

F1 - Glossary

Active bushfire measure is where a person is required to take an active part in the use of the system. For example, sprinkler systems which require activation.

Asset Protection Zone means the area forming a fire break between the bushfire hazard area and a building or other asset, in which the amount of fuel available to burn in a bushfire is minimised to protect human life, property and highly valued public assets.

Bush rock means any natural deposit of rock. It includes loose rocks on rock surfaces or on the soil surface or that may have been removed from rock outcrops by excavation or blasting.

Curtilage is the setting of the area around the development site.

Development excluded land (in relation to land zoned under LEP 2005) means any land;

- a) zoned Environmental Protection - General, or
- b) that is designated on Map Panel B of LEP 2005 as a Protected Area - Slope Constraint Area, or
- c) that is designated on Map Panel B of LEP 2005 as a Protected Area - Ecological Buffer Area or that comprises a watercourse corridor, together with any buffers required to protect the watercourse corridor, or
- d) on which any significant vegetation community is located, together with any buffers required to protect that community, or
- e) that is the habitat of any threatened species, population or ecological community, the development of which would have a significant effect on the threatened species, population or ecological community as determined in accordance with section 5A of the Act, or
- f) on which any rare species of flora is located, together with any buffers required by the Council to protect that flora, or
- g) on which there is located any significant landscape or special feature which in the opinion of Council is worthy of preservation.

Development excluded land (in relation to land zoned under LEP 1991) means any part of a lot;

- a) that is land zoned Environmental Protection; or
- b) that is, designated on the Map as Protected Area - Environmental Constraint Area, together with any buffers required by the Council to protect such area; or
- c) on which any Schedule 3 environmentally sensitive vegetation unit is located, together with any buffers required to protect that unit; or
- d) that is the habitat of any threatened species, populations or ecological communities within the meaning of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, the development of which would have a significant effect on the threatened species populations or ecological communities as determined in accordance with section 5A of the Act; or
- e) on which any rare species of flora is located, together with any buffers required by the Council to protect that flora; or
- f) that comprises a watercourse or any buffers required by the Council to protect that watercourse; or
- g) that has a slope in excess of 20%; or
- h) comprising any significant landscape or special feature, such as rock outcrops and escarpments, which in the opinion of the Council is worthy of preservation.

Disability is defined under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992. "Disability" in relation to a person means:-

- a) total or partial loss of the persons bodily or mental functions; or
- b) total or partial loss of a part of the body; or
- c) the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness; or
- d) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; or
- e) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the persons body; or
- f) a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or

g) a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perceptions of reality, emotions or judgement or that results in disturbed behaviour; and includes a disability that presently exists; or previously exists but no longer exists; or may exist in the future; or is imputed to a person.

Deferred commencement allows a development consent to be issued subject to the provision of information or clarification. Once the information required by the deferred commencement is satisfied applicants must apply for an operational consent before work can begin on the site.

Ecologically sustainable development means development that improves the quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.

Ecosystem means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, fungal and micro-organism communities and associated non-living environment interacting as an ecological unit.

Ecological community is an assemblage of species occupying a particular area. 'Endangered ecological community' is defined under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.

Fragmentation means the process of progressive loss and isolation of habitat leading to reduction in habitat connectivity for some species.

Gross floor area (GFA) means the sum of the areas of each floor of a building, where the area of the floor is taken to be the area within the outer face of the external enclosing walls (as measured from a height of 1,400 millimetres above each floor), excluding;

- a) any columns or projections outside the general line of the outer face of the external walls, and
- b) lift towers, machinery rooms, plant rooms, ancillary storage space, vertical air conditioning ducts, and

- c) car parking (including garages or car ports) needed to meet the requirements of Council and internal access to that car parking, and
- d) space for loading and unloading of goods.

Habitat means an area or areas occupied, or periodically or occasionally occupied, by a species, population or ecological community and includes any biotic or abiotic component.

Habitat corridor means an area or network of areas of native vegetation or habitat that enables migration, colonisation or interbreeding of plants and animals between two or more larger areas of habitat. Note: Habitat corridors may consist of a sequence of discontinuous areas of habitat (such as feeding trees, caves, wetlands, and roadside vegetation).

Habitat tree or likely habitat tree means any tree naturally occurring (being native vegetation or remnant native vegetation) which has developed hollows in the trunk or limbs and which is suitable for nesting birds, arboreal marsupials (such as possums) or native placental mammals (such as bats) or which is supporting the growth of locally indigenous or endemic epiphytic plants (such as orchids).

Heritage curtilage is the setting for the heritage item includes all the elements contributing to its heritage significance.

Indigenous species means a species that occurs naturally within the immediate area, and which has genetic material deriving from that area.

Inner Protection Area (IPA) is the inner component of an asset protection zone, consisting of an area maintained to minimal fuel loads and comprising a combination of perimeter road, fire trail, rear yard or reserve, so that a fire path is not created between the hazard and the building.

Interallotment drainage involves the creation of a drainage easement and completion of drainage work to ensure that any future building works which may occur on the new lot will not cause drainage / flooding problems to surrounding properties.

Natural ground level means the existing ground level before the commencement of any works.

Non-potable is use of water for toilet flushing, clothes washing, lawn and garden irrigation but not for drinking.

Notional Development Area is defined in LEP 1991 means that part of a lot not zoned Environmental Protection and not designated on the Map as a Protected Area - Environmental Constraint Area.

Outer Protection Area (OPA) is the outer component of an asset protection zone, where fuel loads are maintained at a level (usually less than 8 tonnes per hectare) where the intensity of an approaching bushfire would be significantly reduced.

Passive bushfire measure requires no human intervention at the time of the bushfire. For example, the correct siting and design of a building.

Path of travel means a continuous pathway that can be used by, and is accessible to, a person in a wheelchair, but does not include a step or any other impediment that would prevent the use of the pathway by a person in a wheelchair.

Plant (or vegetation) community means a group of organisms living together in a definable region or habitat defined by its vegetation.

Population means a group of organisms, all of the same species, occupying a particular area.

Private open space means those areas of outdoor space clearly identified as belonging to a particular dwelling that are used for private outdoor activity, drying areas and pedestrian circulation, and may include constructed open spaces such as balconies or decks.

Rehabilitation means the restoration or repair of a system to a former condition. Note: Rehabilitation may take several forms including regeneration, restoration or reconstruction. It may require the implementation of a range of rehabilitation techniques such as revegetation, weed control and the like.

Riparian vegetation means any vegetation occurring on or adjacent to a watercourse.

Significant vegetation community (in relation to land zoned under LEP 2005) means vegetation communities listed in Schedule 5 of LEP 2005.

Significant vegetation community (in relation to land zoned under LEP 1991) means vegetation communities listed in Schedule 3 of LEP 1991 and referred to as Environmentally Sensitive Vegetation Units.

Species means an animal or plant and includes any defined sub-species and taxon below a sub-species and any recognisable variant of a sub-species or taxon.

Threatened species, populations or ecological communities means species, populations or ecological communities specified in Schedule 1 or 2 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Virgin Excavated Natural Materials is excavated natural material (such as clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock) that is not mixed with any other type of waste and which has been excavated from areas of land that are not contaminated with human-made chemicals as a result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities and which do not contain sulphidic ores or soils as defined in Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Unformed roads are identified on maps held by Council. Unformed roads are not maintained.

Watercourse means a body of water or a channel, being part of the natural ecological condition of a catchment, and which comprises a creek, stream or wetland with:

- a) a defined bed or banks, or
- b) endemic riparian vegetation within or adjacent to the watercourse edge or banks which may provide habitat for aquatic or terrestrial animals, or
- c) evidence of natural stream processes such as siltation, erosion, gullyng, pool or riffle zones, and which conveys continuous or intermittent water flows, but does not include piped drainage lines.



Abbreviations

Abbreviations
used
throughout
this
document

AS – Australian Standard
BCA – Building Code of Australia
DCP - Development Control Plan
DP - Deposited Plan
LEP - Local Environmental Plan
NatHERS - National House Energy Rating Scheme
PBP - Planning for Bushfire Protection
SEPP - State Environmental Planning Policy
SoEE - Statement of Environmental Effects

F2 - Weed of the Blue Mountains

Weeds are a serious threat to the natural environment in the Blue Mountains. Weeds are invasive species that spread into natural areas. When weeds become established they will out compete native plants for food, water and sunlight, eventually destroying the natural habitats and food sources for native plants and animals, and altering the soil balance and fire regimes of natural areas.

The spread of weeds into the natural environment is facilitated by soil disturbance and clearing of native vegetation for urban development. Weeds become established in disturbed areas and spread along creeks into bushland.

Development in the upper parts of the catchment in the Blue Mountains provides a continuing source of weed propagules that can spread into the natural environment. The spread of weeds is assisted by increased nutrient levels in stormwater run-off from urban development that favour weeds and disadvantage native species that have adapted to survive in the naturally nutrient deficient soils of the Blue Mountains.

It is important that when you plan your development you do not allow weeds to be introduced to the natural environment. The following is a list of noxious and environmental weeds.

Common name	Botanical name
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TREES

African Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> spp. <i>africana</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Box Elder Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Chinese Pistachio	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>
Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> , <i>E. x sykesii</i>
Cootamundra Wattle	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
European Nettle Tree	<i>Celtis australis</i>

Himalayan Strawberry Tree	<i>Cornus capitata</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Irish Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Large-leaf privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Miconia	<i>Miconia calvescens</i>
Mexican Pine	<i>Pinus patula</i>
New Zealand Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum eugeniooides</i>
Portuguese Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Qld Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>
Radiata Pine, Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Rhus Tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tree Lucerne/Tagasaste	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Willows	<i>All Salix spp. except Salix babylonica, S x reichardii, S. x calodendron</i>

SHRUBS

African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Barberry, Berberis	<i>Berberis aristata</i> , <i>B. darwinii</i>
Boneseed, Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.
Broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Cape Broom/ Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Cassia	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i>
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Cestrum—Red flowering	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster franchettii</i> , <i>C. lacteus</i> , <i>C. pannosus</i> , <i>C. glaucophyllus</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Karo	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>
Karoo Thorn	<i>Acacia karoo</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>

Weeds list

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Madiera Winter Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
Mickey Mouse Plant	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Forget Me Not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>
Sacred Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Hawkweeds	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
Scotch/English Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Scurf Pea	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Impatiens/Busy Lizzy	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
Siam Weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Persicaria capitata</i>
Small-leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Spanish Heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	London's Pride	<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>
Sweet Pea Shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Tree Heath	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Nasturtium	<i>Tropoleum majus</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Ox-eyed Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Wild Tobacco	<i>Solanum mauritanium</i>	Parthenium Weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>

VINES

Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>
Blue-bell Creeper	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>
Bridal Creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
Cape Ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>
Cats Claw Creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Moth Vine	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
Passionfruit (Common, Banana, White)	<i>Passiflora edulis, P. mollisina, P. subpeltata</i>
Turkey Rhubarb	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>
White Jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>

PERENNIALS AND GROUND COVERS

Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>
Asthma Weed	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>
Bathurst/Noogoora/ Californian Burr	<i>Xanthium spp.</i>
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche spp.</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>

Patersons Curse/ Viper Bugloss	<i>Echium spp.</i>
Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia sp.</i>
Seaside Daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
St Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Veldt Daisy	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>

LILIES AND LILY LIKE PLANTS

Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i>
Arumor Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna Lily	<i>Canna indica</i>
Day Lily	<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>
Formosan Lily	<i>Lilium formosanum</i>
Ginger Lily	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Peruvian Lily	<i>Alstroemeria aurea</i>
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana "bulbillifera"</i>

GRASSES AND GRASS LIKE PLANTS

African Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
Bamboo, Rhizomatous	<i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>
Brown Top Bent	<i>Agrostis cappillaris</i>
Columbus Grass	<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Ehrharta	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>
Giant Parramatta Grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis syn.indicus</i>
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>

Weeds list

Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Parramatta Grass	<i>Sporobolus indica</i>
Paspalum	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Plume Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> , <i>P. alapecaroides</i>
Prairie Grass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>
Red Natal Grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
Rhodes Grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>
Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>L. multiflorum</i> and hybrids
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Spider Plant/Ribbon Plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
Spiny Burr Grass	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>longispinus</i>
Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca elatior</i>
Whiskey Grass	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Yorkshire / Creeping Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>H. mollis</i>
Zebra Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> var. <i>zebrinus</i>

The following species are not encouraged. Horticultural advice should be sought before planting species from these genera in sensitive location such as near on in swamps or bushland settings.

Erica species
Hypericum species
Pittosporum species
Senecio species
Berberis species
Prunus species
Ludwigia species (except *Ludwigia peploides* subsp. *montevidiensis*)
Pennisetum species (except *P. clandestinum*)
Achnatherum species
Contoneaster species

FERNS

Sword Fern/Fishbone Fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

Agave	<i>Agave americana</i>
Aloe	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>
Harrissia Cactus	<i>Harrissia</i> spp.
Mother of Millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.
Yucca	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>

AQUATIC PLANTS

Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Cabomba/Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Mexican Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Senegal Tea Plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>

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