## Explanation of Terms

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| Strategic Conservation Plan and Action Plans | The draft Green Growth Plan consists of a Strategic Conservation Plan and nine associated Action Plans. The Strategic Conservation Plan outlines the broad outcomes and objectives for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and State environmental values, as well as definition of the classes of action ‘development actions’. The Action Plans provide details of the approvals processes that development proponents must go through (Action Plans A to E), and conservation commitments for MNES and State environmental values that must be met (Action Plans F, G and H). The nine Action Plans are as follows:  
Action Plan A: Urban and Industrial development  
Action Plan B: Rural residential development  
Action Plan C: Infrastructure development  
Action Plan D: Basic Raw Materials extraction  
Action Plan E: Pines Harvesting  
Action Plan F: commitments for MNES  
Action Plan G: commitments for State environmental values  
Action Plan H: Conservation Program  
Action Plan I: Assurance |
| Class of action | The term “class of action” comes from the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). A class of action refers to a category of development assessed under a strategic assessment. Development actions (classes of action) that are covered by the Strategic Conservation Plan:  
- Urban and industrial development;  
- Rural residential development;  
- Infrastructure;  
- Basic raw material extraction; and  
- Harvesting of pines in the Gnangara, Yanchep and Pinjar pine plantations. Development proposals that fall within the above classes of action will be required to follow the approval processes under the Green Growth Plan as set out in Actions Plans A to E and meet conservation commitments specific to their site (as set out in Actions Plans F and G) including retaining areas within the proposed development such as conservation category wetlands, threatened ecological communities, 10-30% remnant vegetation and portions of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat. |
**Draft Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million (Green Growth Plan) Explanation of Terms**

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| Conservation reserve | A conservation reserve is made up of areas of Crown land set aside for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and/or natural or cultural heritage values, that are reserved and managed under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (CALM Act) and/or Land Administration Act 1997 (LAA). CALM Act conservation reserves are vested in the Conservation Commission of WA, and include Conservation Parks, National Parks and Nature Reserves. LAA conservation reserves can be created for one or more purposes in the public interest (including for conservation purposes) with the care, control and management of a reserve placed with any person or body. Under the Green Growth Plan, conservation reserves will be comprised of lands reserved under the CALM Act (including Conservation Parks, National Parks and Nature Reserves), except in the following circumstances:  
  - where, as part of the South West Native Title Settlement overlap exists with parcels of land that have been selected by South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), are under review by SWALSC for selection or have been identified by SWALSC. In these instances, the areas will be offered to the Noongar Boodja Trust as reserves under the LAA with Management Orders solely vested in the Trust that have Noongar Cultural and Social benefits and Conservation in the purpose; and  
  - where the area is more suited to being managed by a local government or other statutory body (e.g. Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority) and the local government or statutory body is willing to take on the management of the reserve. In these instances the areas will be reserved under the LAA with a management order limited to a conservation purpose and other compatible purposes. |
| Conservation Program | Action Plan H- Conservation Program details the package of conservation commitments to address the residual impacts of future development arising from the classes of action (i.e. the development proposed under the Green Growth Plan). Proponents will be required to contribute towards the Conservation Program, as well as meet the on-site commitments within the classes of action- (see ‘Class of action’ above). |
### Land acquisition

For the purpose of the Green Growth Plan, land acquisition refers to the purchase of privately owned land to be transferred to the conservation reserve system.

The Green Growth Plan does not involve compulsory acquisition of privately held land. Landholders will have to volunteer the sale of their land, and a price must be mutually agreed.

### Management

Under the Green Growth Plan management of land that is reserved for conservation will be undertaken primarily by the Department of Parks and Wildlife, and where appropriate, local governments, Botanic Parks and Gardens Authority and potentially Noongar Corporations established under the South West Native Title Settlement.

The type of management and responsible entity will be dependent on the tenure of the land and the type of conservation action required.

Management involves undertaking actions to restore, maintain, improve, and protect the natural environment, including the management of fire, weeds, feral animals and visitor access.

### Tenure

In simple terms, tenure describes the holder of property. Property can be held in private ownership or by others, such as the Crown.

When land is held by the Crown (for the purpose of conservation) there is limitations on what can be undertaken on the land.

The Green Growth Plan proposes to expand the land that is set aside for conservation by 170,000 ha. The 170,000 ha of new and expanded conservation reserves will be comprised of:
- Crown land
- remaining Bush Forever sites currently reserved as Parks and Recreation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme
- voluntary acquisitions of select private land (where the owner is willing to sell)

The 170,000 ha will be reserved and managed under the CALM Act or LAA.

The main types of conservation reserves proposed under the Green Growth Plan are Class A Nature Reserves, Class A National Parks and Conservation Parks. Class A reserves afford the highest level of statutory protection for conservation, for example, to change the boundary or purpose of a Class A conservation reserve, the Minister for Lands must table a proposal before both Houses of Parliament.

The conservation reserve expansions include improved land management activities (conservation works, fire management, visitor services) to protect the conservation values of the reserve.