP as funds become available through the program	Life of CPCP	not commenced
8	ACTION 11: Work with local councils and other land managers to ensure that reserves established through the CPCP provide for increased public access, including the provision of compatible low biodiversity impact recreation activities	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
9	Protect threatened species likely to be at risk of residual adverse impacts from development under the CPCP (target species) in accordance with the CPCP conservation land selection steps.		
9	ACTION 1: Assess and record the habitat attributes of where target species have been located and use the information to establish baseline monitoring data for areas of known habitat for target species and incorporate into the evaluation program	Year 1	complete
9	ACTION 2: Protect offset locations and species habitat for the target threatened species through establishing reserves or biodiversity stewardship sites or through the direct purchase of species credits in the Cumberland subregion or across NSW	Life of CPCP	in progress
9	ACTION 3: Achieve the plan's species targets by applying the conservation land selection steps	Life of CPCP	in progress
9	ACTION 4: Identify species-specific management measures for areas of known habitat for target species in consultation with future land managers of reserves established through the CPCP and incorporate these into management plans for the land	Life of CPCP	in progress
9	ACTION 5: Track progress in meeting species offset targets through the reconciliation accounting process (Commitment 25 Action 2)	Life of CPCP	in progress
10	Establish a reserve to protect the north–south koala movement corridor along the Georges River between Appin and Long Point.		
10	ACTION 1: Transfer and reserve lots identified for early transfer to NPWS as the first stage in establishing Georges River Koala Reserve	Year 1-2	First transfer completed
10	ACTION 2: Reserve additional areas of the Georges River Koala Reserve between Appin and Kentlyn using NSW government land as a priority and by purchasing additional land (Stages 1a and 1b)	Year 1-10	in progress
10	ACTION 3: Reserve additional areas of the Georges River Koala Reserve between Kentlyn and Long Point using NSW government land as a priority and by purchasing additional land (Stage 2)	Year 1-20	in progress
10	ACTION 4: Restore up to 80 hectares of cleared land for koala habitat in priority areas including the Georges River Koala Reserve to strengthen the north–south koala corridor	Year 1-5	in progress
10	ACTION 6: Work with National Parks and Wildlife Service, Office of Strategic Lands and other key stakeholders to prepare a concept plan for the Georges River Koala Reserve	Year 1	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
11	Establish at least 2 new reserves in addition to Georges River Koala Reserve that will protect threatened communities, species and habitat targeted for protection through the CPCP.		
11	ACTION 1: Investigate a new reserve that will provide an ecological connection between Gulguer Nature Reserve, Bents Basin State Conservation Area and Burratorang State Conservation Area	Year 1	complete
11	ACTION 2: Investigate a new reserve on Wianamatta (South Creek) that will allow for the restoration of up to 370 hectares of threatened ecological communities	Year 1	complete
11	ACTION 3: Establish a community engagement program with landholders in reserve investigation areas to provide information and seek expressions of interest for land purchase to support establishment of new reserves	Year 1-10	in progress
11	ACTION 4: Establish biodiversity stewardship agreements appropriate to land purchased for a future reserve to commence management of the site	Life of CPCP	in progress
11	ACTION 5: Gazette at least 2 new reserves in addition to the Georges River Koala Reserve by Year 20 of the CPCP	Year 1-20	In progress
12	Protect koala corridors in the Cumberland subregion, including those along the Nepean River, Georges River, Cataract River and Ousedale Creek.		
12	<p>ACTION 1: Apply development controls to koala habitat protected under the CPCP and ensure safe, functional corridors for koala movement (consistent with advice from the Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the north–south koala corridor along the Georges River (Commitment 10) b. the north–south koala corridor along the Nepean and Cataract rivers c. the east–west corridor along Ousedale Creek between the Georges River and Nepean River d. Elladale Creek and Simpsons Creek as an area of functional koala habitat e. the north–south koala corridor along Allens f. excluding koalas from east–west corridors that do not meet the minimum requirements for a functional koala corridor (Corridor C: Nepean Creek to Beulah, and Corridor D: Mallaty Creek to Georges River) 	Before start of CPCP	complete
12	ACTION 2: Restore koala habitat in the Georges River and Ousedale Creek corridors to ensure they meet requirements for safe and functional koala movement corridors, consistent with advice from the Office of the NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer (Commitment 13)	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
13	Deliver and support ecological restoration activities in conservation land including ecological reconstruction of up to a maximum of 25% of the CPCP's offset target for native vegetation.		
13	ACTION 1: Establish a restoration working group to guide the implementation of restoration activities under the CPCP including the preparation of a restoration implementation strategy and supporting technical guidance where relevant	Year 1	complete
13	<p>ACTION 2: Develop a restoration implementation strategy in consultation with the restoration working group and other key stakeholders to establish best practice principles and methodologies, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify the range of restoration activities and what will be undertaken under the CPCP ensure the long-term sustainability of restoration considers genetic diversity in what is established identify considerations for restoration potential and constraints of land provide reference to guidelines for restoration, including the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust guidelines for restoring native vegetation undertaken in a biodiversity stewardship site develop a seed-procurement approach reference research needs being considered through the research program implementation strategy (Commitment 22, Action 1). enter into written agreements with delivery partners and engage specialist providers where necessary to implement the restoration actions. 	Year 1	complete
13	ACTION 3: Deliver ecological restoration (including reconstruction) to restore koala habitat in the Georges River Koala Reserve and other priority locations in the strategic conservation area including along Ousedale Creek and around Appin	Year 1 - onwards	in progress
13	ACTION 4: Incorporate adaptive management principles into restoration actions including pilot sites to trial and develop restoration methodologies and applying new research as appropriate	Life of CPCP	in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
13	<p>ACTION 5: Deliver up to a maximum of 1,330 hectares of ecological reconstruction on conservation land targeting the following threatened ecological communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest b. Cumberland Plain Woodland c. River-flat Eucalypt Forest d. Shale Gravel Transition Forest e. Swamp Oak Forest 	Life of CPCP	in progress
14	Minimise impacts from development on biodiversity values in the strategic conservation area.		
14	ACTION 1: Introduce a State Environmental Planning Policy to apply development controls to the strategic conservation area to require consideration of impacts on biodiversity values when consent authorities assess development applications	Before start of CPCP	complete
14	ACTION 2: Issue a ministerial direction under section 9.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) to require consistency with the objectives of the strategic conservation area when a planning authority prepares a planning proposal or reviews local environmental plans within the strategic conservation area	Before start of CPCP	complete
14	ACTION 3: Work with local councils to integrate mapping of the strategic conservation area into local and regional planning through local strategic planning statements, which guide the local plan making process	Life of CPCP	In progress
15	Manage priority weeds in strategic locations in the Cumberland subregion to reduce threats to land secured within the strategic conservation area.		
15	ACTION 1: Participate in the Sydney Weeds Network to inform the implementation of weed control activities under the CPCP including the preparation of a weed control strategy	Year 1	complete
15	ACTION 4: Integrate weed control actions for conservation land into reserve management plans	Life of CPCP	not commenced
16	Manage priority pest animals in strategic locations in the Cumberland subregion to reduce threats to land protected within the strategic conservation area.		
16	ACTION 1: Establish a pest animal control working group to guide the implementation of pest animal control activities under the CPCP including preparation of a pest animal control implementation strategy	Year 1	complete

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
17	Manage fire in strategic locations in the Cumberland subregion to support the maintenance of biodiversity values on conservation land.		
17	ACTION 1: Consult with the NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, and the Department (Environment, Energy and Science group) to identify fire management priorities, including fire-sensitive species and ecological communities	Year 2	complete
17	ACTION 2: Partner with Aboriginal knowledge holders and organisations to learn about Indigenous fire management techniques and consider how this knowledge may be applied to manage and protect conservation land	Year 2	In progress
17	ACTION 3: Prepare a fire management strategy that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifies priority locations for fire management to maximise benefits to biodiversity in the strategic conservation area b. identifies priority fire-sensitive species and ecological communities c. provides guidance on fire management to maintain and promote biodiversity values, particularly among fire-sensitive species and ecological communities d. identifies roles and responsibilities and co-ordinates delivery partners e. provides criteria to guide decisions on funding of fire management under the Plan. 	Year 2	In progress
19	Support existing or new programs to help threatened species and ecological communities adapt to the impacts of climate change in the CPCP Area.		
19	ACTION 1: Consider funding research on climate change adaptation in developing the research program implementation strategy (Commitment 22, Action 1)	Year 1	complete
19	ACTION 2: Partner with the Royal Botanic Gardens Greater Sydney to develop seed sourcing guidelines for ten keystone Cumberland Plain Woodland species and define the species-specific seed transfer zones for these species	Year 1-3	complete
19	ACTION 3: Update the strategic conservation area if new priority locations are identified through research that will support biodiversity adaptation to climate impacts and incorporate these new areas into the conservation land implementation strategy (Commitment 8)	Every 5 years	In progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
20	Provide opportunities for the residents of Western Sydney to learn about and actively participate in biodiversity conservation including koala conservation		
20	ACTION 4: Invest in the NSW Koala Strategy to raise awareness of the Southern Sydney koala population and encourage community participation in koala conservation in Western Sydney	Year 1 onwards	in progress
20	ACTION 5: In partnership with BCT, establish a community engagement program to educate landholders within the strategic conservation area and promote the opportunities and benefits of biodiversity stewardship sites	Year 1	complete
20	ACTION 6: Work with councils and other landholders to install signs and interpretive displays at identified conservation land to raise awareness of the biodiversity values of a site	Life of CPCP	not commenced
21	Partner with Aboriginal groups and communities to help maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationships with their land and waters in Western Sydney		
21	ACTION 1: Fund a grants program to build capacity in the 3 local Aboriginal land councils in the CPCP area to fund land management and biodiversity works, and culture and heritage projects on Aboriginal-owned lands and other important areas	Year 1-2	complete
21	ACTION 2: Partner with Traditional Custodians, local Aboriginal land councils and other interested Aboriginal people in Western Sydney to collaboratively develop the Caring for Country – Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy for the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan 2022-2032	Year 1	complete
21	ACTION 3: Partner with Western Sydney’s Aboriginal communities to implement the CPCP and the Caring for Country – Aboriginal Outcomes Strategy for the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan 2022-2032 through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. establishing partnerships, including the co-design of actions under the strategy, with Traditional Custodians, local Aboriginal land councils, Aboriginal businesses and other interested Aboriginal groups b. establishing an Aboriginal advisory group to provide advice on the delivery of the Aboriginal engagement and implementation strategy and the Plan c. actively engage and empower Aboriginal groups and community to enable participation in decision-making to deliver the Aboriginal engagement and implementation strategy and the Plan. 		in progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
22	Invest in research priorities that will support the implementation of the CPCP and help to deliver the outcomes.		
22	ACTION 1: Develop a research implementation strategy to guide delivery of a 35-year research program that will help achieve the CPCP's outcomes in Western Sydney, including identifying research priorities for the first 4 years	Year 1	complete
22	ACTION 2: Deliver a research program in accordance with the research program implementation strategy. The research program may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. research on the vulnerability of threatened species and ecological communities to climate change b. research that increases knowledge of the adaptive capacity of plant, animal and microbial organisms used in active restoration of ecological communities of the sub-region c. research that improves restoration outcomes, including ecosystem function and resilience, for threatened ecological communities of the sub-region d. research on ecological connectivity and landscape function at site, local and regional scales to enhance conservation outcomes e. research into changing community attitudes and behaviour to biodiversity and conservation values including factors influencing those and how they evolve and change f. research into the connections between land management, biodiversity and Aboriginal culture and practices in Western Sydney as proposed by the Aboriginal engagement and implementation strategy (Commitment 21). 	Year 2 - onwards	In progress
23	Support rehabilitation measures to help maintain koala health and welfare		
23	ACTION 1 Invest in the NSW Koala Strategy and other potential partners to implement the koala health and welfare program in south-western Sydney	Year 1 onwards	in progress
23	ACTION 2: Koalas that are captured and/or handled as part of a monitoring program will be vaccinated against chlamydia and have a tissue sample taken for genetic analysis, with the tissue samples lodged with the NSW Koala Biobank	Year 1 onwards	in progress
24	Establish governance arrangements including roles, responsibilities and funding to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the CPCP.		
24	ACTION 1: Establish a multi-agency executive implementation committee to act as a central governance steering committee for the CPCP	Year 1	complete

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
24	ACTION 2: Enter into written agreements with delivery partners, including Transport for NSW as project partner responsible for delivering the major transport corridors, to support the implementation of specific commitments and actions	Year 1	complete
24	ACTION 3: Establish working groups to advise the executive implementation committee and oversee implementation of specific commitments and actions (commitments 7, 13, 16 and 26)	Year 1	complete
24	ACTION 4: Establish arrangements to fund delivery of the plan’s commitments and actions through contributions from residential, commercial and industrial developers in the nominated areas	Year 1	complete
24	ACTION 5: Ensure that at least 90% of conservation program funding is spent on establishing and restoring conservation land or purchasing biodiversity credits consistent with the conservation land selection steps	Life of CPCP	in progress
25	Implement an evaluation program for the CPCP that sets out requirements for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and adaptive management.		
25	<p>ACTION 1: Finalise the evaluation program in consultation with key stakeholders, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. establishing governance arrangements for the evaluation program b. establishing a monitoring and data collection methodology c. finalising evaluation questions including scope and frequency d. developing a method for evaluation outputs to support adaptive management e. establishing the reconciliation accounting process to track progress of the plan’s commitments and actions f. developing templates for reporting quarterly to the executive implementation steering committee and annual updates over the life of the CPCP. g. establishing processes to support independent 5-yearly reviews of the CPCP 	Year 1	complete
25	ACTION 2: Track progress in meeting conservation targets (in hectares) through the reconciliation accounting process	Life of CPCP	in progress
25	ACTION 3: Implement adaptive management steps for offsets if the reconciliation accounting process determines that the plan’s offsets are not keeping track with development	Life of CPCP	In progress
25	ACTION 4: Publish annual updates on implementation of the CPCP	Life of CPCP (annually)	In progress

Commitment Reference	Commitment and Action	Timing	Status
25	ACTION 7: Develop an overarching communication and engagement strategy to support implementation of the CPCP. Review the strategy every 5 years and update it accordingly	Year 1 and then life of CPCP (every 5 years)	complete
26	Implement a compliance program to ensure compliance with the CPCP and conditions of approval		
26	ACTION 1: Establish a compliance and implementation working group comprising the Department, local councils and other relevant stakeholders to guide the implementation of compliance activities under the CPCP including preparation of a compliance strategy	Year 1	complete
26	ACTION 2: Prepare a compliance strategy under guidance of the working group to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify relevant compliance mechanisms b. set out compliance monitoring and auditing priorities and processes c. set out a decision-making framework for taking compliance action d. set out procedures and protocols for taking compliance action e. identify roles and responsibilities for compliance. 	Year 1	complete
26	ACTION 4: Share knowledge, maps and data and provide ongoing support and training to council staff to help local councils carry out implementation and compliance activities	Life of CPCP	in progress
26	ACTION 5: Publish a compliance report as part of the yearly update on implementation of the CPCP and provide it to local councils for review and investigation	Life of CPCP (annually)	In progress
26	ACTION 6: Prepare reports every two-and-a-half years on any identified breaches with CPCP commitments and approval conditions, such as auditing development consent conditions and environmental management plans	Life of CPCP (every 2.5 years)	not commenced