

ITEM 2

PUBLIC EXHIBITION - DRAFT WOLLONGONG DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN (DCP) 2009 - APPENDIX 4 DEFINITIONS

On 15 December 2009, Council adopted the Wollongong Development Control Plan (DCP) 2009. The DCP came into force on 3 March 2010, following the commencement of the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2009.

A review of Appendix 4: Definitions has been undertaken to align with current legislation, planning policy and design practices. This has resulted in some definitions being removed or updated and additional definitions being included.

It is recommended that Council endorse Appendix 4 Definitions for public exhibition.

RECOMMENDATION

The draft Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 – Appendix 4 be exhibited for minimum of 28 days.

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Chris Stewart, Manager City Strategy

Authorised by: Linda Davis, Director Planning + Environment - Future City + Neighbourhoods

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Draft Appendix 4: Definitions

BACKGROUND

In 2009 Council prepared and exhibited the Wollongong Development Control Plan (DCP) to accompany the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009. On 15 December 2009, Council adopted the Wollongong DCP 2009, and it came into force on 3 March 2010. Periodic reviews of the DCP 2009 are undertaken to ensure plans continue to be useful and relevant.

Appendix 4 Definitions of the DCP contains terms and definitions used throughout the DCP. It was last updated in 2016 at which time additional terms were included as part of the sustainability review. There has not been a comprehensive review of the terms since the DCP came into force. This review seeks to update Appendix 4 in line with current legislation, planning policy and design practices.

PROPOSAL

A review of Appendix 4 has resulted in proposed updates to reflect current legislation, environmental planning instruments and design practices.

Attachment 1 includes a marked up copy of Appendix 4 showing the proposed changes. The key amendments to the Appendix are outlined below.

New Format

Appendix 4 has been transferred to the new DCP format. This new format will continue to be rolled out progressively in future amendments to DCP Chapters.

New Introductory Section

A new section has been added to the start the Appendix 4 to provide context and clarity on the terms defined.

Terms and Definitions Amended

Definitions have been updated to reflect changes in legislation, processes, policy and/or to ensure currency where the term has not been reviewed since the chapter first came into force. Definitions have also been updated to refer to their legislative source rather than provide a duplication, this helps to ensure currency should the legislation change.

Terms Added

Terms are defined throughout various chapters of the DCP. Terms that were defined elsewhere in the DCP and not within Appendix 4 have been included for completeness. Additional terms have also been included where no clear definition exists at the recommendation of specialist staff, with the aim to provide additional clarity to the users of the DCP.

Terms Removed

Terms that are duplicated in legislation or no longer required have been removed.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Consultation was conducted with Council staff during the review of Appendix 4, this included subject matter experts who regularly use the DCP in the assessment of development applications.

This report proposes public exhibition of the draft amendments to Appendix 4: Definitions for a minimum period of 28 days. All submissions will be reviewed, and any post exhibition revised amendments will be reported to a future Council meeting for consideration prior to adoption.

PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT

This report contributes to the delivery of Our Wollongong Our Future 2032 Community Strategic Plan Objectives 1 “We value and protect our environment” and 5 “We have a healthy community in a liveable city”. It specifically delivers on the following -

Community Strategic Plan 2032		Delivery Program 2022-2026
Strategy		Service
1.5	Maintain the unique character of the Wollongong Local Government Area, whilst balancing development, population growth and housing needs	Land Use Planning
5.2	Urban areas are created and maintained to provide a healthy and safe living environment for our community	

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The revised DCP Appendix 4 Definitions provides greater clarity to assist with the understanding and application of development controls in the DCP, many of which seek to improve the sustainability, liveability and resilience of our city.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The revised DCP Appendix 4 Definitions will provide improved clarity to Council and the community regarding terms used in the DCP. The review also aims reduce the instance of conflicting definitions within the DCP or broader planning framework.

The exhibition process will allow the community and industry to provide further input into the draft amendments proposed to Appendix 4 Definitions.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no financial implication for Council to progress this work. The review has been undertaken using internal resources under the current operational budget.

CONCLUSION

A review of Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 Appendix 4 Definitions has been undertaken and identified the need for amendments in line with current legislation, planning policy and design practices. This report recommends that the revised draft Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 Appendix 4 Definitions be endorsed for exhibition for a minimum period of 28 days.



Appendices

Appendix 4 Definitions

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KEY

Added

~~Removed~~

Existing definition contained in a DCP Chapter

No change from existing Appendix

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Rev No.	Adoption Date	In Force Date	Revision Details
1	15 December 2009	1 March 2010	Adopted
2	21 November 2016	14 December 2016	Updated as part of Sustainability Review
3	DRAFT	DRAFT	FOR CONSULTATION – reviewed for consistency and currency

Appendix 4 Definitions

1. INTRODUCTION

This Development Control Plan (DCP) adopts the terms and definitions of the NSW environmental planning instruments and legislation, such as:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (the Act)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021 (the Regulations)
- Interpretation Act 1987
- State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)
- Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 (LEP)
- Relevant Practice Notes, such as *PN 11-003 Preparing LEPs using the Standard Instrument: definitions* 10 March 2011 as amended or replaced

Definitions contained in the Acts, the Regulations, SEPPs and the LEP override the definitions in the DCP. In the event of an inconsistency the definition in the higher order instrument prevails.

The definitions below are provided to assist in the interpretation of this DCP. Additional definitions may also be provided throughout the chapters of this DCP.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Aboriginal object has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.~~

Absorption trench (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 (stormwater) 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.

~~NOTE: This does not preclude development on sites where the risk has been identified as being moderate provided that measures are taken as described in the above mentioned risk matrix as published in AGS 2007 as amended (refer to clause 5.3.(c)).~~

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

~~**Accredited Auditor** means a person who is accredited by a professional body approved by the Minister for Planning. Accredited auditors may act as a Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) and may issue:~~

- ~~• Complying Development Certificates;~~
- ~~• Construction Certificates;~~
- ~~• Compliance Certificates;~~
- ~~• Occupation Certificates.~~

Aboriginal Place means an area declared under Section 84 of the *NSW National Parks and*

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Wildlife Act 1974 as an 'area of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community'.

ACHAR means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Acid sulfate soils has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
~~Means naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulfides (principally pyrite) or their precursors or oxidation products, whose exposure to oxygen leads to the generation of sulfuric acid (for example, by drainage or excavation).~~

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 ~~to accommodate future changes~~ 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 ~~(Australian Standard AS 4299: Adaptable Housing).~~

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 section 9.2** 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 section 9.2** plus an additional ten metres landward away from the outer edge of the riparian corridor.

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.

Advertisement ~~has the same meaning as in the Act. Has the same meaning as in the Act defined as a sign, notice, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement visible from any public place or public reserve or from any navigable water.~~

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 1 sign face, the maximum surface area of the combined faces.

Advertising structure ~~has the same meaning as in the Act. Has the same meaning as in the Act defined as a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement.~~

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. Has the same meaning as in the Act defined as housing for very low income households, low income households or moderate income households, being such households as are prescribed by the regulations or as are provided for in an environmental planning instrument.~~

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.**

Agriculture ~~has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: Means any of the following:~~

- a) ~~Animal boarding or training establishments,~~

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- b) ~~Aquaculture,~~
- c) ~~Extensive agriculture,~~
- d) ~~Farm forestry,~~
- e) ~~Intensive livestock agriculture,~~
- f) ~~Intensive plant agriculture.~~

AHIP means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Alluvium means material eroded, transported and deposited by streams.

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.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
~~Means a building or place (not being part of a pub or registered club) used principally for playing:~~

- a) ~~Billiards, pool or other like games, or~~
- b) ~~Electronic or mechanical amusement devices, such as pinball machines, computer or video games and the like.~~

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, Jacuzzi, hot tub, aviary, retaining wall, fence, shade sail, water tank etc.

Forecast (ANEF) contour has the same meaning as clause 7.10(5) in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* ~~means the Australian Noise Exposure Forecast contours surrounding the Illawarra Regional Airport at Albion Park Rail and marked on a ANEF map which highlight the level of noise exposure from aircraft operating out of the Illawarra Regional Airport.~~

Animal boarding or training establishment ~~has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: Means a building or place used for the breeding, boarding, training, keeping or caring of animals for commercial purposes (other than for the agistment of horses), and includes any associated riding school or ancillary veterinary hospital.~~

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. ~~the probability that a flood of a given or larger magnitude will occur within a period of one year. Its reciprocal is equivalent to average recurrence interval.~~

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

Application/s means an application for ~~the determination of Council 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: Has the same meaning as in the Fisheries Management Act 1994 defined as follows: Aquaculture means:~~

- a) ~~Cultivating fish or marine vegetation for the purposes of harvesting the fish or marine~~

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~~vegetation or their progeny with a view to sale, or~~

- b) ~~Keeping fish or marine vegetation in a confined area for a commercial purpose (such as a fish-out pond);~~

~~but does not include:~~

- c) ~~Keeping anything in a pet shop for sale or in an aquarium for exhibition (including an aquarium operated commercially); or~~
- d) ~~Anything done for the purposes of maintaining a collection of fish or marine vegetation otherwise than for a commercial purpose; or~~
- e) ~~Any other thing prescribed by the regulations (made under the Fisheries Management Act 1994).~~

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

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

Ares 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*

Areal: Variation over an area of a particular parameter.

ARPANSA means Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

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. ~~shown on the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 maps being an arterial road or a~~ An Arterial Road generally includes roads declared to be a highway, main road, controlled access road or secondary road ~~or a tollway~~ under the *Roads Act 1993*.

Asbestos has the same meaning as in the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* ~~means the fibrous form of those mineral silicates that belong to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) and tremolite. (OHS Regulations 2001).~~

Asbestos removal work has the same meaning as in the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* ~~means any work, in which bonded or friable asbestos material is removed, repaired or disturbed. (OHS Regulation 2001).~~

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, where:~~

- a) ~~Each dwelling is attached to another dwelling by a common wall, and~~
- b) ~~Each of the dwellings is on its own lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme), and~~
- c) ~~None of the dwellings are located above any part of another dwelling.~~

Australian Height Datum (AHD) is ~~a standard datum for expressing vertical information~~ national

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reference datum for level

Australian Rainfall & Runoff is a technical manual providing guidance on current drainage design practice published by the ~~Institute of Engineers Australia~~ the Commonwealth of Australia (Geosciences Australia)

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

~~Average Exceedance Probability (AEP) means the magnitude of a storm.~~

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.

~~Average Recurrence Interval the expected or average interval of time between exceedences of a rainfall or flood event of given magnitude.~~

~~Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) the average period between the recurrence of a storm event of at least a given rainfall intensity. The ARI represents a statistical probability. For example, a 10 year ARI indicates an average of 10 events over 100 years. The ARI is not the period between actual events.~~

Backpackers' accommodation has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~Means tourist and visitor accommodation:~~

- a) ~~That has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and~~
- b) ~~That will generally provide accommodation on a bed basis (rather than by room).~~

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 ~~dwelling building~~ but does not include a basement podium or roof terrace defined elsewhere within this DCP.

Basement car park (in relation to floodplain management) 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 1.2m in height above natural ground level or finished ground level, whichever is the greatest distance.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~:- Is a lot where only the access handle has direct road frontage.~~

BCA means the Building Code of Australia.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~Means tourist and visitor accommodation comprising a dwelling (and any ancillary buildings and parking) where the accommodation is provided by the permanent residents of the dwelling and:~~

- a) ~~Meals are provided for guests only, and~~
- b) ~~Cooking facilities for the preparation of meals are not provided within guests' rooms, and~~

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c) ~~Dormitory-style accommodation is not provided.~~

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) means the amount of oxygen required for the biological decomposition of organic matter, measured over a period of 5 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* :
~~Means a building:~~

- a) ~~That is wholly or partly let in lodgings, and~~
- b) ~~That provides lodgers with a principal place of residence for 3 months or more, and~~
- c) ~~That generally has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and~~
- d) ~~That has rooms that accommodate one or more lodgers,~~

~~But does not include backpackers' accommodation, a group home, a serviced apartment, seniors housing or hotel or motel accommodation.~~

Brothel 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 has the same meaning as in the Act. ~~defined to include part of a building and any structure or part of a structure, but not including a manufactured home, a moveable dwelling or associated structure (or part of a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure).~~

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means the vertical distance between ground level (existing) at any point to the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.~~

Building identification sign has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a sign that identifies or names a building and that may include the name of a building, the street name and number of a building, and a logo or other symbol, but that does not include general advertising of products, goods or services.~~

Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) is a web-based planning 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 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index) 2004 (Sustainable Buildings) 2022*.

Building line or setback has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. *For the purposes of this DCP a:*

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

~~Means the horizontal distance between the property boundary or other stated boundary (measured at 90 degrees from the boundary) and:~~

- a) ~~A building wall, or~~
- b) ~~The outside face of any balcony, deck or the like, or~~
- c) ~~The supporting posts of a carport or verandah roof,~~

~~Whichever distance is the shortest.~~

Building work has the same meaning as in the Act. ~~means any physical activity involved in the erection of a building or alterations and additions to a building or structure.~~

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*. ~~defined as follows:~~

~~Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Work: Means:~~

- a) ~~The establishment or maintenance of fire breaks on land, and~~
- b) ~~The controlled application of appropriate fire regimes or other means for the reduction or modification of available fuels within a predetermined area to mitigate against the spread of a bush fire,~~
- c) ~~But does not include construction of a track, trail or road.~~

Bushfire prone land has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~Is land that can support a bush fire or is likely to be subject to bush fire / ember attack. In general, bush fire prone land identifies vegetation types and associated buffer zones.~~

Business identification sign has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~Means a sign:~~

- a) ~~That indicates:~~
 - i) ~~The name of the person or business, and~~
 - ii) ~~The nature of the business carried on by the person at the premises or place at which the sign is displayed, and~~
- b) ~~That may include the address of the premises or place and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business,~~

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- c) ~~But that does not include any advertising relating to a person who does not carry on business at the premises or place.~~

Business premises has the same meaning as provided in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place at or on which:~~

- a) ~~An occupation, profession or trade (other than an industry) is carried on for the provision of services directly to members of the public on a regular basis, or~~
- b) ~~A service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis, and may include, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet access facilities, medical centres, betting agencies and the like, but does not include sex services premises.~~

Campervan means a moveable dwelling that is designed so as to be registrable as a motor vehicle under the ~~Traffic Act 1909~~ *Road Transport Act 2013* and includes a camper trailer.

Car park has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place primarily used for the purpose of parking motor vehicles, including any manoeuvring space and access thereto, whether operated for gain or not.~~

Caravan means a moveable dwelling that is designed so as to be registrable as a trailer under the ~~Traffic Act 1909~~ *Road Transport Act 2013* but does not include a campervan /camper trailer.

Caravan park has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means land (including a camping ground) on which caravans (or caravans and other moveable dwellings) are, or are to be, installed or placed.~~

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 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55—Remediation of Land (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 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55—Remediation of Land (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

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maintained or enhanced.

Child care centre has the same meaning as 'centre-based child care facility' as provided in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used for the supervision and care of children that:~~

- a) ~~Provides long day care, pre-school care, occasional child care or out of school hours care, and~~
- b) ~~Does not provide overnight accommodation for children other than those related to the owner or operator of the centre;~~

~~but does not include:~~

- c) ~~A building or place used for home-based child care, or~~
- d) ~~An out of home care service provided by an agency or organisation accredited by the NSW Office of the Children's Guardian, or~~
- e) ~~A baby sitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned, or~~
- f) ~~A service provided for fewer than 5 children (disregarding any children who are related to the person providing the service) at the premises at which at least one of the children resides, being a service that is not advertised, or~~
- g) ~~A regular child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium), by or on behalf of the person conducting the facility, to care for children while the children's parents are using the facility, or~~
- h) ~~A service that is concerned primarily with the provision of:~~
 - i) ~~Lessons or coaching in, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or~~
 - ii) ~~Private tutoring, or~~
- i) ~~A school, or~~
- j) ~~A service provided at exempt premises (within the meaning of section 200 of the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998), such as hospitals, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating on those premises.~~

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*. ~~the Native Vegetation Act 2003 defined meaning any one or more of the following:~~

- a) ~~Cutting down, felling, thinning, logging or removing native vegetation,~~
- b) ~~Killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting or burning native vegetation.~~

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~~(See Division 3 of Part 3 of the Native Vegetation Act 2003 for the exclusion of routine agricultural management and other farming activities from constituting the clearing of native vegetation if the landholder can establish that any clearing was carried out for the purpose of those activities.)~~

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, is defined as that position where a change in grade of the land is evident, downwards towards the cliff edge or face.

CMP means Conservation Management Plan.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
~~Means a building or place:~~

- a) ~~Owned or controlled by a public authority or non-profit community organisation, and~~
- b) ~~Used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community,~~
- c) ~~But does not include an educational establishment, hospital, retail premises, place of public worship or residential accommodation.~~

Community sensitive locations: ~~These~~ 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 ~~Table 4~~ were it not for the exemption provided by Chapter E23 ~~clause 9.6~~.

Complying development certificate (CDC) has the same meaning as in the Act. ~~certificate that states a particular proposed development is complying development and (if carried out as specified in the certificate) will comply with all development control applicable to the development. A complying development certificate may be issued either by Council or an accredited certifier.~~

Consent authority has the same meaning as in the Act. ~~means Wollongong City Council.~~

Construction certificate (CC) has the same meaning as in the Act. ~~a certificate stating that construction drawings and specifications are consistent with the development consent and relevant construction standards such as the Building Code of Australia. A construction certificate may be issued either by the Council or an accredited certifier.~~

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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 145G 3 of the ~~Act Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land)~~.

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 Refer to Figure 1.~~

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

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

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

Council means Wollongong City Council.

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.

CPEng means Chartered Professional Engineer.

CPGeo means Chartered Professional Geologist.

Crematorium has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a building in which deceased persons or pets are cremated, and includes a funeral chapel.~~

Crime Prevention thought Environmental Design (CPTED) ~~It~~ 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.

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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 per cent in any one (1) 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~In relation to a heritage item or conservation area, means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding a heritage item, a heritage conservation area, or building, work or place within a heritage conservation area, that contributes to its heritage significance.~~

dBA 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.

DCP means Development Control Plan.

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.

~~**DECC:** Department of Environment and Climate Change.~~

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

Declared vegetation means any of the following types of vegetation:

- Native vegetation within areas mapped in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*; or
- Vegetation within an Aboriginal Place, or
- Vegetation within the core riparian zone of a riparian corridor as defined in *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* and DCP 2009 Chapter E23 or considered waterfront land under the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Deep soil zone means a landscaped area with no buildings or structures above or below the ground which supports the growth of vegetation and allows for the natural infiltration of surface water into the soil. They exclude basement car parks, services, swimming pools, tennis courts and impervious surfaces including car parks, driveways and roof areas. ~~refers to an area of the site that is not to be built upon, or underneath, thereby leaving an area of deep, soft soil for substantial deep-rooted vegetation, natural vegetation and natural drainage. This area may be~~

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~~included in private open space but is not included in the minimum private open space area calculations.~~

Defined flood event (DFE) is the flood event chosen 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~In relation to a heritage item, or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area, means wholly or partly destroy, dismantle or deface the heritage item or the building, work, relic or tree.~~

Demolition Plan means a plan and / written statement which outlines the procedures to be carried out for the demolition of a building or work.

Depot has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place used for the storage (but not sale or hire) of plant, machinery or other goods (that support the operations of an existing undertaking) when not required for use.~~

Design floor level is the minimum floor level specified to be above standard flood level (eg 0.5 metres above).

Designated development means development declared as 'designated development' by Schedule 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* ~~21~~.

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. ~~means the construction, alteration or demolition of buildings, including swimming pools, roads, dams, ponds and drains, and the excavation and/or filling of land or any other works that requires the prior approval of Council.~~

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 sewerred 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means any activity that intentionally alters the hydrological regime of any locality by facilitating the removal of surface or ground water. It may include the construction, deepening, extending, opening, installation or laying of any canal, drain or pipe, either on the land or in such a manner as to~~

Appendix 4 Definitions

~~encourage drainage of adjoining land.~~

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.

Driveway refers to the carriageway contained within the development site, which carries 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : Means 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme), but does not include a secondary dwelling.

DWE: Department of Water and Energy.

Dwelling house has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. means a building containing only one dwelling.

Dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : Means a room or suite of rooms occupied or used or so constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile.

Earthworks has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : means excavation or filling.

Ecologically sustainable development has the same meaning as in the *Act-Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*.

Educational establishment has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. means a building or place used for education (including teaching), being:

- a) A school, or
- b) A tertiary institution, including a university or a TAFE establishment, that provides formal education and is constituted by or under an Act.

Effective warning time means the actual time available to people in the community to undertake appropriate actions (e.g. evacuate, or undertake damage reduction activities) after receiving advice of an impending flood and before the floodwaters prevent appropriate flood response actions being undertaken.

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 (2000), 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : Means a building or place used for the purpose of making or generating electricity.

Electromagnetic radiation (EMR) or electromagnetic energy (EME) means the radiation in the

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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 0.8m, 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a theatre, cinema, music hall, concert hall, dance hall and the like, but does not include a pub, nightclub or registered club.~~

Environmental facility has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place that provides for the recreational use or scientific study of natural systems, and includes walking tracks, seating, shelters, board walks, observation decks, bird hides or the like, and associated display structures.~~

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.

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).

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 Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means the removal of soil or rock, whether moved to another part of the same site or to another site, but does not include garden landscaping that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land.~~

Exempt development refers to development that is declared to be 'exempt' under *Wollongong*

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Local Environmental Plan 2009 or another environmental planning instrument, such as *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.

Exhibition home has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: Means a dwelling built for the purposes of the public exhibition and marketing of New Dwellings, whether or not it is intended to be sold as a private dwelling after its use for those purposes is completed, and includes any associated sales or home finance office or place used for displays.

Exhibition village has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: Means 2 or more exhibition homes and associated buildings and places used for house and land sales, site offices, advisory services, car parking, food and drink sales and other associated purposes.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. means the winning or removal of extractive materials (otherwise than from a mine) by methods such as excavating, dredging, tunnelling or quarrying, including the storing, stockpiling or processing of extractive materials by methods such as recycling, washing, crushing, sawing or separating, but does not include turf farming.

Extractive material has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. Means sand, soil, gravel, rock or similar substances that are not minerals within the meaning of the Mining Act 1992.

Farm stay accommodation has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: Means tourist and visitor accommodation provided to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production. "Extractive material" means sand, soil, gravel, rock or similar substances that are not minerals within the meaning of the Mining Act 1992.

Fill has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. the depositing of soil, rock or other similar extractive material obtained from the same or another site, but does not include:

- a) The depositing of topsoil or feature rock imported to the site that is intended for use in garden landscaping, turf or garden bed establishment or top dressing of lawns and that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land, or
- b) The use of land as a waste disposal facility

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 M17 of this Plan M11 as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Councils website.

Final structural certificate means a certificate prepared by a structural engineer in accordance with form M16 of this policy as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Councils website.

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

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: Materials used in building which are resistant to damage when

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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 ~~and determination~~ of individual ~~proposals~~ **Development Applications**.

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

Flood hazard: The potential for damage to property or persons due to flooding.

Flood liable land is the area of land which is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF).

Flood mitigation work has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means work designed and constructed for the express purpose of mitigating flood impacts. It involves changing the characteristics of flood behaviour to alter the level, location, volume, speed or timing of flood waters to mitigate flood impacts. Types of works may include excavation, construction or enlargement of any fill, wall, or levee that will alter riverine flood behaviour, local overland flooding, or tidal action so as to mitigate flood impacts.~~

Flood planning area has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* 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 ~~flood planning level~~ **In the Wollongong LGA, the FPL is the level** of a 1 % AEP flood event plus 0.5 metres 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.~~

Flood: Is 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 ~~FRMM FMM~~ before entering a watercourse, and/or coastal inundation resulting from super-elevated sea levels and/or waves overtopping coastline defences excluding tsunami.

Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) means the Floodplain Development Manual (2005) which has been superseded by the "Floodplain Risk Management Manual: The policy and manual for the management of flood liable land" dated June 2023. ~~Refers to the NSW State Government document dated April 2005 and titled "Floodplain Development Manual: The Management of Flood Liable Land."~~

Floodplain Management Manual (FMM): ~~Refers to the document dated January 2001, published by the New South Wales Government and entitled "Floodplain Management Manual: the management of flood liable land" which has been superseded by the "Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land April 2005".~~

Floodplain Risk Management Manual (FRMM) has the same meaning as contained in clause 5.21(5) of the *Wollongong Local environmental Plan 2009*.

Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP) means a plan prepared for one or more floodplains

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in accordance with the requirements of the ~~FRMM~~ ~~FMM~~ or its predecessor.

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

Floodplain, synonymous with flood liable and flood prone land, is the area of land that is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF) ~~The portion of a river valley, adjacent to the river channel, which is covered with water when the river overflows during flood or inundation periods.~~

Floodways ~~are~~ **areas** are areas of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods and 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 Flood Function Guideline FB02 (June 2023) ~~DPIE Floodway Definition Guidance (in Prep 2020)~~ or using a velocity x depth product greater than 0.4m²/s. ~~While the DPIE Floodway Definition Guidance is 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).

~~Areas of the river channel and floodplain where a significant volume of water flows during flood periods. Floodways are areas which, even if only partially blocked would cause significant redistribution of flood flow, which may in turn adversely affect other areas. These areas are also generally characterised (but not always) by areas of deeper flow or the areas where higher velocities occur.~~

Floor Space Ratio (FSR) ~~has the same meaning as in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009:~~ ~~Is the ratio of the gross floor area of a building to the area of the site on which it is situated.~~

Food and drink premises ~~has the same meaning as in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009:~~ ~~Means retail premises used for the preparation and retail sale of food or drink for immediate consumption on or off the premises, and includes restaurants, cafes, take away food and drink premises, milk bars and pubs.~~

Foreshore area ~~has the same meaning as in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009:~~ ~~Means the land between the foreshore building line and the mean high water mark of the nearest~~

Foreshore building line ~~has the same meaning as in the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009:~~ ~~is a factor of safety expressed as a height above the design flood level. Freeboard provides a factor of safety to compensate for uncertainties in the estimation of flood levels across the floodplain, such as wave action, localised hydraulic behaviour and impacts that are specific event related, such as levee and embankment settlement, and other effects such as 'greenhouse' and climate change.~~

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. ~~is a factor of safety expressed as a height above the design flood level. Freeboard provides a factor of safety to compensate for uncertainties in the estimation of flood levels across the floodplain, such as wave action, localised hydraulic behaviour and impacts that are specific event related, such as levee and embankment settlement, and other effects such as~~

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~~'greenhouse' and climate change.~~

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

Froude N° 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 2,500sqm. Full-line supermarkets are classified as 'shops' under the LEP.

Funeral home has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means premises used to arrange and conduct funerals and memorial services, and includes facilities for the short-term storage, dressing and viewing of bodies of deceased persons and premises with mortuary facilities.~~

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

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 ~~this policy~~ Chapter E12.

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

Government infrastructure projects means infrastructure projects undertaken by public authorities.

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

Groundwater 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.

Granny flat has the same meaning as a secondary dwelling as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means the smaller of two dwellings, where:~~

- a) ~~The dwellings are both on the same lot and no other dwelling is on that lot;~~
- b) ~~At least one of the dwellings is occupied by the owner of the lot on which the dwellings stand.~~

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

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and the level of maintenance required. Intensive green roofs are generally greater than 300mm deep and are designed as accessible landscape spaces with pathways and other features. Extensive green roofs are generally less than 300mm 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means the sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor, and includes:~~

- a) ~~The area of a mezzanine, and~~
 - b) ~~Habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and~~
 - c) ~~Any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic,~~
- ~~but excludes:~~
- a) ~~Any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and~~
 - b) ~~Any basement:~~
 - i) ~~Storage, and~~
 - ii) ~~Vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and~~
 - c) ~~Plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and~~
 - d) ~~Car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and~~
 - e) ~~Any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and~~
 - f) ~~Terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and~~
 - g) ~~Voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.~~

Ground level (Existing) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means the existing level of a site at any point.~~

Ground level (Finished) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means, for any point on a site, the ground surface after completion of any earthworks (excluding any excavation for a basement, footings or the like) for which consent has been granted or that is exempt development.~~

Ground level (mean) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means, for any site on which a building is situated or proposed, one half of the sum of the highest and lowest levels at ground level (finished) of the outer surface of the external walls of the~~

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~~building.~~

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

Group home has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a dwelling that is a permanent group home or a transitional group home.~~

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 millimetres in size from stormwater runoff. By removing large pollutants, downstream treatment of stormwater can occur more effectively.

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

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 room has the same meaning as in the National Construction Code ~~a room used for normal domestic activities, and:~~

- ~~• Includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room and sunroom; but~~
- ~~• Excludes a bathroom, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.~~

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.

Habitat tree means any tree which ~~is a nectar feeding tree, roost and nest tree or a hollow-bearing tree has developed hollows in the trunk or limbs and~~ 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a medical centre that comprises one or more rooms within (or within the curtilage of) a dwelling house used by not more than 3 health care professionals who practise in partnership (if there is more than one such professional) who provide professional health care services to members of the public.~~

Health services facility has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used as a facility to provide medical or other services relating to the maintenance or improvement of the health, or the restoration to health, of persons or the prevention of disease in or treatment of injury to persons, and includes the following:~~

- a) ~~Day surgeries and medical centres;~~

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- b) ~~Community health service facilities;~~
- c) ~~Health consulting rooms;~~
- d) ~~Facilities for the transport of patients, including helipads and ambulance facilities;~~
- e) ~~Hospitals.~~

Heavy industry has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means an industry that requires separation from other land uses because of the nature of the processes involved, or the materials used, stored or produced. It may consist of or include a hazardous or offensive industry or involve the use of a hazardous or offensive storage establishment.~~

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

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.

Heritage conservation area has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means any area listed in Schedule 5 Part 2 of Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009.~~

Heritage conservation management plan has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a document prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning that documents the heritage significance of an item, place or heritage conservation area and identifies conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.~~

Heritage impact statement has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a document consisting of:~~

- a) ~~A statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item, archaeological site, place of Aboriginal heritage significance or other heritage conservation area, and~~
- b) ~~An assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance, and~~
- c) ~~Proposals for measures to minimise that impact.~~

Heritage item has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building, work, archaeological site or place listed in Schedule 1 of Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990 and the site of which is described in Schedule 1 and shown edged heavy black or edged broken heavy black on the heritage map.~~

Heritage management document has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*

Heritage significance has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.~~

Highway service centre has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used as a facility to provide refreshments and vehicle services to highway users, and which may include any one or more of the following:~~

- a) ~~Restaurants or take away food and drink premises;~~
- b) ~~Service stations and facilities for emergency vehicle towing and repairs;~~
- c) ~~Parking for vehicles;~~

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- d) ~~Rest areas and public amenities.~~

Home-based child care has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a dwelling used by a resident of the dwelling for the supervision and care of one or more children and that satisfies the following conditions:~~

- a) ~~The service is appropriately licensed within the meaning of the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998,~~
- b) ~~The number of children (including children related to the carer or licensee) does not at any one time exceed 7 children under the age of 12 years, including no more than 5 who do not ordinarily attend school.~~

Home employment: Means an 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 business has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a business carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:~~

- a) ~~The employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents, or~~
- 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, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or~~
- c) ~~The exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter, or~~
- d) ~~The exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the business carried on in the dwelling), or~~
- e) ~~The sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building,~~

~~but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.~~

Home industry has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a light industry carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:~~

- a) ~~The employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents, or~~
- 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, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or~~

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- c) ~~The exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter, or~~
- d) ~~The exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the light industry carried on in the dwelling), or~~
- e) ~~The sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building, but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation or sex services premises.~~

Home occupation has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
: Means an occupation carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling that does not involve:

- a) ~~The employment of persons other than those residents, or~~
- 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, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or~~
- c) ~~The display of goods, whether in a window or otherwise, or~~
- d) ~~The exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign (other than a notice, advertisement or sign exhibited on that dwelling to indicate the name of the resident and the occupation carried on in the dwelling), or~~
- e) ~~The sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail,~~

~~but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, a brothel or home occupation (sex services).~~

Home occupation (sex services) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : Means the provision of sex services in a dwelling that is a brothel, or in a building that is a brothel and is ancillary to such a dwelling, by no more than 2 permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve:

- a) ~~The employment of persons other than those residents, or~~
- b) ~~Interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, traffic generation or otherwise, or~~
- c) ~~The exhibition of any notice, advertisement or sign, or~~
- d) ~~The sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, but does not include a home business or sex services premises.~~

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.

Hotel or motel accommodation has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. : Means tourist and visitor accommodation (whether or not licensed premises under the Liquor Act 1982):

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- a) ~~Comprising rooms or self-contained suites, and~~
b) ~~That may provide meals to guests or the general public and facilities for the parking of guests' vehicles;~~

~~but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a boarding house, bed and breakfast accommodation or farm stay accommodation.~~

Hydraulic means ~~A term given to~~ 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 ~~A term given to~~ 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means the manufacturing, production, assembling, altering, formulating, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, dismantling, transforming, processing or adapting, or the research and development of any goods, chemical substances, food, agricultural or beverage products, or articles for commercial purposes, but does not include extractive industry or a mine.~~

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a building or place used for providing information or education to visitors, and the exhibition or display of items, and includes an art gallery, museum, library, visitor information centre and the like.~~

Integrated housing means development that consists of:

- The Torrens Title or Community Title subdivision of land into 5 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.

Investigation area means land declared to be an 'investigation area' by a declaration under Division 2 ~~of Part 3~~ of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

Investigation order means an order issued ~~by the NSW Department of Environment & Climate Change~~ under Division 2 ~~of Part 3~~ of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*.

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.

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

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 involves a combination of filling and excavation.

Landscaped area has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. It refers to ~~Means~~ 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 1.5m 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 metres in height and the minimum soil standards set out in Chapter E06 Landscaping below of this chapter of DCP (clause 6.4.2) are achieved. Any landscaped area on the site which is less than 1.5 metres 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.

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 3 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* ~~(Low—impact Facilities) Determination 1997~~

Maintenance has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~:-In relation to a heritage item or a building, work, archaeological site, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, means ongoing protective care. It does not include the removal or disturbance of existing fabric, alterations, such as carrying out extensions or additions, or the introduction of new materials or technology.~~

Major section is defined as 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 cubic metres 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

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and cabinets.

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

Managing urban stormwater: Soils and Construction (the Blue Book) refers to the document dated 2004 and developed 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 estate means land on which manufactured homes are or are to be erected.

Manufactured home has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*. ~~Means a self-contained dwelling (that is a dwelling that includes at least one kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living area and that also includes toilet and laundry facilities) being a dwelling;~~

Market has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means retail premises comprising an open-air area or an existing building used for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering goods, merchandise or materials for sale by independent stall holders, and includes temporary structures and existing permanent structures used for that purpose on an intermittent or occasional basis.~~

Mean high water mark has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means the position where the plane of the mean high water level of all ordinary local high tides intersects the foreshore, being 1.44m above the zero of Fort Denison Tide Gauge and 0.515m Australian Height Datum.~~

Medical centre has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means business premises used for the purpose of providing health services (including preventative care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, counselling or alternative therapies) to out-patients only, where such services are principally provided by health care professionals, and may include the ancillary provision of other health services.~~

Merit approach is an approach, the principles of which are embodied in the *FRMM FMM* 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 well being 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 400sqm. 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) see *Minimum requirements for building site groundwater investigations and reporting* (DPE 2022)

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

Mixed use development has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a development which includes residential uses in conjunction with one or more non-residential uses such as:~~

- ~~• Business premises;~~
- ~~• Commercial offices;~~
- ~~• Shops or other retail premises;~~

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- ~~• Community facilities;~~
- ~~• Entertainment facilities; or~~
- ~~• Refreshment rooms.~~

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. ~~:- Is defined as:~~

- a) ~~Any tent or any caravan or other van or portable device (whether on wheels or not) used for human habitation or~~
- b) ~~A manufactured home, or~~
- c) ~~Any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.~~

Multi dwelling housing has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~:- Means 3 or more dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) each with access at ground level, but does not include a residential flat building.~~

Native flora has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~:- Means any plant life that is indigenous to New South Wales, whether vascular or non-vascular and in any stage of biological development, and includes fungi and lichens, and marine vegetation within the meaning of Part 7A of the Fisheries Management Act 1994.~~

Native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*. ~~:- Has the same meaning as in the Native Vegetation Act 2003 defined as follows:~~

- a) ~~Native vegetation means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:~~
 - i) ~~Trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any scrub);~~
 - ii) ~~Understorey plants;~~
 - iii) ~~Groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation);~~
 - iv) ~~Plants occurring in a wetland.~~
- b) ~~Vegetation is indigenous if it is of a species of vegetation, or if it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the State before European settlement.~~
- c) ~~Native vegetation does not include any mangroves, seagrasses or any other type of marine vegetation to which section 205 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 applies.~~

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.

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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 ~~Noxious Weeds Act 1993~~. *Biosecurity Security Act 2015*.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means any development for the purpose of an industry that would, when the development is in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the development from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.~~

Office premises has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used for the purpose of administrative, clerical, technical, professional or similar activities that do not include dealing with members of the public at the building or place on a direct and regular basis, except where such dealing is a minor activity (by appointment) that is ancillary to the main purpose for which the building or place is used.~~

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 run off 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.

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~~PCA: Means principal certifying authority.~~

Piezometer means a borehole constructed with 100mm 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place used for the purpose of religious worship by a congregation or religious group, whether or not the building or place is also used for counselling, social events, instruction or religious training.~~

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

~~PMF: Probable Maximum Flood: Flood calculated to be the maximum ever likely to occur.~~

~~PMP: Probable Maximum Precipitation: Rainfall calculated to be the maximum ever likely to occur.~~

Pond-based aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means aquaculture undertaken in structures that are constructed by excavating and reshaping earth, which may be earthen or lined, and includes any part of the aquaculture undertaken in tanks, such as during the hatchery or pre-market conditioning phases, but does not include natural water-based aquaculture.~~

~~NOTE: Typical pond-based aquaculture is the pond culture of prawns, yabbies or silver perch.~~

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.

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

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.

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:

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- 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 certifying authority (PCA): The certifying authority appointed by the applicant to oversee the construction process. Only the Principal Certifying Authority may issue an Occupation Certificate.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*: ~~Means an area external to a building (including an area of land, terrace, balcony or deck) that is used for private outdoor purposes ancillary to the use of the building.~~

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- 1996 "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* ~~defined as any land (including a public reserve) vested in or under the control of the council, but does not include:~~

- a) ~~A public road, or~~
- b) ~~Land to which the Crown Lands Act 1989 applies, or~~
- c) ~~A common, or~~
- d) ~~Land subject to the Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902, or~~
- e) ~~A regional park under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.~~

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: ~~A 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.

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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.

RCP means Reinforced Concrete Pipe.

Receiving waters: A river, lake or the ocean.

Recreation area has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a place used for outdoor recreation that is normally open to the public, and includes:~~

- a) ~~A children's playground, or~~
- b) ~~An area used for community sporting activities, or~~
- c) ~~A public park, reserve or garden or the like, and any ancillary buildings, but does not include a recreation facility (indoor), recreation facility (major) or recreation facility (outdoor).~~

Recreation facility (indoor) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used predominantly for indoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a squash court, indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, table tennis centre, health studio, bowling alley, ice rink or any other building or place of a like character used for indoor recreation, but does not include an entertainment facility, a recreation facility (major) or a registered club.~~

Recreation facility (major) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place used for large scale sporting or recreation activities that are attended by large numbers of people whether regularly or periodically, and includes sports stadiums, showgrounds, racecourses and motor racing tracks.~~

Recreation facility (outdoor) has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a building or place (other than a recreation area) used predominantly for outdoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a golf course, golf driving range, mini-golf centre, tennis court, paint ball centre, lawn bowling green, outdoor swimming pool, equestrian centre, skate board ramp, go-kart track, rifle range, water-ski centre or any other building or place of a like character used for outdoor recreation (including any ancillary buildings), but does not include an entertainment facility or a recreation facility (major).~~

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*.

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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: a Remediation Order ~~is made by the NSW Department of Environment & Climate Change~~ under ~~Division 3 of Part 3 of~~ 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.

~~REP: Regional Environmental Plan~~

Residential accommodation has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place used predominantly as a place of residence, but does not include tourist and visitor accommodation.~~

Residential care facility has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means accommodation for seniors (people aged 55 years or more) or people with a disability that includes:~~

- a) ~~Meals and cleaning services, and~~
- b) ~~Personal care or nursing care, or both, and~~
- c) ~~Appropriate staffing, furniture, furnishings and equipment for the provision of that accommodation and care, not being a dwelling, hospital or psychiatric facility.~~

Residential flat building has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, but does not include an attached dwelling or multi-dwelling housing.~~

Restaurant or café has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the provision of food or beverages to people for consumption on the premises and that may also provide takeaway meals and beverages.~~

Restricted premises has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means business premises or retail premises that, due to their nature, restrict access to patrons or customers over 18 years of age, and includes sex shops and similar premises but does not include hotel or motel accommodation, a pub, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.~~

Retail premises has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or for hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them by retail or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale).~~

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 ~~means the area of the river or creek system that supports or has supported the unique ecosystem.~~ 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)

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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 this 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a place or temporary structure used for retail selling of agricultural produce or hand-crafted goods (or both) produced from the property on which the stall is situated or from an adjacent property.~~

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.

RPEng means Registered Professional Engineer

RPGeo: Registered Professional Geologist.

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

Rural industry has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means an industry that involves the handling, treating, production, processing or packing of animal or plant agricultural products, and includes:~~

- a) ~~Agricultural produce industry, or~~
- b) ~~Livestock processing industry, or~~
- c) ~~Use of composting facilities and works (including to produce mushroom substrate), or~~
- d) ~~Use of sawmill or log processing works, or~~
- e) ~~Use of stock and sale yards, or~~
- f) ~~The regular servicing or repairing of plant or equipment used for the purposes of a rural enterprise,~~
- g) ~~Undertaken for commercial purposes.~~

Rural supplies has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a building or place used for the display, sale (whether by retail or wholesale) or hire of stockfeeds, grains, seed, fertilizers, veterinary supplies and other goods or materials used in farming and primary industry production.~~

Rural worker's dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a dwelling, ancillary to a dwelling house on the same landholding, used as the~~

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~~principal place of residence by persons employed for the purpose of agriculture or a rural industry on that land.~~

School has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* ~~means a government school or non-government school within the meaning of the Education Act 1990.~~

Safe useful life expectancy (SULE) Rating: ~~SULE — Safe Useful Life Expectancy~~ 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.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a self-contained dwelling that:~~

- a) ~~Is established in conjunction with another dwelling (the principal dwelling), and~~
- b) ~~Is on the same lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) as the principal dwelling, and~~
- c) ~~Is located within, or is attached to, or is separate from, the principal dwelling.~~

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 metres 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means storage premises that consist of individual enclosed compartments for storing goods or materials (other than hazardous or offensive goods or materials).~~

Semi-detached dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a dwelling that is on its own lot of land (not being an individual lot in a strata plan or community title scheme) and is attached to only one other dwelling.~~

Seniors housing has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means residential accommodation that consists of:~~

- a) ~~A residential care facility, or~~
- b) ~~A hostel, or~~
- c) ~~A group of self-contained dwellings, or~~
- d) ~~A combination of these, and that is, or is intended to be, used permanently for:~~
- e) ~~Seniors or people who have a disability, or~~

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- f) ~~People who live in the same household with seniors or people who have a disability, or~~
- g) ~~Staff employed to assist in the administration of the residential accommodation or in the provision of services to persons living in the accommodation,~~
- h) ~~But does not include a hospital.~~

Sensitive locations (in relation to tele- and radio-communications facilities) ~~Examples of locations that may be considered to be sensitive~~ 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a building or part of a building providing self-contained tourist and visitor accommodation that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner or manager of the building or part of the building or the owner's or manager's agents.~~

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means sexual acts or sexual services in exchange for payment.~~

Sex services premises has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means a brothel, but does not include home occupation (sex services).~~

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

Shop has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means retail premises that sell groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or other items of general merchandise, and may include a neighbourhood shop, but does not include food and drink premises or restricted premises.~~

Shop top housing has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means one or more dwellings located above (or otherwise attached to) ground floor retail premises or business premises.~~

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 3 months.

Signage has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.: ~~Means any sign, notice, device, representation or advertisement that advertises or promotes any goods, services or events and any structure or vessel that is principally designed for, or that is used for, the display of signage, and includes:~~

- a) ~~Building identification signs, and~~
- b) ~~Business identification signs, and~~
- c) ~~Advertisements,~~
- d) ~~But does not include traffic signs or traffic control facilities.~~

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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:** Means the area of any land on which development is or is to be carried out. The land may include the whole or part of one lot, or more than one lot if they are contiguous to each other, but does not include the area of any land on which development is not permitted to be carried out under this Plan.~~

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

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 ~~street~~ 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) ~~Small lot housing at the Bulli Brickworks Urban Release Area~~ is identified as development which consists of five (5) or more dwelling houses, where each dwelling is located on land with an area less than 450m² and having a width of less than 12 metres, and which are designed and constructed by a single developer/builder.

Small lot housing will only be considered where compliance with the requirements of *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009* can be demonstrated.

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

Social housing ~~Means the development of housing for or on behalf of government and/or community organisations such as the Department of Housing and Office of Community 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 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021* (~~Seniors Living~~) 2004 or *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 9 - Group Homes* 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.

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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 400sqm.

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but does not include:~~

- a) ~~A space that contains only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or~~
- b) ~~A mezzanine, or~~
- c) ~~An attic.~~

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 quality improvement device evaluation protocol (SQIDEP) is an industry-formulated, independent evaluation process for verifying performance of technologies for improving stormwater quality.

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 ~~of this policy~~ as outlined in Chapter E12 and as available on Councils 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

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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 100mm and 300mm 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*. ~~as an excavation, structure or vessel that is capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300 millimetres or more, and (b) that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity, and includes a spa pool, but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by the regulations made under the Swimming Pools Act 1992 not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of that Act.~~

Take away food and drink premises has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means food and drink premises that are predominantly used for the preparation and sale of food or drink (or both) for immediate consumption away from the premises.~~

Tank-based aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means aquaculture utilising structures that are constructed from materials such as fibreglass, plastics, concrete, glass or metals, are usually situated either wholly or partly above ground, and may be contained within a purpose built farm or industrial style sheds or plastic covered hothouse to assist in controlling environmental factors.~~

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means:~~

- a) ~~Any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunications network, or~~
- b) ~~Any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, mast, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit, pole or other~~

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~~structure or thing used, or to be used, in or in connection with a telecommunications network.~~

Telecommunications network has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a system, or series of systems, that carries, or is capable of carrying, communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, or both.~~

Temporary structure has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Has the same meaning as in the Act defined as including a booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent), and also includes a mobile structure.~~

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

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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and includes hotel or motel accommodation, serviced apartments, bed and breakfast accommodation and backpackers' accommodation.~~

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 form of multi-dwelling housing as defined by the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009.*

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.

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

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.

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: ~~The tree protection zone defines~~ 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.

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 metres or more in height, or has a trunk diameter of 200mm or more at a height of 1 metre from the ground, or has a branch spread of 3 metres or more. A significant tree also includes a tree identified as a Heritage Item in *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.

Trunk drainage ~~A stormwater system serving catchments larger than 15 hectares~~ 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 Consolidation Area: ~~Land identified in the maps in Appendix 1, which have been identified as areas where higher densities are permitted, due to their proximity to railway stations and ability to satisfy urban consolidation objectives.~~

Urban zone for the purposes of this DCP includes a residential, ~~commercial /business,~~ 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 10m 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.

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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 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009.*

Virgin excavated natural material (VENM) has the same meaning as in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. ~~:- inert waste (eg clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock) that is not mixed with any other waste and that:~~

- ~~• Has been excavated from areas that are not contaminated, as the result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities, with manufactured chemicals and that does not contain sulphidic ores or soils; and~~
- ~~• Consists of excavated natural materials that meet such criteria as may be approved by the Department of Environment and Climate Change.~~

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 he 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 *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~:- Means a building or place used mainly or exclusively for storing or handling items (whether goods or materials) pending their sale, but from which no retail sales are made.~~

Waste disposal facility has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~:- Means a building or place used for the disposal of waste by landfill, incineration or other means, including such works or activities as recycling, resource recovery and other resource management activities, energy generation from gases, leachate management, odour control and the winning of extractive material to generate a void for disposal of waste or to cover waste after its disposal.~~

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

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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): ~~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 (artificial) or artificial waterbody has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means an artificial body of water, including any constructed waterway, canal, inlet, bay, channel, dam, pond, lake or artificial wetland, but does not include a dry detention basin or other stormwater management construction that is only intended to hold water intermittently.~~

Waterbody (natural) or natural waterbody has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means a natural body of water, whether perennial or intermittent, fresh, brackish or saline, the course of which may have been artificially modified or diverted onto a new course, and includes a river, creek, stream, lake, lagoon, natural wetland, estuary, bay, inlet or tidal waters (including the sea).~~

Waterbody has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means a waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).~~

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.

Watercourse has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means any river, creek, stream or chain of ponds, whether artificially modified or not, in which water usually flows, either continuously or intermittently, in a defined bed or channel, but does not include a waterbody (artificial).~~

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

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is evaporated or directed to an appropriate management system.

Waterway has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~Means the whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).~~

Wetland has the same meaning as in the *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*. ~~means:~~

- a) ~~Natural wetland, including marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, and where the inundation determines the type and productivity of the soils and the plant and animal communities, or~~
- b) ~~Artificial wetland, including marshes, swamps, wet meadows, sedgelands or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with water, and are constructed and vegetated with wetland plant communities.~~

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.

Zero lot line refers to the situation where the wall of the dwelling has no side boundary setback on one (1) side of the allotment and the allotment is benefited by a 1 metre 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.