

Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2002

[2002-1012]



Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 1 July 2003 to 30 October 2005 (accessed 8 January 2025 at 17:50)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the Interpretation Act 1987.

File last modified 2 July 2003

Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2002



Contents

Part 1 Preliminary	3
1 Name of Regulation	
2 Commencement	
3 Definitions	3
4 Notes	3
Part 2 Little Penguin critical habitat	3
5 Definitions	3
6 Application of Part	4
7 Companion animals prohibited	4
7A Anchoring, mooring and access by vessels	5
8 Fishing	6
9 Interference with burrows or nests	6
10 Interference with penguins	ε
11 Directions given by an authorised officer	ε
12 Defences	7

Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2002



Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2002*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 January 2003.

3 Definitions

In this Regulation:

authorised officer means:

- (a) an officer or employee of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, or
- (b) a person who is authorised by the Director-General to exercise the powers conferred on an authorised officer by this Regulation, or
- (c) a police officer.

the Act means the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

4 Notes

The notes in the text of this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Little Penguin critical habitat

5 Definitions

In this Part:

Little Penguin breeding season means the period from 1 July in any year until 28 February in the following year (both dates inclusive).

Little Penguin critical habitat means the area of land declared to be the critical habitat of the endangered population of Little Penguin at North Sydney Harbour, as described in the notification published in the Gazette under section 47 of the Act (as amended from time to time under section 49 of the Act).

Editorial note—

See Gazette No 263 of 20.12.2002, p 10983 for declaration of critical habitat for the Endangered Little Penguin Population at Manly.

Little Penguin critical habitat area A means the area marked A on the Little Penguin critical habitat map.

Little Penguin critical habitat area B means the area marked B on the Little Penguin critical habitat map.

Little Penguin critical habitat map means the map showing the location of the Little Penguin critical habitat, as published in the Gazette under section 53 of the Act.

6 Application of Part

This Part does not have effect until the notification referred to in the definition of **Little Penguin critical habitat**, and the Little Penguin critical habitat map, are published in the Gazette.

7 Companion animals prohibited

- (1) A person must not bring a companion animal into the Little Penguin critical habitat.

 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) If a companion animal is found in the Little Penguin critical habitat:
 - (a) the owner of the companion animal, or
 - (b) if the owner is not present at the time of the offence and another person who is of or above the age of 16 years is in charge of the companion animal at that time, that other person,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) In any prosecution for an offence against this clause it is a defence if the defendant establishes that the relevant companion animal is an assistance animal that was being used by a person with a disability (within the meaning of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* of the Commonwealth).
- (4) In any prosecution of the owner of a companion animal for an offence against this clause it is a defence if the defendant establishes that:

- (a) another owner of the animal has been convicted of an offence arising out of the same circumstances, or
- (b) the commission by another owner of the animal of an offence arising out of the same circumstances has been proved but a court has made an order under section 10 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* in respect of the offence, or
- (c) the offence could not have been avoided by any reasonable efforts on the defendant's part.
- (5) In this clause:

assistance animal means an animal referred to in section 9 of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* of the Commonwealth.

Note-

That section refers to a guide dog, a dog trained to assist a person in activities where hearing is required and any other animal trained to assist a person to alleviate the effect of a disability.

companion animal and **owner** of a companion animal have the same meaning as in the *Companion Animals Act 1998*.

7A Anchoring, mooring and access by vessels

- (1) A person must not:
 - (a) anchor or moor a vessel in the Little Penguin critical habitat area A during the Little Penguin breeding season, or
 - (b) anchor or moor a vessel outside the Little Penguin critical habitat area A during the Little Penguin breeding season in such a way that the anchored or moored vessel enters the Little Penguin critical habitat area A, or
 - (c) cause a vessel (other than a non-motorised tender) to enter or remain in the Little Penguin critical habitat area A between sunset and sunrise during the Little Penguin breeding season.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) In this clause:

moor a vessel includes attach a vessel to a mooring by any means.

mooring means any post, stake, pile, float, pontoon or any other object (other than the anchor of a vessel) secured by any direct or indirect means to the waters' bed or placed on the waters' bed for the purpose of attaching a vessel to the bed.

tender has the same meaning as it has in the *Boating (Safety Equipment)* Regulation—N.S.W.

vessel includes a water craft of any description used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, including:

- (a) any non-displacement craft, and
- (b) a seaplane, but only while it is on water.

8 Fishing

(1) A person must not take or attempt to take fish from the Little Penguin critical habitat between sunset and sunrise during the Little Penguin breeding season.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) In this clause, *take* fish has the same meaning as in section 4 (1) of the *Fisheries Management Act* 1994.

9 Interference with burrows or nests

A person must not interfere with a burrow or nesting box in the Little Penguin critical habitat.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note-

Section 118C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* also provides that a person must not, by an act or an omission, do anything that causes damage to any critical habitat. The maximum penalty for a contravention is 2,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years or both.

10 Interference with penguins

(1) A person must not knowingly be within 5 metres of a Little Penguin while that penguin is on land in the Little Penguin critical habitat.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(2) A person must not knowingly disturb a Little Penguin in the Little Penguin critical habitat if the bird is moulting.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(3) In this clause, *disturb* a Little Penguin includes shining a light on the penguin.

11 Directions given by an authorised officer

- (1) If an authorised officer is of the opinion that a person is contravening this Regulation or disturbing a Little Penguin's breeding or moulting activities, or is likely to do so, the officer may make one or more of the following directions:
 - (a) direct the person to cease a particular activity within the Little Penguin critical habitat.

- (b) direct the person to leave the Little Penguin critical habitat.
- (2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction given under subclause (1).
 - Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (3) A person is not guilty of an offence of failing or refusing to comply with a direction given under subclause (1) unless it is established that the authorised officer:
 - (a) warned the person that a failure or refusal to comply with the direction is an offence, and
 - (b) identified himself or herself as an authorised officer.

12 Defences

It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this Regulation if the defendant proves that the act constituting the offence:

- (a) was authorised to be done, and was done in accordance with, a licence granted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or under Part 6 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, or
- (b) was the subject of a certificate issued under section 95 (2) of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, or
- (c) was essential for the carrying out of:
 - (i) development in accordance with a development consent within the meaning of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, or
 - (ii) an activity, whether by a determining authority or pursuant to an approval of a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of that Act, if the determining authority has complied with that Part, or
- (d) was authorised to be done by or under Part 2 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* or the *State Emergency Service Act 1989* and was reasonably necessary in order to avoid a threat to life or property, or
- (e) was carried out:
 - (i) by an officer or employee of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in the exercise of his or her functions as such an officer or employee, or
 - (ii) by an authorised officer in the exercise of his or her functions as such an officer, or
 - (iii) by an officer or employee of Manly Council, NSW Fisheries, the Waterways Authority or the Environment Protection Authority in the exercise of his or her monitoring or enforcement functions as such an officer or employee, or