



Lake Macquarie Development Control Plan 2014

Part 13 – Dictionary

1 DICTIONARY

The definitions used in this dictionary only reflect the usage of the word or term within the context of this DCP or their usage in a local government setting.

Aboriginal Object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of the area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes aboriginal remains.

Aboriginal Place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under Section 84 of National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 as amended.

Access Driveways are the nature strip crossings that provide access to a site, and on which vehicles move between the external frontage road and the site boundary.

Acid Sulphate Soils means actual or potential acid sulphate soils, as defined in the Acid Sulphate Soil Manual.

Active Street Frontage means a street frontage that enables direct visual and physical contact between the street and the interior of the building. Clearly defined entrances, windows and shop fronts are elements of the building façade that contribute to an active street frontage.

Amenity is a term given to the attributes and appeal of a place.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) is the probability of exceedance of a given storm event within a period of one year.

Arterial Roads carry through traffic from one region or district to another, forming principle avenues for traffic. Smooth and safe traffic flow is the priority of these roads. Arterial Roads are generally the responsibility of the Roads and Maritime Services.

Articulation means the change in the external alignment of walls, or other elements, that expresses the way that the parts of the building fit together.

Asset Protection Zone is an area surrounding a development which is intended to reduce bushfire risk to an acceptable level. The width of the Asset Protection Zone will vary with slope and aspect.

Australian Height Datum (AHD) is the original height for all levels as fixed by the Surveyor General.

Note: *It is a system of control points for height, based on a network of levelling measurements. It covered the whole of Australia and was fitted to mean sea level, as measured at tide gauges distributed around the Australian coast, over the period 1968-1970.*

Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) means the average period between the recurrence of a storm event of a given rainfall intensity. The ARI represents a statistical probability.

Note: For example, a 100 year ARI indicates an average of 100 years between exceedance of a given storm magnitude. The AEP (probability of such an event being exceeded in any year) is therefore 1%.

Balcony is an upper storey platform projecting from the wall of a building supported by posts or brackets, and enclosed by a balustrade. A balcony can also be recessed into the building.

Basement is a storey either below ground level, or no more than 1.2 metres above finished ground level.

Battle –Axe Lot means a lot located behind another, with vehicle access from the street via an access handle. The minimum area specified for battle-axe lots excludes the battle-axe access handle.

Biodiversity has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Boundary Realignment is the adjustment of an existing boundary or boundaries, which does not result in the creation of additional lots.

Building Area means the area of the site capable of supporting development. It does not include front, side and rear setbacks, or the access handle of a battle-axe lot.

Building Envelope means a three dimensional diagram drawn on a lot of a subdivision plan. It defines the limits for the siting and/or wall height of any dwellings and/or buildings/structures, private outdoor areas, driveways and/or garages/carports.

Building Frontage is the façade of the building that faces the street.

Building height is defined as 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.

Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) Provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance. It is based on the knowledge and experience of Australian ICOMOS members (ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites).

Bushfire Risk is the chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to assets of value to the community. Risk is rated as being high, medium or low, and is related to the level of the potential threat of bushfire.

Circulation Aisles perform the dual function of providing access to car parking spaces and providing access to other aisles.

Circulation Roads are roadways contained within a development site that do not provide direct access to parking spaces. Instead they distribute traffic between entrance/exit driveways, circulation/parking aisles and service areas.

Coastal Hazard has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

Coastal Impact Zone means the area of varying width along the coastline that is impacted by physical coastal processes (ie: storm cut erosion, long term coastal recession, climate change).

Coastal Protection Works has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

Conservation Management Plan means a document prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Heritage Office, that establishes the heritage significance of an item, place or heritage conservation area. It also identifies the appropriate conservation policies and management mechanisms to enable that significance to be retained.

Collector Roads are non-arterial roads that mainly collect and distribute traffic within an area. They may carry some through traffic as they connect the Sub-Arterial road network with the Local Road network. Their use by heavy vehicles as a through route would not generally be appropriate.

Communal Outdoor Areas are useable community open spaces for recreation and relaxation of residents that are under the control of a body corporate or similar organisation.

Community Association has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Community Development Lot has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Community Parcel has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Community Provider has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Community Scheme has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Community Jetty means a jetty structure fronting a foreshore public reserve where there is a public benefit and community need, and where it will serve at least six reserve frontage property owners.

Community Title Subdivision is the subdivision of land under the *Community Land*

Development Act, 1989 and the Community Land Management Act, 1989.

Connectivity relates to the number and quality of connections in the movement network. It comprises streets, pedestrian/cycles paths/links and public buildings, or any type of open space that enables movement around or through an area.

Consolidated Lot means the amalgamation of adjoining lots into one lot.

Corner Lot means a lot that has a frontage to two roads that intersect.

Cultural Significance (or Heritage Significance, or Significance of Places of Cultural Significance) means historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.

Curtilage means the geographical area that provides the physical context for an identified heritage property, and which contributes to its heritage significance.

Note: *Land title boundaries and heritage curtilage do not necessarily coincide.*

Deed High Water Mark (DHWM) is the position of the mean high water mark as shown on the deposited plan. The current title for the land to which the development relates is based on the DHWM.

Deep Soil Area - an area of natural ground with relatively natural soil profiles within a development site. Deep soil areas should be free of conflicts with building footings, infrastructure and services.

Demolition (Heritage) means to demolish or destroy a heritage item or a building, work, archaeological site, tree or place within a Heritage Conservation Area. It means to wholly or partly destroy, dismantle or deface the heritage item, or the building work, archaeological site, tree, or place.

Design Vehicle means the vehicles for which a given development must make on-site provision.

Development has the same meaning as in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Development Site Plans identify the location and extent of all development.

Discharge Controls are measures designed to manage stormwater at the point where it leaves a lot, development or water catchment. Examples include recharge, artificial wetlands, and retention and detention basins. Pervious pavements and oil/grit separators can also be discharge control elements.

Domestic Boat Shed means a building that is designed and used for the sole purpose of storing one or more boats and associated marine equipment, and has no residential use. Boat sheds must have a direct relationship with the water, with openings and main boat access facing the water.

Domestic Landing Platform is a flat surface built along or over the shoreline of a waterway, used for the purpose of embarkation and disembarkation of passengers or cargo.

Driveway is the vehicle access between the property boundary and the development. The driveway is generally on private property, and is an extension of the Access Driveway.

Ecological corridors are lands that typically link habitats. They may consist of bushland, wetlands, creek lines or individual trees. The central role of corridors is to provide connectivity between bushland parcels for fauna and plant pollinator movement. They may be continuous, or disjunct and require rehabilitation.

Ecological Habitat is any element of the environment that provides protection, food or shelter for native flora and fauna including vegetation communities, microclimate, tree hollows, ponds, streams, fallen logs, rocks, etc.

Ecological Processes means those processes that play an essential role in maintaining the integrity, viability and continuity of an ecosystem.

Note: *Important ecological processes include water and nutrient cycling, the flow of energy, and evolution by natural selection.*

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

Energy and Water Efficiency is any action that minimises energy use through subdivision and building design, and water consumption. It is achieved through the management of run-off, and re-use and the sensitive conveyance of stormwater during the course of construction and ongoing operation.

Environment means components of the earth, including:

- Land, air and water;
- Any layer of the atmosphere;
- Any organic or inorganic matter and any living organism;
- Human-made or modified structures or areas; and
- Includes interacting natural ecosystems.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is a plan that demonstrates the proposed erosion prevention and sediment control measures/techniques. Such plans are used for a site as part of its construction, including ongoing management and maintenance of these techniques for the length of the development.

Note: *See Managing Urban Stormwater Soils and Construction – Landcom, Fourth Edition (2004).*

Flood is 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 before entering a watercourse and/or
- coastal inundation resulting from super-elevated sea levels and/or waves overtopping coastline defences excluding tsunami

Flood Liable Land is synonymous with flood prone land, being land susceptible to flooding by the probable maximum flood (PMF) event. Note that the term flood liable land now covers the whole of the floodplain, not just that part below the flood planning level.

Flood Prone land means land susceptible to inundation by the probable maximum flood.

Floodplain means an area of land that is subject to inundation by floods up to, and including the probable maximum flood event, that is, flood prone land.

Flood Planning Area is the area below the flood planning level and is subject to flood-related development controls.

Floodway Area is an area of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. They are often aligned with naturally defined channels. Floodways are areas that, even if only partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flood flow, or a significant increase in flood levels.

Foreshore Area has the same meaning as in Lake Macquarie City Council Local Environment Plan 2014.

Foreshore Development means development within the foreshore area and/or below the DHWM and includes boat sheds, coastal protection works, swimming pools, wharves, slipways, jetties, waterway access stairs, fences, cycleways, walking trails, picnic facilities, recreation areas or water recreation structures.

Foreshore Reserve is a publicly accessible area, potentially public open space, between the deed high water mark and a property boundary.

Foreshore Building Line has the same definition as in Lake Macquarie LEP 2014.

Front Setback is the minimum distance from a lot's frontage to which the outermost projection of a structure may be built.

Frontage is a boundary of a lot that abuts a public or private road.

Green Travel Plan is a package of initiatives aimed at reducing car travel, particularly single

occupant car trips. A Green Travel Plan encourages greater use of public transport, walking and cycling by residents, employees and visitors.

Gross Floor Area (GFA) 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:

- the area of a mezzanine, and
- habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and
- any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic,

but excludes:

- any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and
- any basement:
 - storage, and
 - vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and
- plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and
- car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and
- any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and
- terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and
- voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

Ground level (existing) has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Ground level (finished) has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Ground level (mean) has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Habitable Room means, in a residential situation, a room used for normal domestic activities such as bedroom, living room, lounge room, kitchen, dining room, study, sun room or the like. In a commercial or industrial situation, means an area used for offices or to store valuable possessions susceptible to flood damage.

Heritage Conservation Area is an area that has a distinctive character of heritage significance, and which it is desirable to conserve. For the purposes of this document, it means an area of land of heritage significance:

- shown on the Heritage Map in LM LEP 2014 as a heritage conservation area, and
- the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5 of LM LEP 2014.

It includes buildings, works, archaeological sites, trees and places and situated on, or within the

land.

Heritage Impact Statement is a document demonstrating/ detailing the heritage significance of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, or of a building, work, archaeological site, tree or place within that area. It also contains an assessment of the impact that the proposed development will have on that item, and proposals for measures to minimise that impact.

Heritage Item means a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5 of LM LEP 2014.

Note: Heritage items may be shown on the Heritage Map. An inventory of heritage items is also available at the office of the Council.

Identified Heritage Property means any place identified in a document held by Council which suggests that the place has heritage or cultural significance. It includes a heritage item, provisional heritage item, and any property identified in a plan or in a list within this document, or in the heritage guidelines.

Hierarchy of Centres describes the level of service and function performed by each Centre in the Hierarchy. The Lake Macquarie Hierarchy of Centres is described in *Lifestyle 2030 Strategic Plan Urban Structure – Intent Statements and Map*.

Impermeable Surface is a surface that does not allow rainwater to infiltrate to the soil. Examples of impermeable surfaces include roofs, roads and most paved surfaces.

Indian Spring Low Water (ISLW) is the datum used for measuring tides at Fort Denison. Zero on the tide gauge is the mean Indian Spring Low Water. Tides rarely fall below this level.

Infill Development is a general term used for new housing in an existing residential area. It usually involves the use of a vacant site or the removal of an existing dwelling to enable construction of a larger number of dwellings.

Infiltration is the process by which rainfall infiltrates the soil and enters the sub-surface drainage or ground water system.

Infiltration Devices are measures that are designed to provide temporary storage of run-off, which is subsequently infiltrated to the surrounding soil.

Irregular Lot means a lot that is not rectangular/square in shape.

Isolated Lot means an allotment that is bounded on all sides (excluding road frontage) by existing (or approved) medium to high density residential or commercial development that will preclude the development of the allotment beyond a dwelling house or dual occupancy dwelling or a two storey commercial building.

Landscaped Area means a part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area. A minimum width of 2.5 metres is required to be included in the landscaped area calculation.

LALC means Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Legibility in design means that the movement system provides a sense of direction and connection, and gives clear signals regarding the spatial layout and topography of an area.

Light Industry has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Liquid Fuel Depot has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Littoral Vegetation for the purposes of this plan is vegetation found on the foreshore of water bodies, such as Lake Macquarie and the coastal areas of the City.

Loading Dock is the area for loading and unloading of vehicles, generally incorporating a raised platform to facilitate operations. Loading and unloading can, however, take place from ground level.

Local Aboriginal Community means the body of persons in the local community who claim aboriginality.

Local Roads are generally the urban roads that are used solely to access individual lots.

Lot is a parcel of land or space described in a land title. Within this plan, lot also means “a development lot” as defined by the *Community Land Development Act (1989)*.

Lot Width means the length of the perpendicular line between the side boundaries, as measured at the front boundary of the lot.

Major Drainage System is the part of the public drainage system in an urban area that carries relatively **large** flows. It consists of the system of waterways, floodplains, stormwater channels, retarding basins and road pavements.

Manoeuvring Area is the part of a service area, adjacent to service bays, required by service vehicles to manoeuvre into the bays or to a position beside a loading dock.

Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) is the position where the plane of the mean high water level or all ordinary local high tides intersects the foreshore. The mean high water of Lake Macquarie has been determined as + 0.132 metres on the Australian Height Datum (AHD).

Minor Drainage System is the part of the public drainage system in an urban area that carries relatively minor flows. It consists of the system of kerbs, gutters, roadside channels, swales, sumps and underground pipes. It is generally designed to control 'nuisance flows' that occur on a day-to-day basis.

Minor System (or Nuisance) Flooding in urban areas comprises relatively minor localised flooding with an ARI of 2-5 years. It occurs due to surcharge of stormwater onto streets and roads. Stormwater infrastructure is usually designed to avoid minor system flooding. These floods can be conveyed to the receiving environment via a constructed system, or can be reduced or eliminated using stormwater source control measures.

Mixed Use Development has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Movement System is the traffic and transport networks described in *Lifestyle 2030 Strategy Plan Movement System - Intent Statements and Map*.

NatHERS is an abbreviation for the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme.

Native Vegetation has the same meaning as in the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

In deciding whether a species is native, Council will rely on *Flora of New South Wales* by Gwen Harden and *Flora of the Sydney Region* by Rodger Carolin and Mary Tindale.

Natural Heritage means:

1. Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of identifiable value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
2. Geological and physiographical formations and delineated areas, which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of identifiable value, from the point of view of science or conservation; and
3. Natural sites or delineated natural areas of identifiable value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty, regardless of evidence of human intervention.

Neighbourhood is an urban area within a five-minute walk (400 metre) of a Centre. Neighbourhoods are generally residential areas with a central activity node in the form of a centre.

Neighbourhood Scheme has the same meaning as in the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

Non-Habitable Room is a bathroom, laundry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, garage or other similar types of spaces that are not occupied frequently or for extended periods.

Occupied area (100%) means that the floor space on that level completely fills the maximum possible area within the setbacks from each boundary.

Occupied area (50%) means that the floor space on that level occupies no more than 50% of the maximum possible area within the setbacks from each boundary.

On-Site Stormwater Detention is a stormwater management practice that limits the rate of discharge from a suite 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, and then released at a controlled rate. On-site detention systems should be designed so that the rate of site discharge is similar to that which would have existed under 'pre-development' conditions.

Outdoor lighting any form of permanently installed exterior lighting and interior lighting systems that emit light impacts on the outdoor environment.

Parking Aisles are the aisles used by cars to gain access to a parking space.

Permanent berthing of a vessel at a domestic waterfront facility for a period greater than 6 hours in any 24-hour period.

Permeable Surface is the treatment of a surface that allows rainwater to infiltrate to the soil, such as grass, gravel, landscaping or open paving.

Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Note: *The elements described may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites, and spiritual and religious places.*

Planting on Structures means any planting that completely or partially covers a roof, wall or terrace area of a building with vegetation that is planted in a growing medium over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include planting in containers located on roof or deck areas, provided the containerised system is adequate to sustain shrub and small tree planting.

Primary Road Frontage is the road fronting a development from which access is gained via a driveway. Some developments will have more than one frontage road.

Principal Private Open Space has the same definition as in SEPP Exempt and Complying 2008.

Ecologically Sustainable Development has the same meaning it has in section 6 (2) of the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991.

Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) means the largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location.

Provisional Heritage Items means any property or group of properties identified in the study titled *Lake Macquarie Heritage Study 1993* or Appendix 1 to the *Heritage Guidelines*, and not listed in any schedule or list attached to LM LEP 2014.

Public lighting means lighting provided for the purposes of all-night safety and security on public roads, **cycle** paths, footpaths and pedestrian movement areas within public parks and gardens, but not including car parks.

Public Realm is the shared urban areas and places, the structures that relate to those spaces, and the infrastructure that supports and serves them.

Public Road for the purposes of this plan is a road that is controlled by a public authority.

Queuing Area is an area of roadway between the entry or exit driveway, and the first conflict point or traffic control point within a car parking area, available for vehicles in a queue.

Rail line means infrastructure or area reserved for the purpose of rail transport, whether for goods or passengers.

Recreation is the act of passive (eg: walking, reading) or active (eg: power walking, jogging, cycling, cricket) relaxation. Recreation takes place in locations that are designed for either unstructured (random) recreation or structured (sports, such as cricket, soccer) activities. Sport fields are designed for structured recreation but also allow passive activity. Likewise, parkland may be designed for passive activity, but provides cycle paths for structured recreation.

Riparian Vegetation is vegetation that grows on water surfaces, below water surfaces, on waterway banks, and along the edges of waterways.

Run-off is rainwater that does not soak into the soil, but flows across surfaces, generally hard surfaces, to the nearest drain, water body or waterway.

Sensitive Receiving Environment means an area where significant flora and fauna species, vegetation communities, ecological and/or riparian corridors and other significant habitat are part of land in a residential zone. They may also be on the site of an education establishment, hospital, childcare facility, community facility and the like.

Service Aisles are the portions of roadway between the access driveway and the service area. Service aisles may form part of the internal circulating road system.

Service Bay is a parking bay for service vehicles engaged in loading or unloading, and where a loading dock may or may not be provided.

Service Vehicle is a vehicle used to supply or remove goods or services to or from a development.

Setback is the minimum distance from a stated boundary to which the outermost projection of a structure may be built.

Setting means **the** area around a 'place', which may include the visual catchment.

Sight Distance is the distance over which visibility occurs between a driver and an object, or between two drivers, at specific heights above the ground.

Sight Line is a straight line of clear view between two objects over which a sight distance is measured.

Significant Flora and Fauna Species and Vegetation Communities include species and communities listed in the Schedules to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, in Council's *Flora and Fauna Guidelines*, or *Tree Preservation Guidelines*.

Significant Habitat is habitat or areas important for significant flora and fauna species, which may contain significant vegetation or ecological communities. These could be terrestrial, aquatic, estuarine or marine habitats. Refer to Council's *Flora and Fauna Guidelines* for more detail.

Significant Tree is a tree or vegetation of any species or height that is listed on Council's *Significant Tree Register*.

Site Analysis involves the identification and analysis of the existing urban character and adjacent properties. It is designed to assist in understanding the locality and the development of a range of appropriate design responses.

Site Analysis Plan means a plan that demonstrates an appreciation of a site and its context, to identify opportunities and constraints on site layout and design.

Site Coverage means the proportion of a site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage:

- any basement,
- any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary,
- any eaves,
- any unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.

Note: Balconies, decks, pergolas and the like located under the main roof of the building are not considered to be unenclosed and will be included in the site coverage calculation.

Note: Site coverage controls operate in tandem with the Stormwater Management, Principal Private Open Space, and Landscaped Area and Design controls in this DCP to ensure that adequate unbuilt area is available for outdoor recreation and for reducing stormwater discharge from the site. Stormwater permeability and integration with the landscape design will be considered when determining whether structures are included in the site coverage calculations.

Site Discharge Index is equal to the directly connected impermeable site area, expressed as a proportion of the total site area.

Slipway is a structure, usually in the form of 2 support parallel rails, on which a wheeled cradle is run to draw a vessel by a powered or manual winch, a block and tackle or similar.

Social Equity means the state or process by which people in society are considered as equals, and receive fair access to public places and services.

Source and Water Management Plan means a plan that demonstrates proposed measures to control soil erosion and pollution of water courses, both during and after construction.

Note: See *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – DLWC (1998)*.

Source Controls are measures designed to manage stormwater at or near the point of rainfall interception, without discharging from the site to an external drainage system (except for overflow during heavy rain). Examples of stormwater source controls include rainwater tanks, infiltration devices, porous paving, artificial wetlands and landscape measures.

Spill light means light emitted by a lighting installation which falls outside the boundaries of the property on which the installation is sited.

Standard Lot means a lot that is generally rectangular/or square in shape.

Statutory Authorities means any government department, body or agency responsible for the enforcement or implementation of legislation or government function.

Stormwater is the run-off from rainfall events.

Strata Title Subdivision is the subdivision under the *Strata Titles Act, 1973*.

Streetscape is what is within view of a person, including building and natural form, related to the street.

Structure Plan is a plan that provides a comprehensive planning approach to the subdivision of land. It identifies the road network, open space network, services, environmental issues, pedestrian/cyclist links, mix of land uses and approximate density yields, among other attributes.

Sub-Arterial Roads are roads that connect Arterial Roads to areas of development, carry traffic directly from one part of the City to another, and may also relieve traffic on Arterial Roads. Smooth and safe traffic flow is the main priority of these roads. In many instances, these roads travel through centres and should safely facilitate pedestrian and cycle movement.

Telecommunications Facility has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Threatened Species Populations and Ecological Communities are those likely to become extinct unless action is taken to remove the factors that threaten their survival, such as habitat clearance and predation by introduced animals. In NSW, these species are listed in the Schedules to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Total Catchment Management is the coordinated and sustainable use and management of land, water, vegetation and other natural resources on a water catchment basis, so as to balance resource utilisation and conservation.

Treatment Train is a term describing a stormwater treatment in which various devices and methods are used in sequence to treat polluted run-off water from sites.

Tree see definition of Native Vegetation.

Unbuilt Upon Area is the site area that has no buildings, structures or impervious surfaces or similar, as described by Site Coverage. It may include the identified private outdoor area, and landscaped areas, lawn areas, pools or similar activity areas.

Universal Design means design suitable for people of all ages and abilities, including people with a disability.

Urban Design is a process that concentrates on the appearance of the built environment, how it works, including its relationship to the natural environment and human behaviour, and its ability to provide, safe, equitable, stimulating and enterprising environments for all people.

Vegetation Corridor means a corridor identified on Council's *Native Vegetation and Corridors Map*.

Vehicle Threshold Surface means a paved and/or raised surface to facilitate safe pedestrian access across a public road.

Vicinity in this context means any development in close proximity to a heritage item, referring to more than just the immediate property on either side. Vicinity as a minimum should include the immediate property on either side, and the equivalent length of frontage opposite. It should also include a similar length on rear adjoining properties.

Walkable Catchment is the actual area served within a five-minute (400 metre) or 10-minute (800 metre) walking distance along a movement system.

Water Body means either an artificial or natural body of water.

Waterbody (artificial) has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Waterbody (natural) has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government*

Plans) Order 2006.

Water Catchment is an area that drains water to a common point.

Water Cycle Management means the handling of water and water resources in a manner that considers the whole of the hydrological process. This includes the quality and quantity of the resource from its various source/s, and its use and transport in the natural and built environment. Sustainable Water Cycle Management incorporates the principles and practice of Water Smart and Water Sensitive Urban Design philosophies.

Water Cycle Management Strategy is the plan containing details of the water cycle management strategy for a site.

Water Pollution or pollution of waters has the meaning ascribed to it in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1977*.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is a design approach that is intended to:

- Enhance water quality in receiving waters;
- Reduce the risk of flood damage in developed areas;
- Reduce stormwater run-off volumes, peaks and velocity;
- Prevent erosion of waterways, slopes and banks;
- Protect riparian and littoral vegetation;
- Minimise water-borne pollutants;
- Improve efficiency in the use of water, and reduce reliance for imported mains water;
- Reduce sewer overflows in wet weather; and
- Promote scenic landscape and recreation values.

Watercourse has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Waterway has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Wetlands has the same meaning as in the *Standard Instrument (Local Government Plans) Order 2006*.

Wetland Vegetation Communities are those communities that depend on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle.