



### Glossary of key terms for strategic conservation planning

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Action</b>		An action is an activity that will directly support the fulfilment of one or more Commitments in the Plan. Actions may be amended using adaptive management throughout the life of the Plan.
<b>Active restoration</b>		When entering a biodiversity stewardship agreement, a landholder can elect to undertake active restoration management actions which generate additional biodiversity credits. They include actions to restore or improve ecological features in a landscape, such as habitat enhancement, targeted supplementary planting to augment habitat and the control of high threat exotic vegetation. See also <i>Required management actions</i>
<b>Adaptive Management</b>		Adaptive management is a structured, iterative approach to help determine how management actions can be most effective in achieving the Plan's outcomes. It allows the implementation of the conservation program to respond to changing circumstances, and ensure the actions are delivering the commitments and meeting the outcomes.

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Already protected land</b>		Already protected land is used to describe areas with an existing designation of protection from development for environmental reasons, including national parks, nature reserves and biodiversity stewardship sites.
<b>Assisted regeneration</b>		Assisted regeneration is the practice of fostering natural regeneration and recolonisation after actively removing ecological impediments (e.g. invasive species, fish barriers) and reinstating appropriate abiotic and biotic states (e.g. environmental flows, fire regimes). See also <i>Ecological restoration, Natural regeneration, Reconstruction</i>
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>		An Asset Protection Zone is a buffer zone between a bushfire hazard and buildings. It is managed to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flames, localised smoke and ember attack. The appropriate APZ distance is based on vegetation type, slope and the nature of the development.
<b>Avoided land</b>		<p>Land that has been avoided from development in the Plan's nominated areas through the strategic conservation planning process. This includes:</p> <p>Land avoided for biodiversity purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>land that has high biodiversity values to be protected and has been avoided from the certified-urban capable land for this reason</li></ul> <p>Land avoided for other purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>land that cannot be feasibly developed due to the topography (slope) of the land or being a riparian corridor</li></ul>

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Biodiversity</b>		Biodiversity is biological diversity - the full variety of living things – including plants, animals, fungi and bacteria. It is considered at all scales, from the different genes in an individual, to species and the populations they form, as well as the complex arrangements of ecosystems.
<b>Biodiversity Assessment Method</b>	BAM	The Biodiversity Assessment Method assesses the impact of actions on threatened species and threatened ecological communities, and their habitats, and the impact on biodiversity values. The Biodiversity Assessment Method provides the processes for identifying biodiversity values, impacts of proposed development and quantifying and describing credits that can be offset and created.
<b>Biodiversity certification</b>		Biodiversity certification is a streamlined biodiversity assessment process for areas of land that are proposed for development under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> . The process identifies the impacts to biodiversity in particular areas that can be developed after they are certified and also the measures used to offset the impacts of development. Where land is certified, development may proceed without the usual requirement for site by site assessment of biodiversity impacts. See also <i>Strategic Biodiversity Certification</i> .
<b>Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report</b>	BCAR	A Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report is a report setting out the outcomes of an assessment in accordance with the biodiversity assessment method (BAM). It is required under the Biodiversity Conservation Act (BC Act), similar to a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report, but is submitted as part of an application for biodiversity certification.  See also Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
<b>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</b>	BC Act	The <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> establishes a scheme for the biodiversity certification of land. This is the NSW legislation which sets out provisions relating to strategic biodiversity certification.

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<b>Biodiversity Conservation Trust</b>	BCT	The BCT is a statutory not-for-profit body established under Part 10 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> . It was established to encourage and support landholders across NSW to participate in private land conservation.
<b>Biodiversity Development Assessment Report</b>	BDAR	A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report is a report required under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act) and is prepared by a person accredited (under section 6.10 of the BC Act) to apply the biodiversity assessment method (BAM).. A BDAR provides guidance on how a proponent can avoid and minimise potential biodiversity impacts from a proposed development and identifies the number and class of biodiversity credits that need to be offset to achieve a standard of 'no net loss' of biodiversity. The BDAR must be provided to the approval authority as part of their development, or a major project proposal, or a clearing application.
<b>Biodiversity Offsets Scheme</b>	BOS	The Biodiversity Offsets Scheme is a framework to avoid, minimise and offset impacts on biodiversity from development and clearing, and to ensure land that is used to offset impacts is secured in-perpetuity with an appropriate level of funding to ensure management actions identified are implemented.
<b>Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement</b>	BSA	A biodiversity stewardship agreement is a voluntary agreement between a landholder and the Biodiversity Conservation Trust to permanently protect and manage an area of their land to improve its biodiversity values. It enables landholders to generate an income through trading biodiversity credits. Credits are generated by the expected improvement in biodiversity under management at the site.

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<b>Biodiversity values</b>		Biodiversity values refers to vegetation integrity, habitat suitability and biodiversity-related values such as threatened species abundance, vegetation abundance, habitat connectivity, threatened species movement, flight path integrity and water sustainability as identified in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) and regulations which are considered in the Biodiversity Assessment Method.
<b>Certified - urban capable land</b>		Certified-urban capable land is land identified for future development that will seek biodiversity certification under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) and where impacts from development will be strategically assessed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). This category identifies where future urban development is likely to occur, subject to other approvals.
<b>Class of actions</b>		Projects described and assessed for their impacts on matters of national environmental significance in a strategic assessment under Part 10 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) (EPBC Act). Approval of a class of actions enables projects covered by the approval, to proceed without individual referral, assessment or approval under the EPBC Act provided they are undertaken in accordance with the endorsed final strategic assessment. See also <i>strategic assessment</i> .
<b>Classified road</b>		Under the <i>Roads Act 1993</i> , a classified road means any of the following: a main road, a highway, a freeway, a controlled access road, a secondary road, a tourist road, a tollway, a transitway, a State work.
<b>Commitment</b>		A commitment is a defined milestone in the Plan which will be met through the delivery of the actions. See also <i>Action</i> .

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<b>Connectivity</b>		Connectivity links, as defined by the Biodiversity Assessment Method, are those that connect different areas of habitat, facilitating movement of threatened and more common species across their distribution. The presence of significant biodiversity links on a site contributes to the biodiversity value of that subject land at the landscape scale. Connectivity can be identified at different scales depending on the target species and can include recognised biodiversity corridors, a local corridor identified by a council, flyways for migratory species or a riparian corridor of a stream, wetland or estuary.
<b>Conservation lands</b>		Conservation lands are sites of high biodiversity value that will be established under the Plan to offset impacts to biodiversity from development. Conservation lands will provide in-perpetuity protection of biodiversity and will include reserves or biodiversity stewardship sites, including locations where ecological restoration may also occur.
<b>Conservation program</b>		The conservation program is the package of commitments and actions that will direct the avoid, mitigate and offsetting of impacts on biodiversity from the urban development and major infrastructure corridors described in the Plan. Delivering the conservation program over the life of the Plan will ensure that the Plan's outcomes are achieved.
<b>Conservation Plan</b>		A conservation plan describes how a conservation program will manage and offset the impacts on biodiversity from projected growth, over time and across the Plan area. The Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (Plan) will be provided to the NSW Minister for Environment in making an application for strategic biodiversity certification and to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment for endorsement as part of the strategic assessment.

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<b>Conservation Priorities Method</b>		The Conservation Priorities Method is a systematic and repeatable method for determining and prioritising new conservation lands. The method was used to determine the strategic conservation area. The method combines detailed spatial information about biodiversity values with an analysis of planning and land use constraint data in order to assess the feasibility of implementing conservation lands as commitments under the Plan.
<b>Conservation target</b>		Conservation targets have been included in the Plan for specific biodiversity matters including threatened ecological communities and threatened flora and fauna species. Conservation targets reflect the offset required for each matter and were developed according to an offset target method described in the Assessment Report. For threatened ecological communities (TECs) this includes applying a higher ratio of offset to impacts on TECs of a higher condition or threat status. For threatened species, the method includes an assessment of the level of risk to each impacted species.
<b>Cumberland IBRA subregion (or ‘Cumberland subregion’)</b>		Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) was developed by the Commonwealth Government as a key planning tool to identify land for conservation. It has since become an improved spatial mapping and information source on vegetation communities and ecosystems across Australia. The Cumberland IBRA subregion is the main focus of this Plan, with most of the Study Area occurring within this subregion.
<b>Cumberland Plain</b>		The Cumberland Plain is a relatively flat, broad geographic basin located within the Cumberland IBRA subregion, identified by dominant older shale and younger alluvial geology.

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<b>Cumberland Plain Assessment Report</b>		The Cumberland Plain Assessment Report ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ) has been prepared to meet the statutory requirements for the strategic assessment and strategic biodiversity certification. It assesses the impacts of proposed development on biodiversity and other values protected under NSW and Commonwealth biodiversity legislation.
<b>Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan</b>		The Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (Plan) ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ) is a strategic conservation plan being developed to manage and offset the impacts on biodiversity from projected growth in Western Sydney. The Plan will deliver a conservation program to protect and enhance biodiversity at a landscape scale while balancing the future needs of the local community.
<b>Cumulative impacts</b>		Cumulative impacts are the combined impact of past, present and future human activities and natural processes
<b>Development Control Plan</b>	DCP	A Development Control Plan provides detailed planning and design guidelines to support the planning controls in a Local Environmental Plan or State Environmental Planning Policy.
<b>Direct impacts</b>		Direct impacts are those which result in a negative change to biodiversity condition from undertaking an action such as clearing.
<b>District Plans</b>		District plans are integrated land use, transport and infrastructure plans outlining the local priorities and actions for implementing the Greater Sydney Region Plan, <i>A Plan for Growing Sydney</i> ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ). There are five District Plans for the Western City, Central City, Eastern City, North and South districts.
<b>Ecological function</b>		Ecological function is the potential of an ecosystem to deliver a service that is itself dependent on ecological processes and structures. It considers how species interact with and affect their environment and involves any process or set of processes that can cause change or may be changed by external influences.



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<b>Ecological restoration</b>		Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed through actively managing restoration. It is also sometimes called rehabilitation or revegetation. See also <i>Natural regeneration</i> , <i>Assisted regeneration</i> , <i>Reconstruction</i> .
<b><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i></b>	EPBC Act	The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation, which provides a framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance. Part 10 of the EPBC Act provides for the undertaking of strategic assessments.
<b>Environmental zones</b>		Environmental zones or 'E zones' are identified in environmental planning instruments to provide objectives and development controls to protect land that is of important environmental value. There are four 'E zones' - E1 (National Parks and Nature Reserves), E2 (Environmental Conservation), E3 (Environmental Management) and E4 (Environmental Living).
<b>Excluded land</b>		Excluded land is land which has been excluded from the Plan and for which NSW strategic biodiversity certification and approval through the Commonwealth strategic assessment will not be sought.
<b>Explanation of Intended Effect</b>	EIE	The Explanation of Intended Effect provides a plain-english description of the proposed new State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) for strategic conservation planning. The EIE describes the planning measures and mechanisms to support strategic conservation planning and the Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan.

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<b>Future Transport Strategy 2056</b>		The <a href="#">Future Transport Strategy</a> is a 40-year strategy which will guide NSW transport investment over the longer term. It is an update of the 2012 Long Term Transport Master Plan for NSW.
<b>Greater Sydney Commission</b>	GSC	The Greater Sydney Commission is leading strategic metropolitan planning for the Greater Sydney region. Their strategic plans serve to make Greater Sydney more productive, liveable and sustainable for future generations.
<b>Greater Sydney Region Plan</b>		Also known as ' <a href="#">Greater Sydney Region Plan - A Metropolis of Three Cities</a> '. It is a 20-year integrated land use, transport and infrastructure plan outlining the priorities and actions for Greater Sydney.
<b>Greener Places: Urban Design Framework</b>		Greener Places ( <a href="#">hyperlink</a> ) is an urban green infrastructure framework developed by the Government Architect NSW to plan, design and deliver green infrastructure in urban areas across NSW. Greener Places explains why green infrastructure is needed, and the vision and principles for its implementation. It aims to create a healthier, more liveable, and sustainable urban environment by improving community access to recreation and exercise, supporting walking and cycling connections, supporting and maintaining Aboriginal culture and heritage, and improving the resilience of urban areas.
<b>Growth area</b>		A growth area is an area that has been identified by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment to address the needs of Sydney's growing population. They have been selected based on good access to existing or planned public transport connections, infrastructure and suitability for new homes and jobs. See also <i>Nominated area</i> .

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<b>High biodiversity value land</b>		<p>High biodiversity value land is land that includes, among others, intact vegetation, primary koala corridors and threatened species habitat.</p> <p>The complete method to determine high biodiversity land in the Plan is in Appendix B of the Plan (the Plan's avoidance criteria). The avoidance criteria were used to determine areas to avoid from development in the nominated areas due to presence of high biodiversity value. These are defined in the plan as avoided land.</p>
<b>Important Koala habitat</b>		<p>Important koala habitat is the term used to describe both primary and secondary corridors. It is the area that is critical to the long-term viability of koalas (primary corridors) as well as the areas (if enhanced) that would support the population (secondary corridors).</p>
<b>Indirect impacts</b>		<p>Indirect impacts include downstream, downwind, upstream and facilitated impacts e.g. fertilisers washed into river systems, extraction of raw materials and impacts on water flow due to construction of a dam. See <a href="#">Significant Impact Guidelines</a> for more detail.</p>
<b>Koala movement corridors</b>		<p>Koala movement corridors are areas of habitat (often but not always linear) which facilitate the movement and dispersal of koalas between habitat patches which would otherwise be disconnected. Koala movement corridors facilitate koala population dispersal, which protects against localised extinctions, as koalas require large, connected areas of important habitat for feeding and breeding<sup>1</sup>.</p>

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

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<b>Land Category</b>		<p>The Plan identify a number of land categories including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certified - Urban Capable</li> <li>• Excluded land</li> <li>• Non-Certified:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoided land (avoided for biodiversity purposes/ avoided for other purposes)</li> <li>• non-certified – Western Sydney Aerotropolis</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>See also excluded land; avoided land; non-certified -Western Sydney Aerotropolis; certified-urban capable land.</i></p>
<b>Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan</b>	LUIIP	A Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan provides an overview of future land uses and the proposed sequence of development to ensure new jobs and homes are delivered in line with infrastructure.
<b>Local Aboriginal Land Council</b>	LALC	A Local Aboriginal Land Council is an autonomous body which is governed by Boards elected by local Aboriginal community members every two years. LALCs were established under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> as the elected representatives for Aboriginal people in NSW. The Plan area includes three LALCs: Deerubbin, Tharawal and Gandangara.
<b>Local Environmental Plan</b>	LEP	A Local Environmental Plan is an environment planning instrument that guides planning and development decisions within a local government area in NSW. This is achieved through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.

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<b>Local Strategic Planning Statements</b>	LSPS	A Local Strategic Planning Statement is a required document from councils that sets out how the local environment plans and development control plans evolve over time. It is intended to capture the area's 20-year vision for land use, local character, community values and change management strategies.
<b>Major infrastructure corridor</b>		<p>A major infrastructure corridor is land identified for future transport infrastructure that supports growth in Western Sydney. Major infrastructure corridors include metro rail, freight rail lines, motorways or other transport links. The major infrastructure corridors program is administered by Transport for NSW. Major infrastructure corridors that are assessed as part of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metro Rail future extension from Western Sydney Aerotropolis to Macarthur (except for those areas in the South West Growth Area)</li> <li>• Western Sydney Freight Line corridor</li> <li>• Outer Sydney Orbital 1 between Box Hill and the Hume Motorway near Menangle</li> <li>• M7/Ropes Crossing Link Road</li> </ul>
<b>Matters of National Environmental Significance</b>	MNES	<p>Matters of national environmental significance are protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listed threatened species and communities</li> <li>• migratory species</li> <li>• wetlands of international importance (listed under Ramsar)</li> <li>• Commonwealth marine environment</li> <li>• World Heritage properties</li> <li>• National Heritage places</li> <li>• the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park</li> <li>• nuclear actions</li> <li>• a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.</li> </ul>

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Monitoring Evaluation Reporting</b>	MER	Monitoring evaluation reporting is the process of tracking and measuring progress toward achieving the Plan’s outcomes. For the Plan, it will provide assurance that conservation program outcomes and commitments are being satisfied and clarity for delivery partners on how to appropriately measure and report in a coordinated manner. MER informs adaptive management. <i>See also adaptive management</i>
<b>Native vegetation</b>		Native vegetation is any plant native to NSW prior to European settlement, defined in Part 5A of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> . It can also include any plant, living or dead, in mapped Category 2-vulnerable land and generally excludes marine vegetation. Native vegetation species when occurring together form native vegetation communities, which in NSW are called Plant Community Types (PCTs).
<b>Natural regeneration</b>		Natural regeneration is an approach to restoration that relies on spontaneous or unassisted natural regeneration as distinct from an 'assisted natural regeneration' approach that depends upon active intervention. <i>See also Assisted regeneration, Ecological restoration, Reconstruction.</i>
<b>Nominated area</b>		A nominated area is an area in Western Sydney identified for future growth which seek approvals through the Plan under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). These areas are: Greater Macarthur Growth Area, Greater Penrith to Eastern Creek Investigation Area, Western Sydney Aerotropolis and Wilton Growth Area.
<b>Non-certified-Western Sydney Aerotropolis</b>		Land affected by the 1 per cent annual exceedance probability flood and other non-certified land within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis that is not included in the avoided land or excluded categories.

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<b>NSW Koala Strategy</b>		The <a href="#">NSW Koala Strategy</a> identifies a set of short-term actions as part of a longer-term goal to stabilise and increase koala populations. The strategy encompasses four key pillars: koala habitat conservation, conservation through community action, safety and health of koala populations and building knowledge and education.
<b>Office of Strategic Lands</b>	OSL	The Office of Strategic Lands acquires land to deliver significant community benefits in the Greater Sydney Region including open space, areas for residential development, transport infrastructure, tourism, employment, coastal headlands, beaches, and universities.
<b>Outcome</b>		An outcome is reported or measurable result of a desired goal. In the Plan, it is the intended environmental, economic or social impact or value of delivering the Plan's commitments.
<b>Plan Area</b>		The Plan Area covers around 200,000 hectares and includes the Cumberland IBRA subregion and some minor areas of the adjacent Sydney Cataract and Wollemi IBRA subregions. It extends from 10 kilometres north of Windsor to Picton in the south, and from the Hawkesbury-Nepean River in the west to east near Liverpool. It includes sections of eight Local Government Areas – Wollondilly, Camden, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Fairfield, Penrith, Blacktown and Hawkesbury.
<b>Plant Community Types</b>	PCT	Plant community types are the community-level grouping used in NSW's planning and assessment tools and vegetation mapping programs. They are identified in the <a href="#">Bionet Vegetation Classification (VIS)</a> database.

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<b>Precinct planning</b>		Precinct planning ensures that nominated areas are strategically planned and infrastructure is delivered in a coordinated manner. The program identifies the development intent and development capacity across an entire precinct, through the allocation of housing choices, built form, infrastructure, and environmental and open space desires.
<b>Prescribed impact</b>		A prescribed impact, in the Biodiversity Offset Scheme, is an impact to a particular factor affecting biodiversity which must be considered. These are: impacts or potential impacts to habitat features (such as caves and cliffs, rocks, man-made structures and non-native vegetation) as well as impacts on habitat connectivity, threatened species movement, water bodies and water-related processes that sustain threatened species.
<b>Primary Koala Corridors</b>		Primary koala corridors are connected areas of koala habitat that are contiguous (gaps between trees less than 100 metres) and greater than 380 hectares in width.
<b>Reconciliation accounting process</b>		<p>The reconciliation accounting process will be undertaken to reconcile the establishment of conservation lands through reserves or direct purchase of credits with development impacts in the Plan.</p> <p>This process will track progress on achieving the required offset targets for species and threatened ecological communities, inform the selection of offsets sites and includes a reconciliation tracker to ensure the conservation program remains ahead of development. It will also be used to determine when adaptive management steps are to be implemented.</p>
<b>Reconstruction</b>		Reconstruction is an ecological restoration approach where the appropriate biota need to be entirely or almost entirely reintroduced as they cannot regenerate or recolonise within feasible timeframes, even after expert assisted regeneration interventions. See also <i>Natural regeneration</i> , <i>Assisted regeneration</i> , <i>Ecological restoration</i> .



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<b>Required management action</b>		A required management action is an action for biodiversity stewardship site required to improve the condition of native vegetation or species habitat. These could include activities such as native vegetation management (restoring native vegetation, retaining and managing regrowth, nutrient control), pest animal control and weed management.
<b>Reserves</b>		Reserves are conservation lands of high biodiversity value typically managed by National Parks and Wildlife Services or council. Reserves can include national parks, nature reserves, regional parks, council reserves and community reserves.
<b>Riparian</b>		Riparian refers to lands that relate to waterways and parts of the landscape influenced by streams and flowing fresh water. The riparian corridor is defined in the Biodiversity Assessment Method as being within a certain distance from the top of the bank of a waterway of particular size. See also <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i> .
<b>Secondary Koala Corridors</b>		Secondary koala corridors are movement corridors that are less than 50 metres wide or not connected at both ends to other koala habitat.
<b>Serious and irreversible impacts</b>		A determination of whether an impact is serious and irreversible is made in accordance with the principles prescribed in section 6.7 of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2017. Threatened species and ecological communities will be at risk of serious and irreversible impacts if they are in a rapid rate of decline, have a very small population size, are severely degraded or disrupted, have a very limited geographic distribution or are unlikely to respond to measures to improve habitat.

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<b>Special Infrastructure Contribution</b>	SIC	A Special Infrastructure Contribution is a levy contribution from developers that funds the delivery of state and regional infrastructure required to support a growing population, such as roads, public transport, health facilities, emergency services, schools, and open space and provides for biodiversity offsets.
<b>Strategic Assessment</b>		Strategic assessments are landscape-scale assessments under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). Unlike project-by-project assessments, which look at individual actions, they can consider a much broader set of actions over a much larger scale and timeframe, such as a plan, policy or program.
<b>Strategic Assessment Area</b>		The strategic assessment area is the area assessed for impacts to matters protected under Part 3 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) from development under the Plan and where conservation outcomes can be achieved. The strategic assessment area is spatially aligned with the Plan Area.
<b>Strategic Assessment Agreement</b>		The strategic assessment agreement is the formal agreement between the Australian Government Minister for Environment and the State of NSW to enter into the assessment. It is a mandatory requirement under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth), and formally establishes the expectations of both parties.
<b>Strategic biodiversity certification</b>		Strategic biodiversity certification is a form of biodiversity certification available only to planning authorities such as the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, to support significant regional development and coordinate planning processes in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW).

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<b>Strategic conservation area</b>		The strategic conservation area was determined using the Conservation Priorities Method and represents large remnants of native vegetation with good connectivity, or areas with the potential to enhance connectivity in the Plan Area. The strategic conservation area will be used to identify potential conservation lands for further investigation.
<b>Strategic Conservation Planning</b>		Strategic conservation planning is a landscape-scale approach to assessing and protecting biodiversity upfront in planning for large-scale development. This strategic approach allows for the streamlined delivery of housing and infrastructure while protecting regionally important land for conservation and publicly accessible green space.
<b>Structure Plan</b>		A Structure Plan is a spatial representation of high-level land uses, environmental assets and transport infrastructure within a nominated area. It includes overarching planning principles, distribution of land uses, the phasing of precincts and identification of a high-level transport framework, the blue–green grid and other key infrastructure.
<b>Sydney Green Grid</b>		The Sydney Green Grid promotes the creation of a network of high quality open spaces that supports recreation, biodiversity and waterway health. The green grid will create a network that connects strategic, district and local centres, public transport hubs, and residential areas.
<b>Target species</b>		Target species are species listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) or Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) that are likely to be at risk of residual adverse direct impacts and which have a direct offset in the Plan.

Term	Acronym	Description
<b>Terms of Reference</b>	ToR	Terms of Reference are a requirement under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) for undertaking a strategic assessment and are prepared in accordance with the Strategic Assessment Agreement. Terms of Reference outline the requirements for the Strategic Assessment Report, including how impacts to MNES should be assessed and how the overall outcomes of the Plan have been evaluated.
<b>Threatened Ecological Communities</b>	TEC	An ecological community may be listed by the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) and/or the Commonwealth Threatened Species Scientific Committee under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth). A community may be listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered depending on the level of threat and risk of its collapse.
<b>Western City District Plan</b>		The <a href="#">Western City District Plan</a> provides a 20-year plan to manage growth and achieve liveability, productivity and sustainability into the future for Western Sydney. It is one of the Greater Sydney Commission's five district plans and provides a link between local and regional planning.
<b>Western Parkland City</b>		The Western Parkland City is one of the three proposed conglomerate cities which make up Greater Sydney in the Greater Sydney Commission's vision of a metropolis of three cities. The Western Parkland City contains metropolitan clusters located around Greater Penrith, the Western Sydney Airport, Campbelltown-Macarthur and Liverpool. It includes areas across eight Local Government Areas – Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Blue Mountains, Fairfield, Liverpool, Penrith and Wollondilly.

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<b>Western Sydney City Deal</b>		The <a href="#">Western Sydney City Deal</a> is a 20-year agreement to deliver a transformation of Sydney's outer west. The Australian and NSW Governments, together with eight local governments of Western Sydney, signed the Western Sydney City Deal on 4 March 2018.
<b>Working group</b>		Working groups will be established under the Plan to determine priorities and support delivery of the Plan's commitments to meet outcomes for a specific area of focus. They will comprise relevant stakeholders and experts as required. Four working groups are proposed to be established under the Plan: compliance, koalas, weed control and pest and animal control.