



Appendices

Appendix 4 Definitions

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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1. INTRODUCTION

The abbreviations and definitions below are provided to assist in the interpretation of this Development Control Plan (DCP). Additional abbreviations and definitions may also be provided throughout the chapters of this DCP.

2. ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the DCP chapters:

ACHAR means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

AHIP means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

ARPANSA means Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.

BCA means the Building Code of Australia, now replaced by the National Construction Code.

CMP means Conservation Management Plan.

Council means Wollongong City Council.

CPEng means Chartered Professional Engineer.

CPGeo means Chartered Professional Geologist.

DCP means the Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009.

LEP means the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.

RCP means Reinforced Concrete Pipe.

RPEng means Registered Professional Engineer.

RPGeo means Registered Professional Geologist.

SEPP means States Environmental Planning Policy.

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

3. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in the DCP chapters:

Aboriginal object has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Aboriginal Place means an area declared under Section 84 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as an 'area of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community'.

Absorption trench (in relation to onsite sewage management) means a trench or trenches excavated into the ground and filled with aggregate and piping or arch fabric, used for the absorption of effluent.

Absorption trench (in relation to stormwater management) means an excavation that has been filled with material or prefabricated void units that are conducive to the drainage of stormwater and which are designed to drain vertically or side-ways, into adjacent sub-surface in-situ void or fill material.

Acceptable risk (in relation to Chapter E12): Acceptable risk for loss of life is taken as, one order of magnitude, lower than the tolerable risk for the person most at risk, as shown in the risk matrix as published in AGS 2007. Acceptable risk for loss of property is taken as low or very low in the

risk matrix as published in AGS 2007 as amended.

Access handle means that portion of land within a battleaxe lot which has a road frontage and may contain the access driveway.

Acid sulfate soils has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Active transport means transport that requires individual physical effort to provide mobility. For personal travel, this includes walking, use of a wheelchair or mobility aid, cycling using a bicycle (without power assistance) and power-assisted micromobility. Active forms of transport for freight delivery include both pedal-powered and electric power-assisted cargo bikes.

Adaptable housing means housing that is specifically designed and built so that it can be easily modified (with minimum inconvenience and minimum costs) in the future to suit the changing needs of occupants with mobility impairment or life cycle needs.

Adjacent to any Category 1, Category 2 or Category 3 watercourse means land within the width of the riparian corridor for the relevant watercourse category as set out in Chapter E23 plus an additional ten metres landward away from the outer edge of the riparian corridor.

Adjacent to mapped watercourses means land within the width of the riparian corridor for the relevant watercourse category as set out in Chapter E23 plus an additional ten metres landward away from the outer edge of the riparian corridor.

Advertisement has the same meaning as in the Act.

Advertising area means the entire area of a sign face, including any margin, frame or embellishment which forms an integral part of the sign and in the case of an advertising structure with more than one sign face, the maximum surface area of the combined faces.

Advertising sign means a sign, notice, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, whether illuminated or not which is:

- a) visible from any public road, public place or public reserve and
- b) is not a road traffic signal or sign.

Advertising structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Aerated wastewater treatment system means a wastewater treatment system typically involving sedimentation, aerobic biological oxidation, aerobic sludge digestion and effluent disinfection with final discharge of effluent to a land application area.

Affordable housing has the same meaning as in the Act.

Agriculture has the same meaning as in the LEP.

AGS (2007) means Australian Geomechanics Society's Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 (AGS 2007) originally cited in Australian Geomechanics Vol 42 No 1 March 2007 or latest version.

Allotment is the legal parcel of land which has been created via subdivision and registered with the Land Property Information service normally having a Lot number and a Deposited Plan number.

Alluvium means material eroded, transported and deposited by streams.

Alteration (in relation to heritage conservation) means the making structural or non-structural changes to the exterior or interior of a heritage item such as to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance. It may involve conservation, maintenance or repair works necessary to ensure the conservation, adaptive reuse or continued upkeep of a heritage building.

Amusement centre has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Ancillary residential structure is a non-habitable building ancillary to a dwelling-house and includes a garage, carport, shed, cabana, pergola, deck, swimming pool (inground and above ground), outside spa, hot tub, aviary, retaining wall, fence, shade sail, water tank etc.

ANEF contour has the same meaning as clause 7.10(5) in the LEP.

Animal boarding or training establishment has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) is the chance of a flood of a given or larger size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. Example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 m³/s has an AEP of 1 %, it means that there is a 1 % chance (that is one-in-100 chance) of a 500 m³/s or larger event occurring in any one year.

Antecedent means pre-existing conditions (eg. wetness of soils).

Application/s means an application for development which includes an Integrated Development Application, Development Application, Section 96 Application or Section 82A Application.

Aquaculture has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Aquifer has the same meaning as provided in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Aquifer interference activity has the same meaning as provided in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Areal: Variation over an area of a particular parameter.

Areas of archaeological potential means an area containing or identified as likely to contain (prior to archaeological test investigation) archaeological material relating to the development of Wollongong including relics, artefacts building remains, 'works', deposits or other material evidence that may or may not be listed on Schedule 5 of the LEP.

Arterial road typically means a main road carrying in excess of 15,000 vehicles per day and over 1,500 vehicles per hour in the peak period. It can be a street or a road under the *NSW Movement and Place Framework* and has a high movement function. They predominately carry traffic from one centre or region to another, providing principal avenues for metropolitan traffic movements. An Arterial Road generally includes roads declared to be a highway, main road, controlled access road or secondary road under the *Roads Act 1993*.

Asbestos has the same meaning as in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Asbestos removal work has the same meaning as in the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*.

At-grade car parking means any car parking provided on the ground level of a building or at ground level outside a building.

Attached dwelling has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Australian Height Datum (AHD) is a national reference datum for level.

Australian Rainfall & Runoff (ARR) is a technical manual providing guidance on current drainage design practice.

- **ARR1987** refers to Australian Rainfall and Runoff: 1987 published by the Institute of Engineers, Australia.
- **ARR2019** refers to Australian Rainfall and Runoff 2019, published by Commonwealth of Australia (Geosciences Australia).

AUSTROADS means AUSTROADS: "Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice".

Average recurrence interval (ARI) means the long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as, or larger than, the selected event. For example, floods with a discharge as great as, or greater than, the 20 year ARI flood event will occur on average once every 20 years. ARI is another way of expressing the likelihood of occurrence of a flood event.

Backpackers' accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Backwater profile is the longitudinal profile of the water surface in a stream where the water surface is raised above its normal level by a natural or artificial obstruction.

Balcony means an open area above ground level, not being an enclosed room or area, attached to or integrated with a dwelling for the exclusive enjoyment of the occupant or occupants of a building but does not include a basement podium or roof terrace defined elsewhere within this DCP.

Basement car parking refers to a car parking area wholly or partly accommodated underground, below a building. The roof of this space, including any solid walls on the podium, must not exceed 1.2 m in height above natural ground level or finished ground level, whichever is the greatest distance.

Basement car parking (in relation to Chapter E14) refers to a car parking area generally below ground level or above natural ground level but enclosed by bunding, where inundation of the surrounding areas may raise water levels above the entry level to the basement, resulting in rapid inundation of the basement to depths greater than 0.8 m. Basement car parks are areas where the means of drainage of accumulated water in the car park has an outflow discharge capacity significantly less than the potential inflow capacity. Car parks not at risk of inundation (i.e. their entrance is above the PMF) are not subject to the requirements of Chapter E14

Basement podium means the supporting structure over any portion of the basement for support of the structure above. The basement podium may be accessible for use from the dwelling/s it adjoins and does not include a balcony or roof terrace defined elsewhere in this DCP.

Battleaxe lot has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Beach refers to the sandy shore of the sea at mean high water mark.

Bed and breakfast accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) means the amount of oxygen required for the biological decomposition of organic matter, measured over a period of five days.

Blackwater means human faeces and urine and wastewater heavily and directly contaminated with human faeces and urine generated from a toilet, urinal, bidette or bidet. Blackwater may also contain contaminated solid material, such as toilet paper. Although not strictly water-based, human faeces and urine entering a waterless composting toilet is considered as "blackwater".

Block refers to a group of subdivided lots, the edge of which is bound by public roads, and in some cases, public roads and public open space.

Boarding house has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Brothel has the same meaning as in the Act.

Building has the same meaning as in the Act.

Buildable land means land on which the erection of a building is not constrained by being flood prone, subject to instability, subject to easements or restrictions of access.

Building envelope means the three-dimensional shape within which a development must fit. It defines the limits for the siting (including setbacks) and height of any buildings.

Building footprint means the area of land measured at finished ground level that is enclosed by

the external walls of a building or any attached balconies or terraces.

Building height (or **height of building**) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Building identification sign has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Building line or **setback** has the same meaning as in the LEP. For the purposes of this DCP a:

- **Front building line** is the perpendicular distance a building or structure is set back from the front property boundary at the primary frontage of a lot
- **Secondary building line** is the distance a structure is set back from the property boundary at the secondary frontage in the case of a corner lot.

Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) is a web-based tool for the assessment of the potential performance of new residential development in terms of its energy efficiency and water usage efficiency. A BASIX certificate must be submitted with a Development Application or a Complying Development Certificate for any new residential development. BASIX is implemented under *SEPP (Sustainable Buildings) 2022*.

Building work has the same meaning as in the Act.

Bulky goods premises means a building or place used primarily for the sale by retail, wholesale or auction of (or for the hire or display of) bulky goods, being goods that are of such size or weight as to require:

- a) A large area for handling, display or storage, or
- b) Direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,

But does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale or hire or display of bulky goods.

Bush fire hazard reduction work has the same meaning as in the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

Bush fire prone land has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Business identification sign has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Business premises has the same meaning as provided in the LEP.

Campervan means a moveable dwelling that is designed so as to be registrable as a motor vehicle under the *Road Transport Act 2013* and includes a camper trailer.

Car park has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Caravan means a moveable dwelling that is designed so as to be registrable as a trailer under the *Road Transport Act 2013* but does not include a campervan /camper trailer.

Caravan park has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Catchment refers to an area draining into a particular creek system, typically bounded by higher ground around its perimeter.

Category 1 Remediation Work means contaminated land remediation work that requires formal development consent as per the legislative requirements under Chapter 4 of *SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*.

Category 2 Remediation Work means contaminated land remediation work that does not require formal development consent as per the legislative requirements under Chapter 4 of *SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*.

Ceiling height means the vertical distance from the ceiling level at the outside wall to natural ground level or finished ground level whichever is lower. For a 'cathedral', raked or curved ceiling, or where the roof structure of the building serves the same purpose as the ceiling of a conventional building, the ceiling height is measured as the vertical distance from the pitching point at the outside wall to natural ground level or finished ground level, whichever is lower.

Centres are a concentrated area within a city, town or village which is a focus for enterprises, services, shopping, employment and social interaction. They are where people meet, relax, work and often live. Centres range in size and intensity of use and include small village, village, Town, Major Town, Major Regional and Regional City Centres. A Centre generally has higher intensity uses at its central core with smaller street blocks and a higher density of streets and lots, and is usually well served by public transport.

Channel width means the perpendicular width between the top of bank on each side of a watercourse.

Character has two specific elements, namely:

- a) "Existing character" relates to the current patterns of natural and urban geography which may be observed in an area; and
- b) "Desired or future character" which provides objectives for the future development of a suburb and which emphasizes the important existing features or qualities of the area that should be maintained or enhanced.

Child care centre has the same meaning as 'centre-based child care facility' as provided in the LEP.

Civil design means a design where the development includes any road, drain, excavation or fill placement which has been prepared by a civil engineer.

Civil engineer means a civil or structural engineer who is a member or is eligible for membership of a professional engineering institution, is university degree qualified with a minimum of five years relevant professional practice during the last ten years as a civil engineer, and is listed on the National Professional Engineers Register, and either has or is employed by a corporation which has professional indemnity insurance of not less than \$2 million, such insurance being evidenced to Council to be in force, for the year in which any information is submitted to the Council in accordance with this policy. The professional indemnity insurance must have retroactive cover extending back to at least the engineer's first submission to Council.

Clearing native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.

Cliff face means the steep exposure of bedrock on a natural or coastal cliff or bluff resultant from the processes of weathering or ocean effects.

Cliff top, on land adjacent to the foreshore including coastal cliffs and bluffs, is defined as the land behind the cliff face degraded by surface effects as well as ocean effects including slumping, sliding and creep.

Coastal building line is the distance a structure must be setback from the cliff top or foreshore lands.

Collection well means a tank used for the collection and temporary storage of effluent discharged from a septic tank.

Co-location (in relation to tele- and radio- communications facilities) is the practice of locating a number of different communications facilities, often owned by different carriers, on one facility or structure

Communal open space means useable shared open space within the proposed development for the recreation and relaxation of all residents of a residential or mixed use development.

Community facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Community sensitive locations may include areas:

- Where occupants are located for long periods of time, for instance residences;
- That are frequented by children, for instance schools, child care centres;
- Where there are people with particular health concerns for instance hospitals, aged care centres; and
- Considered significant to indigenous communities.

Compensatory riparian restoration means restoration work with locally indigenous plant species on an area of riparian land located on Council owned land within the same catchment that is generally of similar size as the difference in square metres between the riparian corridor width provided as part of critical public road bridge design, and what would have been required by Chapter E23 were it not for the exemption provided by Chapter E23.

Complying development certificate (CDC) has the same meaning as in the Act.

Consent authority has the same meaning as in the Act.

Construction certificate (CC) has the same meaning as in the Act.

Construction dewatering is the removal of groundwater or surface water from a site in which development is occurring – in construction the water is pumped from wells or sumps to temporarily lower the groundwater levels to allow excavation in dry and stable conditions below natural groundwater level.

Contaminated land means land in, on or under which any substance is present at a concentration above that naturally present in, on or under the land and that poses, or is likely to pose, an immediate or long term risk to human health or the environment.

Contaminated Land Planning Guidelines refers to guidelines notified in accordance with schedule 6 section 3 of the Act.

Conveyance is a measure of the carrying capacity of the channel section. Flow is directly proportional to conveyance for steady flow. From Manning's equation, the proportionality factor is the square root of the energy slope.

Core riparian zone (CRZ) means the minimum land space measured from the top of the highest bank to be fully vegetated with well-structured local provenance native vegetation (including trees, shrubs and groundcovers), refer to relevant figure in Chapter E23.

Corner allotment is a lot which has frontage to two roads on adjacent boundaries.

Corner apartment means an apartment located in the corner position of a building which has frontage to two elevations.

Corner lot means a lot which has a frontage to two roads on adjacent boundaries.

Covenant refers to a restriction on the use of land recorded on the property title and binding upon successors in title under the Conveyancing Act 1919. Covenants may be either positive (imposing positive obligations) or negative (imposing restrictions).

Cover means the type and distribution of vegetation on catchment.

Crematorium has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) aims to reduce the opportunities for crime by increasing the effort and risk for offenders, as well as reducing the rewards. CPTED recognises that any design strategy needs to be part of a holistic approach to crime prevention,

incorporating social, environment and community development strategies.

Critical depth: If discharge is held constant and the water depth allowed to decrease, as in the case of water approaching a free overfall, velocity head will increase, pressure head will decrease, and total energy will decrease toward a minimum value where the rate of the decrease in the pressure head is just counterbalanced by the rate of increase in velocity head. This is the critical depth. More generally, the critical depth is the depth of flow that would produce the minimum total energy head, and it depends on cross section geometry and water discharge.

Critical flow refers to the state of flow where the water depth is at the critical depth and when the inertial and gravitational forces are equal. When Froude $N^0 = 1.0$.

Cross over apartments means apartments with two opposite aspects and with a change in level between one side of the building and the other.

Cross through apartments means apartments on one level with two opposite aspects.

Crown maintenance pruning is defined as in Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 "Pruning of Amenity Trees" and generally involves a reduction in tree foliage and branches by up to 10 % in any one year with no reduction in the height of the main trunk.

Culvert means an enclosed conduit (typically pipe or box) that conveys stormwater below ground.

Cumulative impact means the sum of the impacts from a number of different sources or over time.

Curtilage has the same meaning as in the LEP.

dB(A) means the decibels of the 'A-scale' – a set of frequency -weighted scale of noise which allows for lack of sensitivity of the ear to sound at very high and very low frequencies.

Dead tree means any tree that is no longer capable of performing any one of the following processes:

- Photosynthesis;
- Take up of water through the root system;
- Hold moisture in its cells; or
- Produce new shoots.

Deck is an outdoor living area attached to a dwelling, which may be covered or uncovered, and is not capable of being used or adapted for use as habitable floor area.

Declared tree is defined as -

- a) Five metres or more in height; or
- b) Has a diameter of 30 cm (300 mm) or more measured at ground level.

Declared vegetation means any of the following types of vegetation:

- Native vegetation within areas mapped in the LEP.
- Natural Resources Sensitivity layer, or
- Vegetation that represents habitat or likely habitat for threatened species populations and endangered ecological communities as defined within the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and/or *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, or
- Vegetation identified as a heritage item or within the curtilage of a heritage item, as identified under the LEP; or
- Vegetation within an Aboriginal Place, or

- Vegetation within the core riparian zone of a riparian corridor as defined in LEP and DCP 2009 Chapter E23 or considered waterfront land under the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Deep soil zone refers to a designated landscaped area with no buildings, structures, or obstructions above or below the ground and which allows for the natural infiltration of water through the soil to the ground water system beyond. It provides sufficient space for the planting and healthy growth of vegetation, including trees (new and existing) which provide canopy cover.

Defined flood event (DFE) is the flood event selected as the general standard for the management of flooding. The DFE applied within each catchment can be found in the relevant Floodplain Risk Management Study adopted by Council.

Demolish has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Depot has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Designated development means development declared as 'designated development' by Schedule 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*.

Detailed investigation refers to an investigation to define the extent and degree of contamination to assess potential risk posed by contaminants to human health and the environment and to obtain sufficient information for the development of a remedial action plan of required.

Detention is the temporary storage of stormwater generated within an allotment. This restricts the discharge from the site to a predetermined rate to reduce flooding both in the local drainage system immediately downstream of the site and along the creeks and watercourses further downstream.

Development has the same meaning as in Section 1.5 of the Act.

Development opportunity envelope: Identifies a building envelope that ensures that development is not visible from important viewing locations for that section of the escarpment.

Development site refers to the lands within which the development (ie the subject of the Development Application) relates.

Discharge means the flow rate of water.

Discount supermarket means a supermarket that does not have a full range of groceries and food and where the products are sold for less than they are typically sold for at full line supermarkets. Discount supermarkets are classified as 'shops' under the LEP.

Domestic greywater diversion means the installation and operation of a system for diverting greywater generated on seweraged residential premises to a garden or lawn on those premises, but does not include the manual collection and re-use of greywater (for example, by means of a bucket or similar receptacle).

Domestic greywater treatment system (DGTS) means a system that collects, treats and disinfects greywater for re-use for toilet and urinal flushing, or for use in surface irrigation in dedicated non-trafficable areas or other land application systems.

Drainage has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Driveway refers to the carriageway contained within the development site, which carries one or two way traffic.

Driveway crossing refers to a carriageway extending from the edge of the roadway frontage to the property boundary to connect to the first vehicular ramp or driveway encountered, and carrying one or two-way traffic.

Dry or ephemeral detention basins are depressions that temporarily hold stormwater and release it at a slower rate than it comes in. They reduce flow velocities and so help prevent downstream erosion. They also reduce downstream flow rates. Dry or ephemeral detention areas

improve stormwater quality primarily by allowing sedimentation of particle-based contaminants. They are termed 'dry or ephemeral' as their lowest point is located above the maximum groundwater level. They drain after each storm event to provide the full storage volume for the next one

Dual aspect development means apartments which have at least two major external walls facing in different directions, including corner, cross over and cross through apartments.

Dual occupancy has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Dwelling has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Dwelling house has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Earthworks has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Ecologically sustainable development has the same meaning as in the Act.

Educational establishment has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Effective warning time means the time available after receiving advice of an impending flood and before floodwaters prevent appropriate flood response action being undertaken. The effective warning time is typically used to move farm equipment, move stock, raise furniture, evacuate people and transport their possessions.

Effluent application field (EAF) area means the minimum required disposal field size (ie directly wetted area) that is to be constructed within the ESD (Ecological Sustainable Development) area and has been determined in accordance with AS/NZS-1547/2012, based on the ability of the site's soils to receive effluent without creating health risks or hydraulic failure.

Electricity generating works has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) or electromagnetic energy (EME) means the radiation in the microwave and radiofrequency band of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Embankment means the low permeability earth fill wall of a dam comprising the crest, batter slopes and foundation.

Enclosed car parking means car parking that is potentially subject to rapid inundation, which consequently increases danger to human life and property damage (such as basement or bunded car parking areas). The following criteria apply for the purposes of determining what is enclosed car parking:

- a) Flooding of surrounding areas may raise water levels above the perimeter which encloses the car park (normally the entrance), resulting in rapid inundation of the car park to depths greater than 0.8 m, and
- b) Drainage of accumulated water in the car park has an outflow discharge capacity significantly less than the potential inflow capacity.

Engineering Geologist means a specialist engineering geologist who is university degree qualified, is a member or is eligible for membership of a professional institution and who has achieved chartered professional status being either CPEng or CPGeo or RPGeo with Landslide Risk Management as a core competence; with a minimum of five years practice during the last ten years as an engineering geologist in regions of the Sydney Basin underlain by Narrabeen or Coal Measures geological strata or who is able to demonstrate relevant experience with similar geology and either has or is employed by a corporation which has professional indemnity insurance of not less than \$2 million, such insurance being evidenced to Council to be in force, for the year in which any information is submitted to the Council in accordance with this policy. The professional indemnity insurance must have retroactive cover extending back to at least the engineer's first submission to Council.

Entertainment facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Environmental facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Erosion and sediment control plan means a plan as described in 'Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction' prepared by Landcom (the Blue Book) (as amended from time to time).

Erosion means the process by which the detachment, entrainment, suspension, and transport of soil occurs by wind, water, or gravitational effects. Erosion leads to sedimentation.

Escarpment means a cliff or steep slope, of some extent, generally separating two level or gently sloping areas.

Essential watercourse crossing for public road infrastructure means a watercourse crossing identified within the current West Dapto Development Contributions Plan or within Chapter D16 of the DCP or adopted as part of a Council endorsed Neighbourhood Plan or Planning Proposal.

Evapotranspiration (ET) Bed means a system of effluent disposal that uses the loss of water from the soil by evaporation and from plants by transpiration from beds that are essentially shallow trenches.

Excavation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Exempt development refers to development that is declared to be 'exempt' under *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* or another environmental planning instrument, such as *SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.

Exhibition home has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Exhibition village has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Existing ground level means the ground level in existence immediately prior to the commencement of proposed building or site works.

Extractive industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Extractive material has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Farm stay accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Fill has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Filling means the depositing of soil, rock or other material. Filling does not include the depositing of topsoil, or feature rock imported to the lot, that is intended for use in garden landscaping, turf or garden bed establishment or topdressing of lawns.

Final geotechnical certificate means a certificate prepared by a geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist in accordance with form M11 as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Council's website.

Final structural certificate means a certificate prepared by a structural engineer in accordance with form M16 as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Council's website.

Finished ground level means the level of the finished ground surface.

Flood means a relatively high stream flow which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any part of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and/or local overland flooding associated with major drainage as defined by the Floodplain Development Manual-before entering a watercourse, and/or coastal inundation resulting from super-elevated sea levels and/or waves overtopping coastline defences excluding tsunamis.

Flood awareness: An appreciation of the likely effects of flooding and knowledge of the relevant

flood warning and evacuation procedures.

Flood compatible building components: A combination of measures incorporated in the design and /or construction of buildings or structures subject to flooding and the use of flood compatible materials for the reduction or elimination of flood damage.

Flood compatible materials refers to materials used in building which are resistant to damage when inundated.

Flood evacuation strategy: The strategy for the evacuation of areas within effective warning time during periods of flood as specified within any policy of Council, the FRMP, the relevant State government disaster plan or advice received from the State Emergency Service (SES) or as determined in the assessment of individual proposals.

Flood fringe areas means the remaining areas of flood prone land after floodway and flood storage areas have been identified.

Flood function means the flood related functions of floodways, flood storage and flood fringe within the floodplain

Flood hazard means a flood that has the potential to cause harm or conditions with the potential to result in loss of life, injury and economic loss.

Flood liable land is equivalent to flood prone land.

Flood mitigation work has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Flood planning area has the same meaning as in the LEP and is the area where flood related development controls apply. It includes land below the flood planning level (FPL) and may extend to include other areas of land where the high consequences in low probability events require additional flood related controls to reduce damages or to not alter the floodway in rarer flood events.

Flood planning levels means the level of a 1 % AEP flood event plus 0.5 m freeboard, unless otherwise stated in an adopted Floodplain Risk Management Study and/or Floodplain Risk Management Plan

Flood prone land means land susceptible to flooding by the PMF event. Flood Prone Land is synonymous with flood liable land.

Flood storage areas: those part of the floodplain that is important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of a flood. The extent and behaviour of flood storage areas may change with flood severity, and loss of flood storage can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. Hence, it is necessary to investigate a range of flood sizes before defining flood storage areas.

Floodplain is synonymous with flood liable and flood prone land, is the area of land that is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF).

Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) means the Floodplain Development Manual (2005) or latest version.

Floodplain Risk Management Manual (FRMM) has the same meaning as contained in clause 5.21 of the LEP.

Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP) means a plan prepared for one or more floodplains in accordance with the requirements of the FRMM or FDM.

Floodplain Risk Management Study (FRMS) means a study prepared for one or more floodplains in accordance with the requirements of the FRMM or FDM.

Floodway areas are areas of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during

floods. They are often aligned with naturally defined channels. Floodways are areas that, even if only partially blocked would cause a significant redistribution of flow or a significant increase in flood levels.

Where not mapped in an adopted Flood Study or FRMS, floodway areas may be defined using DPIE Floodway Definition Guides (in prep 2020), or using a velocity x depth product greater than 0.4 m²/s.

While the DPIE Floodway Definition Guidance is being finalised, floodway areas may also be defined using the guidance provided in Appendix D of Chapter E13.

NOTE: the Flood Function Guideline FB02 (June 2023) supersedes the DPIE Floodway Definition Guide (in preparation 2020). References to the superseded DPIE Floodway Definition Guide should be taken as meaning the Flood Function Guideline FB02 (June 2023).

Floor Space Ratio (FSR) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Food and drink premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Foreshore area has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Foreshore building line has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Freeboard is the height above the design flood used, in consideration of local and design factors, to provide reasonable certainty that the risk exposure selected in deciding on a particular design flood is actually provided. It is a factor of safety typically used in relation to the setting of flood levels, levee crest levels and so on. Freeboard compensates for a range of factors including wave action, localised hydraulic behaviour and levee settlement, all of which increase water levels or reduce the level of protection provided. Freeboard should not be relied upon to provide protection for flood events larger than the relevant defined flood event of a design flood.

Freeboard is included in the design flood planning level and therefore used in the derivation of the flood planning area.

Frontage refers to the street alignment at the front of a lot.

Froude N^o is a measure of flow instability - below a value of one, flow is tranquil and smooth, above one, flow tends to be rough and undulating (as in rapids).

Full line supermarket means a supermarket with a full range of goods, including packaged groceries, fresh meat, bakery and deli department, fresh fruit and vegetables and frozen foods, that has a gross floor area greater than 2,500 m². Full-line supermarkets are classified as 'shops' under the LEP.

Funeral home has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Gate valve means a stop cock used to prevent the flow of effluent at the collection side of the suction line.

Geotechnical: Relating to Engineering and the materials of the earth crust.

Geotechnical engineer means a specialist geotechnical engineer who is university degree qualified, is a member of or is eligible for membership of a professional engineering institution and who has achieved chartered professional status being either CPEng or CPGeo or RPGeo with Landslide Risk Management as a core competence; with a minimum of five years practice during the last 10 years as an geotechnical engineer in regions of the Sydney Basin underlain by Narrabeen or Coal Measures geological strata or who is able to demonstrate relevant experience with similar geology and either has or is employed by a corporation which has professional indemnity insurance of not less than \$2 million, such insurance being evidenced to Council to be in force, for the year in which any information is submitted to the Council in accordance with this policy. The professional indemnity insurance must have retroactive cover extending back to at least the engineer's first submission to Council.

Geotechnical hazards means a condition with the potential for causing the movement of soil, rock or debris which may cause injury or death to persons or damage to, or destruction of property.

Geotechnical report means a report prepared by and/or technically verified by a geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist as defined by this DCP, which incorporates each of the elements, where applicable to the type of development, described in section 5.2 'Requirements for the preparation of geotechnical reports' of Chapter E12.

Government infrastructure projects means infrastructure projects undertaken by public authorities.

Gradient is the slope or rate of fall of land/pipe/stream.

Granny flat has the same meaning as a secondary dwelling in the LEP.

Green roof means a roof surface that supports the growth of vegetation, comprised of a waterproofing membrane, drainage layer, organic growing medium (soil) and vegetation. Green roofs can be classified as either extensive or intensive, depending on the depth of substrate used and the level of maintenance required. Intensive green roofs are generally greater than 300 mm deep and are designed as accessible landscape spaces with pathways and other features. Extensive green roofs are generally less than 300 mm deep and are generally not trafficable.

Green wall: There are two main types of green walls: green facades and living walls. Green facades are simple systems where plants are grown directly into soil and trained up a frame or trellis system to cover the wall. Living walls are more complex systems where panels or pockets of vegetation are fixed directly to the wall. This is through the use of a suitable growing medium and a hydroponic system. The use of soil in a living wall is generally minimal and plants are fed primarily through nutrients in the irrigation water.

Greywater (Sullage) means domestic wastewater excluding toilet waste and may include wastewater arising from a hand basin, shower, bath, spa bath, clothes washing machine, laundry tub, dishwasher and kitchen sink.

Greywater Diversion Device (GDD) is a device that diverts (or diverts and collects) and directs untreated greywater to a sub-surface irrigation area.

Gross floor area (GFA) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Gross pollutants include for example: trash, litter and vegetation.

Gross pollutant trap (GPT) is a device that traps and removes litter and sediments greater than 5 mL in size from stormwater runoff. By removing large pollutants, downstream treatment of stormwater can occur more effectively.

Ground level (Existing) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Ground level (Finished) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Ground level (mean) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Groundwater means the body of water that fills the pore spaces of the soil and subsoil and includes seepage from springs.

Groundwater (in relation to chapter E3) refers to any water occurring in or obtained from an aquifer and includes any matter dissolved or suspended in any such water. Its presence at a particular depth may be temporary or permanent. During construction, any water that resides below the natural ground surface is classified as groundwater.

Groundwater management system means the processes or practices used to control groundwater.

Group home has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Gully means a narrow ravine, small valley.

Habitable floor area means:

- In a residential situation: a living or working area, such as a lounge room, dining room, rumpus room, kitchen, bedroom or workroom;
- In an industrial or commercial situation: an area used for offices or to store valuable possessions susceptible to flood damage in the event of a flood.

Habitable roof space is space within the roof a building which can be used for residential purposes, where the height of the building does not exceed the ridge height specified in the height table.

Habitable room has the same meaning as in the National Construction Code.

Habitat tree means any tree which is a nectar feeding tree, roost and nest tree or a hollow-bearing tree which is suitable for nesting birds, arboreal marsupials (possums), micro-bats or which support the growth of locally indigenous epiphytic plants such as orchids.

Hazard is a source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss. In relation to this plan, the hazard is flooding which has the potential to cause harm or loss to the community.

Headwall means a wall constructed around inlet or outlet of a culvert.

Health consulting rooms has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Health services facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heavy industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Height (in relation to tree management) means the distance measure vertically between the horizontal plane of the lowest point of the base of the tree which is immediately above ground and the horizontal plane of the uppermost point of the tree.

Height means the number of storeys in a building which can be intersected by the same vertical line.

Heritage conservation area has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heritage conservation management plan has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heritage impact statement has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heritage item has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heritage management document has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Heritage significance has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Highway service centre has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Hoardings are structures or fences erected on or adjacent to a property to form barrier between demolition and construction sites and the public domain. Hoarding structures may consist of fencing, scaffolding and / or overhead structures as either individual elements or integrated together to form a uniform hoarding.

- A "Type A Hoarding" is a hoarding comprising of a fence.
- A "Type B Hoarding" is an overhead structure situated over footpaths.
- A "Type C Hoarding" is a full- face scaffold.

Home business has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Home-based child care has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Home employment means occupation which is carried on in, or from a dwelling, or within or from the curtilage of a dwelling-house or residential apartment building, by the permanent residents of the dwelling, and which does not involve any of the following:

- a) The employment on the premises of persons other than those residents;
- b) Interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products or grit, oil or otherwise;
- c) The display of goods, whether in a window or otherwise;
- d) The exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited to indicate the name and occupation of those residents);
- e) The use of the premises as a brothel or bed and breakfast accommodation.

Home industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Home occupation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Home occupation (sex services) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Hotel or motel accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Hydraulic means the study of water flow, as relates to the evaluation of flow depths, levels and velocities.

Hydrograph is a graph of flood flow against time.

Hydrology means the study of rainfall and runoff processes as relates to the derivation of flood discharges.

Hyetograph is a graph of rainfall intensity against time.

IFD: Intensity - Frequency – Duration Rainfall parameters used to describe rainfall at a particular location.

Industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Infill development refers to new urban development within an existing urban development area.

Infill development (in relation to heritage conservation) refers to new urban development within an existing urban development area. It refers to the design technique that allows a new building to be established amongst those of a traditional style without detracting from the sense of continuity of the existing heritage streetscape.

Infill residential subdivision is the subdivision of a lot of land which has a residential zoning and which is bounded by existing residential development.

Information and education facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Integrated housing means development that consists of:

- The Torrens Title or Community Title subdivision of land into five or more lots; and
- The erection of a single dwelling-house on each of the lots created by that subdivision;

Where approval is given concurrently for the subdivision and development of the lots.

Impervious areas mean areas which have no or extremely limited ability to transmit fluids from the surface through to the subsurface. Impervious areas occur where the soil surface is sealed, eliminating rainwater infiltration and natural groundwater recharge. They consist mainly of artificial structures such as pavements, rooftops, sidewalks, roads, and parking lots covered by materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick and stone. Soils compacted by urban development are also highly impervious.

Impervious surfaces are the hard surfaces (for example roofs and pavement) within a catchment.

Investigation area means land declared to be an 'investigation area' by a declaration under Division 2 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

Investigation order means an order issued under Division 2 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

Irregular shaped allotment means an allotment which is not square or rectangular in shape.

Isohyets refers to lines joining points of equal rainfall.

Isolated lot means a lot which is bounded on both sides by properties (or a property and second street frontage) which comprises existing or proposed multi unit development other than a single dwelling house.

Land application area means the area of land intended for the disposal of effluent and includes the ecological sustainable development area.

Land reshaping means a combination of filling and excavation.

Landscaped area has the same meaning as in the LEP. It refers to a part of a site used for growing plants, such as grasses, shrubs and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area and which is no less than 1.5 m measured in any direction. The landscaped area consists of any part of the site which is not occupied by any building, basement or hard surface such as driveways, parking areas or paved areas of courtyards, decks, balconies or terraces. The landscaped area may also include landscaping on a podium, where that section of the podium is less or equal to than 1.2 m in height and the minimum soil standards set out in Chapter E6 Landscaping are achieved. Any landscaped area on the site which is less than 1.5 m in width is not included within the landscaped area calculations.

Living area means a principle living space such as a living room, dining room, family room, kitchen, rumpus room or the like which is used for normal domestic activities. It does not include a bedroom, study, bathroom, laundry, utility room or room serving a similar function.

Local overland flooding means inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and as described in Section 5.6 of Chapter E13.

Long-term site means a dwelling site in a caravan park that is designated as being a long-term site (ie for periods in excess of three months).

Lot refers to an individual parcel of subdivided land.

Low flow channel means the channel within a watercourse in which water is contained during periods of dry weather, base or environmental flow when the watercourse is not in flood. The low flow is usually not constant but varies with groundwater levels and long term weather conditions.

Low impact facility means a telecommunications facility that is exempt from state and council local planning requirements under the Commonwealth Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 2018.

Maintenance has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Major retail means a single shop or retail tenancy with a gross floor area generally greater than 1,000 m². Major retail generally occupies the largest space of any single tenancy in a centre and

is considered the major anchor.

Major section means a single portion of a manufactured home or relocatable home, being a portion:

- a) That contains a total living space (excluding the living space contained in any associated structure) of at least 20 m³ and
- b) That comprises all the major components of that portion of the home, including the chassis or frame, the external and internal walls, the roof and ceilings, the floors, the windows and doors, the internal plumbing and wiring, the tiling, the kitchen, bathroom and laundry fittings (other than stoves, refrigerators, washing machines and other whitegoods) and the built-in cupboards and cabinets.

Managing urban stormwater: Soils and construction refers to the document dated 2004 and prepared by Landcom. This is commonly referred to as the Blue Book as amended or superseded.

Manning's n is a measure of channel or pipe roughness.

Manufactured home has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Manufactured home estate means land on which manufactured homes are or are to be erected.

Market has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Mean high water mark has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Medical centre has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Merit approach is an approach, the principles of which are embodied in the FRMM which weighs social, economic, ecological and cultural impacts of land use options for different flood prone areas together with flood damage, hazard and behaviour implications, and environmental protection and wellbeing of the State's rivers and floodplains.

Micromobility devices are small, lightweight, power-assisted vehicles operating at low speeds, to carry one person plus a child or other passenger, or a small load, for example, e-bikes and e-scooters.

Mini major retail means a single shop of tenancy with a gross floor area generally greater than 400 m². Mini Majors offer a wide range of a particular retail type (electronics, sports equipment, pharmaceuticals or books). Mini Majors can be significant anchors for a centre.

Minimal harm (in relation to Chapter E3) refer to *Minimum requirements for building site groundwater investigations and reporting* (DPE 2022).

Minor development (in relation to stormwater management) means developments discharging less than 55 L/S and discharging to kerb.

Mixed use development has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Model for urban stormwater improvement conceptualisation (MUSIC) is a modelling tool for both simple and highly complex urban stormwater systems using WSUD.

Mound system means a raised effluent application system that is used where natural soils are extremely permeable and/or underlying groundwaters are seasonally close to the ground surface.

Moveable dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Multi dwelling housing has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Native flora has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.

Natural ground level means the level of the ground surface prior to commencement of any construction work on the site.

Natural ventilation refers to a range of techniques that combine natural airflow within building design characteristics to induce fresh air into a building and exhaust stale air. Natural ventilation is also used as a means to reduce the temperature of a building's thermal mass.

Net floor area means the whole of the lettable floor area of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the floor area within the internal faces of the outside walls, excluding staircases, amenities, lifts, corridors and other public areas but including any storage areas.

Non-potable water means water that is not fit or suitable for drinking and consumption purposes but may be used for purposes such as laundry, toilet flushing and air conditioning cooling towers. Non-potable water can be sourced from rainwater, stormwater, and recycled sewage. The source determines appropriate uses, with rainwater having more fit-for-purpose uses than the other two sources, subject to treatment methods.

Normal depth means the depth that would exist if the flow were uniform.

Noxious weed means a plant declared noxious under the repealed Noxious Weeds Act 1993. A reference to a noxious weed is to be as a reference to any weed (within the meaning of the *Biosecurity Security Act 2015*) that is a priority weed for the land to which the LEP applies.

Occupation certificate is a certificate issued by the Principal Certifying Authority that authorises the occupation and use of a new building or a change of building use for an existing building.

Offensive industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Office premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

On-site sewage management system (OSSM) or on-site wastewater management (OSWM) system means an on-site system used for the purpose of holding or processing or reusing or otherwise disposing of sewage or by-products of human waste.

On-site stormwater detention (OSD) is a stormwater management practice which limits the rate of discharge from a site using outlet restriction devices. Stormwater flows in excess of the capacity of the outflow control device are temporarily stored either in tanks or surface depressions until the storm event recedes. Stormwater flows are released at a controlled rate into the public drainage system.

On-site stormwater retention is a stormwater management practice where on-site stormwater runoff is actually captured and retained within the site for reuse or infiltration and is not released to the downstream drainage system.

Orographic: Pertaining to changes in relief, i.e. mountains.

Orthophoto: Aerial photograph with land contours, boundaries or reference grids added.

Outbuilding means a building which is ancillary to a principal residential building and includes sheds, detached garages, car ports and other buildings.

Overland flow means runoff from rainfall that flows over the land before entering a watercourse, creek, river, lake or dam. Overland flow can flow down roads, driveways and through homes and buildings. It is typically shallow and fast flowing.

Parapet height: The parapet level is the horizontal plane in which at least 2/3 of the length of the top of the façade of the building adjacent to the street is situated.

Parking space means a space dedicated for the parking of a motor vehicle, including any manoeuvring space and access to it, but does not include a car park.

Passive solar energy systems are systems which combine the sun's energy with local climate characteristics, to achieve thermal comfort inside buildings without the use of mechanical devices.

Peripheral sales precincts provide a range of facilities and services, light industries, warehouses and offices, as well as large format retail in the form of specialised retail premises. Peripheral Sales Precincts are to be compatible and not compete with land uses in surrounding Centres. These precincts provide for land uses that meet the needs of the community, business and industry but are not suited to locations in other employment zones.

Piezometer means a borehole constructed with 100 mm PVC perforated piping to a depth below the subsoil horizon or to the top of unweathered rock formation or below the water table, used to monitor groundwater quality.

Place of public worship has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Pluviograph is an instrument which records rainfall collected as a function of time.

Pond-based aquaculture has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Potable water refers to water that is safe for human consumption and can be used for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. Potable water must meet strict safety standards set out by the Australian Government.

Practical (in relation to floodplain management) that which in the opinion of Council can be achieved within the design of the development, while not necessitating:

- a) floor levels to be raised in a way that would unreasonably hinder access to and from existing floor levels or ground levels on the same site or adjacent public areas; and
- b) the raising of a structure to a height that would result in unacceptable impacts on the amenity of adjacent residential properties; and
- c) the height or presentation of a building that would be inconsistent with the existing or planned streetscape.

Preliminary investigation is an investigation to identify any past or present potentially contaminated activities and the preliminary assessment of any contaminants within the soil strata or groundwater table.

Premises manager (in relation to sex service premises) means the manager of the sex services business.

Premises operator (in relation to sex service premises) means the owner of the sex services business.

Premises owner (in relation to sex service premises) means the registered owner(s) of the premise.

Primary frontage means:

- a) The single frontage where an allotment has a single frontage to a road;
- b) The shortest frontage where an allotment has two or more frontages to the public road;
- c) The two frontages where an allotment (not including a corner allotment) runs between two roads.

Principal Certifier (PC) refers to the certifying authority appointed by the applicant to oversee the construction process. Only the Principal Certifier may issue an Occupation Certificate.

NOTE: references to Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) should be taken as meaning Principal Certifier (PC).

Private land means any land in private ownership by individuals or companies but excludes land owned or in the care, control or management of Council, a Crown Authority, government department or statutory authority.

Private open space has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Probability (in relation to floodplain management) is a statistical measure of the expected chance of flooding (see ARI).

Probable maximum flood (PMF) means the largest flood that has been calculated to occur at a particular location, usually estimated from the probable maximum precipitation.

Probable maximum precipitation (PMP) means the greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration meteorologically possible over a given size storm area at a particular location at a particular time of the year with no allowance made for long term climatic trends. PMP is the primary input to the estimation of the probable maximum flood (PMF).

Prominent ridgeline or hilltop means a ridgeline, hilltop or slope which when viewed from a public place such as an arterial road, is a prominent feature of the natural landscape of a locality.

Prostitution means the provision of a sexual act or sexual service in return for payment or reward.

Pruning is defined as all other pruning which is not “crown maintenance pruning” and includes “crown modification” as defined in Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 “Pruning of Amenity Trees”.

Public domain means land in public ownership which is utilised by the community at large for footpath, public open space or similar purposes.

Public land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Public reserve has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Public road has the same meaning as public road under the *Roads Act 1993*.

Qualified arborist is a person who is eligible for membership as a ‘Consulting Arborist’ with the National Arborists Association of Australia or the Institute of Australian Consulting Arboriculturalists and who has obtained a Level 5 Certificate of Horticulture / Arboriculture or equivalent.

Radiation protection standard means the ARPANSA (2021) Standard for Limiting Exposure to Radiofrequency Fields – 100 kHz to 300 GHz.

Radiocommunications facility means a base station or radiocommunications link, satellite-based facility or radiocommunications transmitter.

Rainwater tank means a reservoir or container that is used to collect and store (harvest) rain that runs off impervious surfaces such as roofs, via gutters and downpipes.

Receiving waters refers to a river, lake or the ocean.

Recreation area has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Recreation facility (indoor) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Recreation facility (major) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Recreation facility (outdoor) has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Regular shaped allotment means either:

- a) Allotment which is either square or rectangular in shape; or
- b) Allotment of another shape where a square or rectangular shape equivalent in area to the

minimum lot size area for the allotment type could be contained within the boundaries of the allotment and includes a battle-axe shaped allotment and a corner allotment where the only deviation from the above requirements is the access handle (i.e. battle axe lot) or the splay corner (ie corner lot).

Related land means land including roads and thoroughfares that could affect or could be affected by any development proposed on a site.

Reliable access during a flood means the ability for people to safely evacuate an area subject to imminent flooding within effective warning time, having regard to the depth and velocity of flood waters, the suitability of the evacuation route, and without a need to travel through areas where water depths increase.

Relic has the same meaning as in the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Relocatable home means:

- a) A manufactured home, or
- b) Any other moveable dwelling (whether or not self-contained) that comprises one or more major sections, including any associated structure that forms part of the dwelling.

Remedial action plan is a plan which sets the remediation strategies and measures for the remediation of identified contaminated land.

Remediation order means a Remediation Order under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

Remnant vegetation: Is the natural vegetation which still exists or, if the natural vegetation has been altered, is still representative of the structure and floristic characteristics of the natural vegetation.

Residential accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Residential care facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Residential flat building has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Restaurant or café has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Restricted premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Retail premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Ridge height is the distance measured vertically from any point on the uppermost roof surface (not including a vent, chimney, flue, antennae or the like) to the natural ground level or finished ground level immediately below that point, whichever is lower.

Riparian corridor refers to any land (and its associated vegetation) that adjoins, directly influences, or is influenced by a watercourse. Its outer limit is measured from the top of a watercourse bank away from the watercourse centreline. It includes a core riparian zone (CRZ) and a vegetated buffer.

Riparian vegetation is vegetation that grows within the riparian corridor including on water surfaces, below water surfaces, on watercourse banks, and along the edges of watercourses.

Risk means a measure of the probability and severity of an adverse effect to life and property.

Risk (in relation to floodplain management) means the chance of something happening that will have an impact. It is measured in terms of consequences and probability (likelihood). In the context of chapter E13, it is the likelihood of consequences arising from the interaction of floods, communities and the environment.

Road means a public road or a private road within the meaning of the *Roads Act 1993*, and includes a classified road.

Roadside stall has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Roof terrace means the flat roof over any portion of the building, which is both directly accessible for use from the dwelling/s it adjoins and also open to the sky, except for a pergola or similar sun control devices. A roof terrace may be designated for either private or communal open space purposes but does not include a balcony or basement podium defined elsewhere in this DCP.

Roofwater tank means a water tank, whether aboveground or below ground, designed to store rainwater harvested from a roof area where the stored water is used to supply plumbing fixtures and appliances in order to reduce the harmful effects of stormwater on the environment and to supplement the water supply to the property.

Run-off refers to stormwater running off a catchment during a storm on the catchment.

Rural industry has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Rural supplies has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Rural worker's dwelling has the same meaning as in the LEP 2009.

Safe useful life expectancy (SULE) Rating: The SULE rating system, based on Barrell 2001, rates existing trees on their safe useful life expectancy, and are determined in view of both the current state of health and age of the tree.

School has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Scour means erosion of soil in the banks or bed of a creek, typically occurring in areas of high flow velocities and turbulence.

Seaward building line means the seaward alignment of existing dwellings adjacent to the foreshore, cliff top, beach or coastline. The seaward building line must not encroach upon the coastal building line defined elsewhere in this DCP.

Secondary dwelling has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Secondary frontage means:

- a) The longer frontages where an allotment has two or more frontages to a road; or
- b) The frontage that adjoins a lane where an allotment (not including a corner allotment) runs between a road and a lane. A lane is generally a roadway that is 6 m wide or less.

Sediment means material of varying size, both mineral and organic, that is being or has been moved from its site of origin by the action of wind, water or gravity and comes to rest.

Sedimentation means the deposition of sediment, usually in locations such as a channel, along a fence line, in an area of low slope, depression, watercourse or sediment trap.

Seepage means water that seeps from the ground around the building basement.

Self-storage units has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Semi-detached dwelling has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Seniors housing has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Sensitive locations (in relation to tele- and radio-communications facilities) may include residential areas, schools, childcare facilities, hospitals and seniors housing.

Septic tank means a tank used for the storage or primary treatment of sewage comprising sedimentation of settleable solids, flotation of oils and fats, and anaerobic digestion of sludge.

Serviced apartment has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Setback means the horizontal distance measured from an external enclosing wall (including an above ground deck, balcony and the like), a window or the eaves of a building to the:

- Allotment front boundary; or
- A window to a bedroom or living area of another dwelling.

Sewage means a combination of blackwater and greywater.

Sex services has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Sex services premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Shallow sub-surface drip/trickle irrigation means the use of effluent applied directly to plants by drip or trickle to the soil below a 50-100 mm layer of bark, wood chip or mulch.

Shop has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Shop top housing has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Short-term site means a dwelling site within a caravan park which is designated as a short – term site for tourists for a period not exceeding three months.

Signage has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Siltation means the filling or rising up of the bed of a watercourse or channel by deposited silt.

Site is the parcel of land, whether comprising one or more allotments, to which an application for consent relates.

Site area has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Site audit means an independent review of completed site contamination remediation works by an accredited site auditor under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

Site audit statement means the written statement by the accredited site auditor (under the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*) that summarises the findings of the site audit and confirms what land uses may be undertaken on the site, taking into account the nature of the remediation works completed upon the subject site.

Site classification means a classification of the site in accordance with the current version of Australian Standard AS 2870 - Residential Slabs and Footings.

Site of Aboriginal Cultural Significance means an area of land identified by the Local Aboriginal Community that has cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal community for its natural features, visual connections, story and ceremonial values, contemporary values or archaeological sites.

Site width means the width of the allotment measured perpendicular to the side boundary for the full length of the building envelope. For corner allotments the site width is measured parallel to the primary frontage.

Slope instability means a condition with the potential for causing the movement of soil, rock or debris.

Small lot housing (in relation to Chapter D17- Bulli Brickworks) is identified as development which consists of five or more dwelling houses, where each dwelling is located on land with an area less

than 450 m² and having a width of less than 12 m, and which are designed and constructed by a single developer/ builder.

Small lot housing will only be considered where compliance with the requirements of LEP can be demonstrated.

Small supermarket means a supermarket with a reduced range of groceries and food that has a gross floor area less than 2,500 m². Small supermarkets are classified as 'shops' under the LEP.

Social housing includes public, community and Aboriginal housing but for the purposes of this DCP does not include residential development to which Part 3 Group homes or Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability, within Chapter 3 Diverse housing of the *SEPP (Housing) 2021* applies.

Soft engineering is the practice of using sustainable ecological principles and natural elements to resolve a situation and minimise the impact on the environment. This may include the use of vegetation and stones or other natural materials to stabilise or reduce the erosion of a watercourse bank and soften or enhance the watercourse aesthetic.

Soil means a natural material consisting of layers, amalgamates or individual particles or mineral and/or organic constituents, of variable thickness. It differs from its parent material in morphological, physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties and biological characteristics.

Solid wall is a wall which incorporates at least 75% non-transparent materials.

Specialty retail means a non-major retail shop in a centre that specialises in a narrow range of merchandise with an emphasis on product knowledge and customer service. Shops are generally up to 400 m².

Spruikers refers to persons located on the public way, usually associated with or employed by a Sex Services Premises, who seek to entice customers to enter the premises.

Spurs: Secondary ridges typically occurring at right angles to a main ridge line, formed by stream erosion of the slopes of the main ridge.

Stacked parking space is a carparking space that relies on gaining access by passing through another carparking space.

Standard lot is a lot which has a single frontage to a residential street.

Storey has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Stormwater means surface runoff generated from rainfall events.

Stormwater harvesting and reuse scheme means a process of collection, treatment, storage, and use of stormwater.

Stormwater management means the processes or practices used to control stormwater.

Stormwater treatment measure means both hard and soft engineering practices that treat and improve the quality and quantity of stormwater.

Stratigraphy: The sequence of layers in which soils/rocks have been deposited.

Street frontage height means the vertical height in storeys of the part of the building closest to the lot boundary adjoining the public domain (e.g. street or open space).

Street vending: The setting up or use within the road reserve of any box, stall, stand, barrow or stationary vehicle, other than a roadside stall or mobile vending vehicle defined hereunder for the purpose of offering for sale any goods or for the pursuit of any business, calling or employment.

Streetscape means the form, character and visual amenity of the street environment.

Structural design means a design for any structure to be erected on the site (which may be in the form of drawings) having structural elements where the design makes recommendations in respect of the structural works and has been prepared by a structural engineer or civil engineer requiring certification in accordance with form M12 as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Council's website.

Structural engineer means a civil engineer or structural engineer who is a member of or eligible for membership of a professional engineering institution, is university degree qualified with a minimum of five years practice during the last ten years as a structural engineer, and is listed on the National Professional Engineers Register, and either has or is employed by a corporation which has professional indemnity insurance of not less than \$2 million, such insurance being evidenced to Council to be in force, for the year in which any information is submitted to the Council in accordance with this policy. The professional indemnity insurance must have retroactive cover extending back to at least the engineer's first submission to Council.

Structural works means the elements of any structure designed by a structural engineer or civil engineer.

Structurally integral protection means chemically-enhanced water resistant concrete used in combination with a waterproof membrane.

Sub – critical flow: The state of flow where the water depth is above the critical depth. Here, the influence of gravity forces dominates the influences of inertial forces, and flow, having a low velocity, is often described as tranquil.

Subsoil drainage means drainage of the layer of soil under the surface of the ground.

Sub-surface (micro-trench) irrigation means the disposal of effluent through microtrenches at a depth of between 100 mm and 300 mm below ground level.

Suitably qualified civil engineer means a civil engineer who is included in the National Professional Engineers Register, administered by the Institution of Engineers Australia, or is eligible for membership of Engineer Australia.

Supercritical flow: The state of flow where the water depth is below the critical depth, inertial forces dominate the gravitational forces, and the flow is described as rapid or shooting.

Surcharge flow: Unable to enter a culvert or exiting from a pit as a result of inadequate capacity.

Surface irrigation means the use of effluent applied to the ground from above ground level.

Survey plan is a plan prepared by a registered surveyor which shows the information required for the assessment of an application in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.

Swimming pool has the same meaning as in the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.

Take away food and drink premises has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Tank-based aquaculture has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Tanking means a continuous waterproof barrier is applied to the inside or outside of the basement structure, or an external membrane can be painted or sprayed onto the external surface which can be covered by a drainage board to provide protection from backfill.

Telecommunications facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Telecommunications network has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Temporary event: An event can either be private or community based and may be commercial or non-commercial in nature. They may be organised by any entity and can be ticketed or not ticketed.

Temporary structure has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Thermal mass means the heat storage capacity of a given assembly or system. Generally, the heavier and denser the material is, the more heat it will store and the longer it will take to release the heat.

Third party advertising refers to the content of an advertisement which is not directly related to the actual land use or goods or services produced on the subject parcel of land to which the advertising is proposed.

Tolerable risk means the risk which has been assessed and may be accepted provided that a treatment plan is implemented to maintain or reduce the risks.

Top of bank or highest bank is where the channel changes to the floodplain.

Topography: The natural surface features of a region.

Total nitrogen (TN) is the sum of the nitrogen present in all nitrogen-containing components in the water column. This includes large and small phytoplankton and zooplankton, suspended microphytobenthos, dissolved inorganic nitrogen (nitrate and ammonia), dissolved organic nitrogen, labile detritus (both at the Redfield ratio and the Atkinson ratio) and refractory detritus. Total nitrogen concentration is determined by a balance between inputs (diffuse catchment loads, point source loads) and loss terms (export from the site to a watercourse and within the sediments).

Total phosphorous (TP) is the sum of the phosphorus present in all phosphorus-containing components in the water column. This includes large and small phytoplankton and zooplankton, suspended microphytobenthos, dissolved inorganic phosphorus (both absorbed and desorbed), dissolved organic phosphorus, labile detritus (both at the Redfield ratio and the Atkinson ratio) and refractory detritus. Total phosphorus concentration is determined by a balance between inputs (diffuse catchment loads and point source loads) and loss terms (export from the site to a watercourse and within the sediments).

Total suspended solids (TSS) are a measure of the mass of solid material (organic and inorganic) suspended in the water column. Suspended solids can include a range of inorganic and organic particles suspended in the water column which can be defined as the filterable residue retained on a 2.0-micron pore size filter dried at 105°C.

Tourist and visitor accommodation has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Townhouse means a two-storey dwelling within a multi dwelling development, which may or may not be attached to other dwellings, with separate access from the ground floor level and direct access to private open space at natural ground level. A townhouse is a form of multi-dwelling housing as defined by the LEP.

Transpiration pit means an excavation which has been filled with material conducive to the drainage of stormwater and which is designed to drain sideways, into the atmosphere, via a retaining medium.

Travel Plan is a strategy designed to encourage the use of environmentally friendly transportation methods, aiming to reduce reliance on private cars and promote alternatives like walking, cycling, public transport, and carpooling.

Treatment options means methods to control and treat the risk including but not limited to:

- Alternative forms of development such that the revised risk would be acceptable or tolerable;
- Stabilisation measures to control the initiating circumstances such that the revised risk would be acceptable or tolerable after implementation;
- Defensive stabilisation measures, amelioration of the behaviour of the hazard or relocation of the development to a more favourable location to achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk.

Treatment plan means a plan explaining how treatment options will be implemented to manage the risk.

Tree means a perennial plant with a self-supporting stem or trunk, when mature, and for the purpose of this DCP means any tree (other than an exempt tree) including the roots of that tree, if it is 3 m or more in height, or has a trunk diameter of 200 mm or more at a height of 1 m from the ground, or has a branch spread of 3 m or more. A significant tree also includes a tree identified as a Heritage Item in LEP.

Tree dripline or zone means the area defined under a tree by the outer edge of the tree canopy projected to ground level.

Tree protection zone is the optimal distance from the trunk of a tree that should be maintained free of development and construction activity in accordance with AS4970-2009 in order to protect the tree and keep the tree viable.

Trunk drainage means high capacity channels or networks which carry runoff from local street drainage systems to receiving waters and forms part of the major system as defined in ARR2019 Book 9.

Urban zone for the purposes of this DCP includes a residential, employment, industrial or other similar zone which contains predominately urban land uses.

Urbanisation means the change in land use from natural to developed state.

Utility infrastructure means infrastructure required for the provision of water, electricity, sewerage and telecommunications services.

Validation and monitoring is the process of determining whether the remediation strategies and measures have been achieved during the remediation of the site.

Vegetated buffer means a vegetated buffer extends an additional 10 m from the CRZ and applies to Category 1 and 2 watercourses. The vegetated buffer serves to protect the CRZ from edge effects such as weed invasion, micro-climate changes, litter, trampling and pollution.

Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) is a plan intended to assist land managers and/or owners in managing the impacts of development (planned, previous or existing) to protect existing native vegetation and habitat from disturbance and/or remediate impacts from development activities. A VMP should be prepared in accordance the *Vegetation Management Plan Guidelines for Development Applications and Unauthorised Works* available on Council's website.

Vehicular ramp refers to a vehicular circulation carriageway which connects a driveway crossing to an internal off-street car park on a different level, or which connects two levels in a multi-level car park.

Verge means the part of the road reserve between the road carriageway and the boundary of adjacent lots. This may include the footpath area and includes the portion of land which accommodates the utility installations and street lighting poles.

Verifier means a geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist, as defined by this policy, who verifies a geotechnical report.

View corridor refers to a direct line of sight provided from the public space or a road to a significant object, place or feature.

Villa means a single storey dwelling within a multi dwelling development, which may or may not be attached to other dwellings, with separate access from the ground floor level and direct access to private open space at natural ground level. A villa is form of multi-dwelling housing as defined by the LEP.

Virgin excavated natural material (VENM) has the same meaning as in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Visibility is a measure of the extent to which the escarpment may be visible from surrounding locality taking into account the period of the view, view distance and context of the view. The

underlying rationale for this aspect of the visual quality analysis is to analyse the visibility of the escarpment by precinct and identify key viewpoints necessary for visual absorption capacity and Development Opportunity Envelope identification. Distance plays a strong influence on visibility as the preparation of the view frame occupied by the escarpment decreases with distance. In addition atmosphere influences tend to reduce the level of contrast between development disturbances and the escarpment landscape.

Visual absorption capacity is an estimation of the capacity of a particular locality of landscape to absorb development without creating a significant change in visual character or a reduction in scenic environmental quality of the locality. The capacity to visually absorb development is primarily dependent on landform, vegetation and existing development. A major factor influencing visual absorption capacity is the level of visual contrast between the proposed development and the existing elements of the landscape in which the proposal is occupied. For example, flat or gently sloping open forest has a higher capacity to visually absorb development than strongly undulating cleared escarpment ridges and escarpment slopes. Further, if visually prominent development already exists on the escarpment, then the capacity of the locality to absorb an additional development is higher, than a similar section of the escarpment that has a natural undeveloped visual character.

Warehouse or distribution centre has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Waste disposal facility has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Waste management facility means a facility used for the storage, treatment, purifying or disposal of waste, whether or not it is also used for the sorting, processing, recycling, recovering, use or reuse of material from that waste, and whether or not any such operations are carried out on a commercial basis. It may include but is not limited to:

- a) An extractive industry ancillary to, required for or associated with the preparation or remediation of the site for such storage, treatment, purifying or disposal, and
- b) Eco-generating works ancillary to or associated with such storage, treatment, purifying or disposal.

Waste management plan (WMP) means a waste management strategy / plan for the collection, recovery and / or disposal of waste material and the recycling of materials during the demolition, construction and post construction periods. The Waste Management Plan also includes estimates of volumes of waste produced and proposed recycling or reuse strategies to be implemented in order to minimise waste material being required to be taken to a registered land fill waste disposal site.

Wastewater means blackwater, greywater or a combination of blackwater and greywater arising from activities such as the use of toilets, bathrooms (basins, baths and showers), kitchens and laundries.

Water sensitive urban design (WSUD) Guidebook for Developers refers to the technical document developed by Wollongong City Council as amended or superseded, available on Council's website.

Water sensitive urban design (WSUD) is a philosophy which aims to mitigate environmental impacts particularly on water quantity, water quality and receiving waterways, conventionally associated with urbanisation. WSUD incorporates holistic management measures that take into account urban planning and design, social, cultural and environmental amenity of the urban landscape and stormwater management which are integrated with stormwater conveyance by reducing peak flows, protection of natural systems and water quality, stormwater reuse and water conserving landscaping. This can be achieved through a design approach that strives to maintain or replicate the natural water cycle through an incremental "treatment train" approach, through the optimisation the use of rainwater on-site whilst minimising the amount of water transported from the catchment.

Water table means the surface of groundwater below the ground surface.

Waterbody has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Waterbody (artificial) or artificial waterbody has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Waterbody (natural) or natural waterbody has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Watercourse has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Watercourse crossing means a structure designed and constructed to provide access for vehicles, trains, cyclists, pedestrians, livestock or utilities over or through a watercourse. This includes bridges, culverts and causeways.

Waterless composting toilet (humus closet, biological toilet) waterless system that uses the principle of composting to break down human excreta to a humus-type material. The liquid fraction is evaporated or directed to an appropriate management system.

Waterway has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Wet composting toilets treats all household wastewater and putrescible household organic solid wastes such as food waste. Uses the principle of aerobic composting to break down the solid waste; the liquid component is directed to an effluent application system after passing through the pile of solids.

Wetland has the same meaning as in the LEP.

Zero lot line refers to the situation where the wall of the dwelling has no side boundary setback on one side of the allotment and the allotment is benefited by a 1 m wide restriction on the use of the land under Section 88B of the *Conveyancing Act 1919* on the adjoining parcel of land, in order to enable on-going maintenance of the wall and / or roof of the subject dwelling.

Zone of influence (ZOI) means the area around an asset (both at ground level and below the ground) that may impact on an asset.