 Dictionary

*bush fire management* plan means a plan as approved or varied under section 41A of the *Bush Fires Act 1949* by the Bush Fire Co-ordinating Committee.

*clearing*, in relation to mapped wetlands (see item (19) of clause 11), means destroying or removing flora native to New South Wales by any means.

However, it does not include:

(a) destroying or removing plants declared to be noxious weeds by an order under section 7 of the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* by means not likely to be significantly detrimental to the native ecosystem, or

(b) unavoidably and consequentially destroying or removing flora lying adjacent to any such noxious weeds during the process of destroying or removing those noxious weeds, or

(c) the removal in accordance with a bush fire management plan of flora which are a bush fire hazard, or

(d) the removal of flora in accordance with a Vegetation Management Plan approved by the council of the area concerned.

*clearing*, in relation to development within a conservation area sub-catchment (see item (3) of clause 11), development in or near the river (see item (15) of clause 11), or development in a riverine scenic area (see item (16) of clause 11), means destroying or removing by any means:

(a) flora which is either a remainder of the natural flora of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural flora (this includes the destruction or removal of the surface and subsurface soils, leaf litter, the seed bed, and any rocks, stones or pebbles), or

(b) plants which are not native to New South Wales which, in the opinion of the consent authority, contribute positively to the scenic quality or water quality of the locality.

However, it does not include:

(c) destroying or removing plants declared to be noxious weeds by an order under section 7 of the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* by means not likely to be significantly detrimental to the ecosystem, or

(d) unavoidably and consequentially destroying or removing flora lying adjacent to any such noxious weeds during the process of destroying or removing those noxious weeds, or

(e) the removal in accordance with a bush fire management plan of flora which are a bush fire hazard, or

(f) the removal of flora in accordance with an approval under a council tree preservation order, or

(g) the removal of flora in accordance with a Vegetation Management Plan approved by the council of the area concerned.
**company State owned corporation** is a State owned corporation listed in Schedule 1 to the *State Owned Corporations Act 1989*.

**conservation area sub-catchments** are those that are subject to relatively minimal human interference and are consequently in a reasonably pristine environmental condition, being the sub-catchments of Glenbrook and Erskine Creek, Webbs Creek, the Colo River, the Grose River and the Macdonald River, as shown on the map.

**cumulative environmental impact** means the combined effects on the environment of development and resource use within an area over a period of time.

**demolish** means wholly or partly destroy or dismantle.

**environmentally sensitive areas** are areas where environmental characteristics mean that the potential impacts of land use are greater than elsewhere in the catchment. Environmentally sensitive areas identified by the Hawkesbury-Nepean Environmental Strategy in the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment are: the river; riparian land; escarpments and other scenic areas; conservation area sub-catchments; national parks and nature reserves; wetlands; other significant floral and faunal habitats and corridors; acid sulphate soils and potential acid sulphate soils.

**Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** means a plan addressing all aspects of site disturbance, flow rate changes, erosion and sediment control and site rehabilitation for the duration of the project.

**extractive industry** means:

(a) the winning or removal of extractive material from land and any ancillary or incidental land use, or

(b) an industry or undertaking, not being a mine, which depends for its operations on the winning of extractive material from the land on which it is carried on.

**fauna** means any native animal, whether vertebrate or invertebrate, at whatever stage of development, and includes aquatic animals such as fish, amphibians, aquatic or amphibious mammals, and aquatic or amphibious reptiles.

**floodplain** means the floodplain level nominated in a local environmental plan or those areas inundated as a result of a 1 in 100 flood event, if no such level has been nominated.

**flood prone land** means land susceptible to inundation by the probable maximum flood event.

**floodway** means those areas of a floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. Floodways are areas which, even if only partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flood flow, or a significant increase in flood levels.

**flora** means any plants that are native to New South Wales, including trees, shrubs, ferns, creepers, vines, palms or grasses.

**Flora and Fauna Study** means a study which comprehensively describes and assesses the flora and fauna of a site. Such a study identifies threatened or endangered species known or likely to occur on the site, the existence of habitat critical to the survival of any species, and existing or potential linkages between habitats both within and outside the site.

**Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Trust** means the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Trust established under the *Catchment Management Act 1989* and the *Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Trust Regulation 1993*.

**Hawkesbury-Nepean Environmental Planning Strategy** means the Strategy entitled “Draft Hawkesbury-Nepean Environmental Planning Strategy” prepared by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and published in 1996.
heritage significance means historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance.

Metropolitan Strategy means the document titled *Cities for the 21st Century* prepared by the former Department of Planning and published in 1995.


relic means:

(a) any deposit, object or material evidence (which may consist of human remains) relating to the use or settlement of the land to which this plan applies, not being Aboriginal habitation, which is more than 50 years old, or

(b) any deposit, object or material evidence (which may consist of human remains) relating to Aboriginal habitation of the land to which this plan applies, whether before or after its occupation by persons of European extraction.

riverine corridor means the river and the land marked on the map as scenic corridor.

Scenic Quality Study means the document entitled “Hawkesbury-Nepean River Scenic Quality Study” published by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning in 1996.

significant flora and fauna habitat areas means land shown as wetland on the map and such other land as may be identified on the map as a significant flora and fauna habitat area.

sprinkler system means a high or low level system with a lateral move, centre pivot, travelling irrigator, side roll, end tow or hand shift sprinkler head.

the Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

the catchment means the catchment of the river.

the map means the map consisting of 42 sheets marked “Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 20—Hawkesbury-Nepean River (No 2—1997)” deposited in the Parramatta office of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, copies of which are deposited in the Department’s offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, and in the office of each consent authority referred to in this plan.

the river means the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.

threatened species, populations and ecological communities has the same meaning as in the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Total Water Cycle Management Study or Plan means a study or plan which estimates pre- and post-development runoff volumes and pollutant loads from a site, and identifies any associated impacts of development on receiving waters, identifies water cycle management strategies and best management practices to be employed on the site to address these, and identifies arrangements for ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the water cycle management system. The level of detail should be appropriate to the stage of the development cycle proposed, with a Plan for a subdivision proposal being more specific than a Study for a rezoning proposal.

tributary of the river means (for the purposes of items (14) and (15) of clause 11) Badgerys Creek, the Bargo River, Cataract River, Colo River, Grose River, Macdonald River or Berowra Creek, Calabash Creek, Cattai Creek, Coal and Candle Creek, Cowan Creek, Currency Creek, Eastern Creek, Kemps Creek, Little Cattai Creek, Mangrove Creek, Marrs Creek, McKenzie Creek, Mogo Creek, Mooney Mooney Creek, Mulgoa Creek, Mullet Creek, Narellan Creek, Patonga Creek, Popran Creek, Rickabys Creek, Roberts Creek, Ropes Creek, South Creek, Webbs Creek, Werrington Creek, Wheeny Creek or Coba Bay.
Vegetation Management Plan means a plan which:

(a) identifies the vegetation to which it applies, and

(b) describes and analyses that vegetation, and

(c) specifies measures to be taken to implement the policies set out in items of clause 6 by the strategies recommended in those items, and

(d) consistently with those policies and recommended strategies, specifies measures for ongoing management, including monitoring and weed control, and

(e) addresses any other matters considered necessary by the consent authority.

waste includes any matter or thing whether solid, gaseous or liquid or a combination of any solids, gases or liquids that is discarded or is refuse from processes or uses (such as domestic, medical, industrial, mining, agricultural or commercial processes or uses).

wetland means an area with characteristics of both terrestrial and aquatic environments that is flooded or waterlogged often enough to support aquatic or other plants typical of areas with those characteristics.