



Glossary and abbreviations

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| AHD | Australian height datum |
| AHIMS | Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System |
| ARI | Average recurrence interval — The estimate of the chance of a flood occurring in any one year. |
| Biodiversity certification | Biodiversity certification switches off the need to undertake further significance assessments for threatened species (under Section 5A of the <i>Environmental</i> <i>Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (EP&A Act), the Seven Part Test) in certified areas. In these areas, it is considered that development is not likely to significantly affect any threatened species, population or ecological community, or the habitat of any of these. In non-certified areas, there is no change to the approval process and Threatened species assessments are required as normal under section 5A of the EP&A Act. |
| | Biodiversity certification has been conferred on State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006 and applies to areas within the North West Growth Centre. |
| CCTV | Closed circuit television |
| CEMP | Construction environmental management plan |
| Chainage | A measure of rail track distance from Sydney (Central Station) in kilometres. |
| Clearway 5 — North and West Lines | A section of the Rail Clearways Program that incorporates the North and West Lines. |
| CPTED | Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design |
| Critical habitat | Critical habitat is the whole or any part or parts of an area or areas of land comprising the habitat of an endangered species, an endangered population or an endangered ecological community that is critical to the survival of the species, population or ecological community as listed in the schedules of the <i>Threatened</i> <i>Species Conservation Act 1995</i> and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity</i> <i>Conservation Act 1999</i> . |
| Crossover | The connection between two tracks allowing trains to cross tracks. |
| Culvert | A small channel or drain that allows water to pass under a road/rail line. |
| dB | Sound power level in decibels. |
| dBA | 'A-weighted' sound power level in decibels. A-weighted noise measurements are those that have been scaled to account for the differential response of the human ear to different sound frequencies (i.e. noises with frequencies within the human ear's most sensitive range are scaled to be louder than noises with frequencies outside of this range). |
| DEC | NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (now DECC) |
| DECC | NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change; formerly the Department of Environment and Conservation |
| DGRs | Director-General's Environmental Assessment requirements |
| Director-General | The Director-General of the NSW Department of Planning. |
| Down Main | The track on which trains travel in a direction away from Sydney. |
| DoP | NSW Department of Planning |
| Duplication | Providing an additional railway track adjacent to an existing track. |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| ECRTN | <i>Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise</i> (Environmental Protection Authority 1999) |

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| Edge effected habitat | Edge effected habitat is an area of changed environmental conditions (i.e. altered light levels, wind speed and/or temperature) occurring along the edges of habitat fragments. |
| ENCM | <i>Environmental Noise Control Manual 1994</i> (Environment Protection Authority 1994) |
| Environmental Assessment | A formal description of a project that is subject to Part 3A of the NSW <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> and an assessment of its likely impact on the physical, social and economic environment. |
| | The Environmental Assessment is used as a vehicle to facilitate public comment and as the basis for analysing a project that requires planning approval under Par 3A of the EP&A Act. |
| EP&A Act | NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 |
| EPBC Act | Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 |
| EPL | Environment Protection Licence |
| ESD | Ecologically sustainable development |
| GCC | The former Growth Centres Commission, now the NSW Department of Planning Strategies and Lands Release Branch |
| Growth Centres SEPP | State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Regional Growth Centres) 2006 |
| GRP | Gross regional product |
| Freeboard | A factor of safety expressed in millimetres above a flood level. |
| Frequency Analysis | The process used to examine the tones that make up the overall noise or vibration signal. |
| Headway | The time between two trains passing the same point and travelling in the same direction on the same track. |
| High flood risk | All land below the 100 year flood level that is subject to a high hydraulic hazard (i.e. high flood damages, potential risks to life and/or evacuation problems). |
| COMOS | International Council on Monuments and Sites |
| sland platform | A single two sided platform with tracks running on either side. |
| ۲. rm/h | Kilometres per hour |
| Υ | Kilovolt |
| -A10(15 minute) | The noise level exceed for 10% of the 15 minute interval. This is commonly referred to as the average maximum noise level. |
| -A90 | The noise level exceeded for 90% of the sample period. This noise level is described as the average minimum background sound level or simply the background level. |
| -Aeq | The A-weighted equivalent noise level (basically the average noise level). It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustical energy as the corresponding time-varying sound. |
| –Aeq(1 hour) | The busiest 1-hour 'equivalent continuous noise level'. The $L_{Aeq(1 hour)}$ represents the typical L_{Aeq} noise level from all road vehicles noise events during the busiest 1 hour of the assessment period. |
| –Aeq(9 hour) | The night-time equivalent continuous noise level, which represents the cumulative effects of all the train noise events occurring during in the night-time period between 10 pm and 7 am. |
| –Aeq(15 hour) | The daytime equivalent continuous noise level, which represents the cumulative effects of all the train noise events occurring in the daytime period between 7 am and 10 pm. |
| -Aeq(24 hour) | The 'equivalent continuous noise level' sometimes also described as the 'energy- averaged noise level'. |
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| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| LEP | Local environmental plan |
| LGA | Local government area |
| Light spill | Light spill is associated with the inefficient, unnecessary or excessive use of artificial lighting. Light spill occurs where light falls outside the area intended to be lit, for instance by shining over a fence into a neighbouring property. |
| Low flood risk | All land above the 100-year flood level and up to the probable maximum flood (PMF) level (i.e. the risk of flooding varies from 1 chance in 100, to 1 chance in approximately 10,000,000 depending on the location within the floodplain). |
| LoS | Level of service |
| Maintenance siding | Spare track where maintenance trains are stored. |
| Medium flood risk | All land below the 100 year flood level that is subject to a low hydraulic hazard (i.e. significant flood damage and risk to life). |
| МоТ | NSW Ministry of Transport |
| North West Growth Centre | Area identified for land release and growth in the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy; also known as the North West Sector. |
| North West region of Sydney | The region of Sydney covered by the local government areas of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury and Penrith, as defined in the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy. |
| NSW | New South Wales |
| NT | National Trust |
| Overbridge | A bridge over a railway line. |
| PAR | Project Application Report |
| PB | Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd — the environmental consultant that prepared this Environmental Assessment on behalf of TIDC. |
| Probable maximum flood (PMF) | An estimate of the largest flood that could conceivably occur and is typically used to consider implications arising from the design of major infrastructure and flood evacuation. |
| Proponent | The person/company proposing to carry out development of the Project (TIDC). |
| Quakers Hill to Vineyard Duplication | The Project as described in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Assessment and as amended in Chapter 5 of the Submissions Report. |
| Rail Clearways Program | A NSW Government initiative to address issues of reliability and passenger growth on the Sydney metropolitan rail network. |
| Rail corridor | The area of land owned by RailCorp between Quakers Hill and Vineyard. |
| RailCorp | Rail Corporation of New South Wales. |
| Rating background level (RBL) | The background noise level representing ambient conditions in each assessment period (daytime, evening and night-time). |
| Richmond Branch Line | Predominately a single track line that currently carries City-bound and Richmond- bound train services. The Quakers Hill to Vineyard Duplication formulates part of the Richmond Branch Line. |
| RLA | Richmond Line Alliance. The RLA are currently progressing the design of the Project. If the Project is approved, it is proposed that the RLA will also be the delivery team for Stage 1. |
| RTA | NSW Roads and Traffic Authority |
| S170 Register | A Heritage and Conservation Register kept by RailCorp in accordance with Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> . |
| SEPP | State environmental planning policy |
| Shared user path | A path used by bicycles and pedestrians, and sometimes also local traffic (e.g. a service road). |



| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| SHI | State Heritage Inventory |
| SHR | State Heritage Register |
| Side platform | A single sided platform servicing only one train track. |
| SIDRA | Road intersection modelling software package |
| SoCs | Statement of Commitments |
| South West Growth Centre | Area identified for land release and growth in the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy; also known as the South West Sector. |
| Sound Power Level (SPL) | The rate at which a source emits acoustic energy. |
| SPI | Sustainability-promoting interpretation |
| SREP | Sydney regional environmental plan |
| Stage 1 | The first stage of the Project that would be delivered: construction of Project components between Quakers Hill and the new Schofields Station (including removal of the existing Schofields Station and construction of the Schofields pedestrian footbridge). Proposed to be constructed and operational by 2011. |
| Stage 2 | The second stage of the Project that would be delivered: construction of Project components north of the new Schofields Station as far as Vineyard and including the new Vineyard Station. Delivery of Stage 2 has been deferred until a date to be determined. |
| Strategies and Land Release Branch | Strategies and Land Release Branch of the Department of Planning |
| Study area (flora and fauna) | The subject site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the Project, either directly or indirectly. |
| Subject site (flora and fauna) | The specific area that will be covered by the Project. This includes the areas of the proposed rail corridor widening and the sites of the new Schofields and Vineyard stations, including the bus interchanges and car parking. |
| Sydney Metropolitan Strategy | The Strategy outlined in the report <i>Metropolitan Strategy, City of Cities</i> — A Plan for Sydney's Future (NSW Government 2005b). |
| Terminating shunting neck | A 'dead-end' section of track. |
| The Project | The proposed Quakers Hill to Vineyard Duplication as described in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Assessment and as amended in Chapter 5 of the Submissions Report. |
| TIDC | Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation |
| TPDC | Transport Population and Data Centre |
| TSC Act | NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 |
| Track possession | Temporary shut down of part of the rail network to facilitate maintenance, construction or emergency works. |
| Turnback | A track from which train services terminate and change direction. |
| Turnouts | The intersection and mechanisms for the meeting of two tracks. |
| Unsworth Review | On 2 July 2003, the Minister for Transport Services announced a ministerial review of bus services in NSW (the 'Unsworth Review'). The review examined, and made recommendations to improve the provision of bus services in NSW. The final Unsworth Review document was released on 17 March 2004. The report made 48 recommendations, which provide the framework for improvements to bus services to people in NSW. |
| Up Main | The track on which trains travel in a direction towards Sydney. |
| Viewshed | The area from which the Project (or a part of it) would be visible. |
| vph | Vehicles per hour |

| Term or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Western Line | Section of the CityRail network that extends from Central to Blacktown, and branches in two from Blacktown to Richmond (Richmond Arm) and from Blacktown to Emu Plains. |

