

Note: Terms used in this Plan are defined in Waverley LEP and the Act and override any identical definition in this dictionary. The definitions below refer to terms that are not defined by either the LEP or the Act.

A

A-Board (or sandwich board) - means a two sided structure generally located on the footpath outside a shop or arcade to advertise a particular shop or product.

Accessible Housing - Housing that is designed and built to accommodate the needs of occupants with mobility impairment (Australian Standard 1428: Design for Access and Mobility Services).

Active Frontage - Street frontages where there is an active visual engagement between those in the street and those of the ground floors of buildings. Frequent building entries that face and open towards the street, transparent street frontages, quality materials and refined details, and mixed landuse help to provide active frontages.

Active Solar Energy Systems - Systems which combine the sun's energy with local climatic conditions to achieve thermal comfort inside buildings with the use of mechanical devices.

Adaptable housing - Dwellings designed in accordance with the requirements under Australian Standard AS4299 – 1995 Adaptable Housing.

Adjoining Land - Land which abuts an application site or is separated from it only by a pathway, driveway, laneway, roadway or similar thoroughfare.

Advertised Development - Development, other than designated development, that is identified as advertised development by the regulations, an environmental planning instrument or a development control plan.

Affected Person - A person, organisation, company or the like who owns or occupies land that adjoins an application site; who, in the opinion of the authorised Council officer, may be detrimentally affected by the use of an application site or the erection of a building or carrying out of works on an application site; or who occupies a building (including but not limited to a boarding house or an individual unit within a residential flat building) that is the subject of a development application.

Alteration and Addition - Any alteration or addition requiring a development application.

Applicant - The person(s) making a development application to Council.

Application Site - The land to which the development application applies.

Attic – Refer to the term “Attic” as defined in the dictionary within Waverley Local Environmental Plan.

Australian Standard – The structural, technical and building requirements prepared by the Standards Australia Committee and approved by Council of Australian Standards.

Authorised Council Officer(s) - The Council officer(s) who are responsible for the processing, assessment or determination of an application.

Awning - A roof like structure that protrudes from the wall of a building, either over a window or doorway.

Awning Fascia Sign - A painted or adhered sign positioned on the fascia or return end of an awning.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) - The chance of a flood of a given or larger size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage.

Australian Height Datum (AHD) - A common national plan of level corresponding approximately to mean sea level.

ARR 1987 - Australian Rainfall and Runoff: 1987 published by the Institute of Engineers, Australia.

ARR 2019 - Australian Rainfall and Runoff 2019, published by the Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia).

B

Base Flows - Flows that occur during dry weather conditions.

Biodiversity - The variety of life: the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems of which they form. Biodiversity is vital in supporting human life. It provides many benefits, including our food, clean air and water and fertile soils.

Blackwater - Wastewater generated from toilets.

Body Corporate - An owner's corporation constituted under Section 11 of the *Strata Schemes Management Act 1996*.

Bulk - The combination of volume, size and shape of a building.

Basement Car Parking - The car parking area generally below ground level where inundation of the surrounding areas may raise water levels above the entry level to the basement, resulting in inundation. Basement car parks are areas where the means of drainage of accumulated water in the car park has an outflow discharge capacity significantly less than the potential inflow capacity.

C

Café (See **Restaurant**)

Canopy - means an overhanging protection or shelter usually found over a window or door.

Carport - An open sided roof structure with no door or walls and used for car-parking purposes only.

Collection Point - The usual (or agreed) point on the footpath/roadway, or on-site, where garbage and recyclables are loaded onto vehicles.

Compost Bin - A container to hold organic and biodegradable waste while it is being converted into soil conditioner, compost or humus by a biological decay process.

Consulting Arborist - An Australian Qualification Framework Level V arborist (AQF5) or equivalent

Consent Authority - Waverley Council unless otherwise stipulated in accordance with this Plan.

Conservation Area - means an area of land of heritage significance:

- a) shown on the Waverley Local Environmental Plan Heritage Map as a heritage conservation area, and
- b) the location and nature of which is described in Waverley Local Environmental Plan Schedule 5, and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

Contributory Item - items that make an important and significant contribution to the character of a heritage conservation area. This not only includes buildings, but natural features such as topography, vegetation, and views as well.

Council - Waverley Council

Critical Habitat - An area or areas of land comprising the habitat of an endangered species, population or ecological community

Critical Facilities - Includes hospitals and ancillary services, communication centres, police, fire SES, major transport facilities, sewerage and electricity plants; any installations containing critical infrastructure control equipment and any operational centres for use in a flood.

D

Damage (to a tree) - Injury to a tree or vegetation and includes:

- pruning, lopping and topping
- poisoning, including applying herbicides and other plant toxic chemicals to a tree or spilling of oil, petroleum, paint, cement, mortar and the like onto the root zone
- cutting, tearing, breaking or snapping of braches and roots that is not carried out in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices or is done for invalid reasons, including vandalism
- ringbarking, scarring the bark when operating machinery, fixing objects by nails, staples or wire or fastening materials that circle and significantly restrict the normal vascular function of the trunks or branches
- damaging a trees root zone by compaction or excavation, asphyxiation including unauthorised land filling or stockpiling of materials around the tree trunk, and / or
- underscrubbing, or clearing understorey plants.

Dead tree - 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

Deep Soil Zone - site area that is not built on, or underneath, thereby leaving an area of deep soil for deep-rooted vegetation, native vegetation and natural drainage. The zone must have a minimum dimension of 2 by 2 metres and should be positioned to enable the retention of existing mature and / or significant trees.

Destroy - Any activity leading to the immediate or contributes to the death, disfigurement or mutilation of a tree

Design flood level - The level specified as a prescriptive control.

Designated Development - Development as specified under section 4.10 of the *EP&A Act 1979* to be development that is declared to be designated by an environmental planning instrument or regulation.

Desired Future Character - the character of a development that complies with the aspirations expressed within the objectives and provisions of the Waverley LEP and DCP and any other relevant plans adopted by Council.

Detention - The holding of stormwater for short time periods aimed at reducing high flows. This reduces the peak flow of runoff, not the volume.

Detention Basin - A storage area used to temporarily store stormwater flows during a storm event to reduce peak flow. No water is permanently stored in a Detention Basin but is released to the stormwater system following the peak flow event.

Development - The use of land, and the subdivision of land, and the erection of a building, and the carrying out of a work, and the demolition of a building or work, and any other act, matter or thing referred to in Section 3.14 of the *EP&A Act 1979* that is controlled by an environmental planning instrument but does not include any development of a class or description prescribed by the *Regulations 2021* for the purposes of this definition.

Development Application - An application for consent under Section 1.4 of the *EP&A Act 1979*, to carry out development but does not include an application for a complying development certificate.

Dormer - A construction containing a vertical window framed into and projecting through a sloping roof.

E

Effective Warning Time - The time available after receiving advice of an impending flood and before the floodwaters prevent appropriate flood response actions being undertaken. The effective warning time is typically used to raise furniture, evacuate people, and transport their possessions.

Evacuation - The movement of people from a place of danger to a place of relative safety, and their eventual return .

Existing ground level – Existing ground level has the same meaning as the LEP ‘ground level (existing)’.

Determining the ground level (existing) can vary where excavation has occurred on the site, where the site contains irregularities or where an existing building occupies the entire site. The maximum building height (per the LEP) is to be measured from the existing ground level (based on surveyed RLs), noting:

- (a) Where determination of ground level (existing) is made difficult by existing foundations or footings, it may be appropriate to use the extrapolation method either by obtaining levels from adjacent sites or within the site itself.
- (a) Where the particular circumstances of the case warrant the use of the extrapolation method, the levels to be used should be taken from the closest immediate proximity where existing ground can be found, whether that be within the site’s boundaries or outside the boundaries.
- (b) Existing ground level shall bear some relationship to the overall topography and context of the site.
- (c) Where below ground excavation has occurred (e.g. basement), the lowest point of the existing development (i.e. the floor of the lowest basement) is to be taken.
- (d) The natural ground level of subfloor areas should be noted.
- (e) Where there is no subfloor area, the slab thickness will be considered and taken to be the assumed underside of that slab.

F

Fascia Sign - A sign painted or positioned on the fascia or return end of the awning.

Fill - Depositing soil, rock or other similar extractive material obtained from the same or another site, but does not include 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 a waste disposal landfill operation.

Fin Sign - An advertising structure attached to a flat roofed building or structure (such as a service station driveway canopy), generally positioned at right angles to street frontage.

Flush Wall Sign - A sign attached to or painted onto the wall of a building.

Food Waste - Any food waste such as vegetables, cereals, bones, meats and fish and fatty and oily sludges such as de-watered grease trap wastes.

Flood - A natural phenomenon that occurs when water covers land that is normally dry. It may result from coastal inundation (excluding tsunamis) or catchment flooding, or a combination of both.

Flood compatible building components - A combination of measures incorporated in the design and construction and/or alteration of individual buildings or structures subject to flooding, and the use of flood compatible materials that are capable of reducing or eliminating the damaging effects of flooding.

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

Flood evacuation strategy - The proposed strategy for the evacuation of areas within effective warning time during periods of flood as specified within any policy of Council, the Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP), the relevant State Government disaster plan, or by advice received from the State Emergency Services (SES).

Flood proofing - A combination of measures (such as flood barriers or flood doors) incorporated in the design, construction or alteration of individual buildings or structures subject to flooding, to reduce or eliminate flood damages.

Flood refuge area - An onsite refuge above the PMF that provides reasonable shelter for the likely occupants of the development commensurate with the period of time that refuge is likely to be required in floods up to the PMF.

Note: In general, it is not acceptable to rely on a refuge provided by or on other development sites. In all cases where an onsite refuge is provided, it is to be both intrinsically accessible to all people on the site, sheltered and an integrated part of the development (i.e. a second storey with internal stair access). The route to the refuge is to be fail safe, plainly evident and self-directing.

Flood Fringe Areas - The remaining areas of flood prone land after floodway and flood storage areas have been identified.

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

Flood Storage Areas - Floodplain area that is important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during a flood.

Flood Study - A comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour undertaken in accordance with the principles in the Manual and consistent with associated guidelines .

Floodplain - (Synonymous with flood liable and flood prone land) is the area of land that is subject to inundation by the PMF.

Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) - Floodplain Development Manual (2005).

Flood Risk Management Manual (the Manual) – Flood Risk Management Manual prepared by the NSW Government and associated Flood Risk Management Toolkit (2023) or any amended versions or future equivalent replacement documents.

Floodplain Risk Management Plan (FRMP) - A management plan developed in accordance with the principles in the Manual and its supporting guidelines.

Floodplain Risk Management Study (FRMS) - A management study developed in accordance with the principles in the Manual and its supporting guidelines.

Freeboard - A factor of safety typically used in relation to the setting of minimum floor levels or levee crest levels.

G

Garage - An enclosed structure with a roof, garage door and walls used for carparking purposes only.

Garbage - is any solid or inert materials generated by development and land-use activities (including domestic activities) that are discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned, that remains after the separation of compostable, re-useable and recyclable materials.

Garbage Chute - is a duct in which deposited material descends from one level to another within the building, due to gravity.

Green Roof - is a roof that is designed to promote the growth of various forms of vegetation and includes a vegetated layer, growing medium, drainage layer and a waterproof membrane. The roof is either partially or completely covered by vegetation, and is a non-trafficable space that is only accessed for maintenance purposes.

Green wall / Vertical garden - Green wall means walls that are either free-standing or part of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation. There are two main types of green wall, including:

- green façades, that are made up of climbing plants either growing directly on a wall or on specially designed supporting structures. The plant's shoot system grows up the side of the building while being rooted in the ground; and
- living walls, with modular panels are affixed to the wall and geo-textiles, irrigation and a growing medium combine to support a dense network of plants.

Green Waste - A vegetative material, such as grass, plants, leaves, branches, shrub and tree loppings.

Grey Water - Wastewater generated from hand basins, showers, laundries and kitchens.

Gross Leasable Area - The sum of the areas at each floor of a building, where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the internal faces of the walls, excluding stairs, amenities, lifts, corridors and other public areas but including stock storage areas.

Gross Floor Area – As per the definitions in the Waverley Local Environmental Plan, with 'car parking' and 'access to that car parking' in the WLEP definition referring to the minimum dimensions and access required in order to comply with requirements of AS2890 and the National Construction Code (NCC) – Building Code of Australia (BCA). Car parking spaces above the 'maximum' stated in the WDCP, and components of parking and access areas greater than the minimum dimensions required to meet the AS2890 and the BCC/BCA will contribute to the Gross Floor Area calculation.

Groundwater - Water contained within the voids and spaces in rocks or soils.

H

Habitable - 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, commercial or other situations: an area used for offices or to store valuable possessions susceptible to flood damage in the event of a flood.

Note: *This definition is relevant only to the application of Section 5.2 Flood Planning of the DCP.*

Habitable Room - A room in a dwelling used for domestic day to day activities that excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, food storage pantry, walk in wardrobe, corridor, hallway and other like spaces not occupied for extended periods of time.

Habitat Corridors - are areas where vegetation provides sufficient habitat features to allow wildlife to move from one area of habitat to another. The vegetation may include remnant bushland, native plantings, weeds and gardens.

Habitat tree - Any tree that is a nest or hollow-bearing tree which is suitable for nesting birds, arboreal marsupials (possums), micro-bats or which support the growth of locally indigenous epiphytic plants such as orchids

Hardstand area - An open paved, concrete or grassed space designed to allow for car parking.

Hazardous Material - Potentially hazardous or toxic material(s) that contribute to the toxicity of residual waste. They include but are not limited to, asbestos, used batteries, waste oils, paints, solvents, cleaning and pool chemicals, pesticides, poisons and sharps such as syringes.

Hazardous Substances - A substance that:

- is listed in the *List of Designated Hazardous Substances*, (as listed on www.ascc.gov.au) or
- fits the criteria set out in the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances', as published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

Height of a tree - 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.

I

Impervious (non porous) - A surface that does not allow water to infiltrate into the ground, including roofs, roads, pavements, hard surfaced sports courts, any "sealed" areas and permanent water bodies such as swimming pools.

Indigenous plant species - Those species which are believed to have been present in the Waverley Council area prior to 1788. It includes those plants which originate from remnant vegetation via natural processes and does not include planted native plants or plants originating from plantings.

Infill - A new building, either in a heritage conservation area or an existing urban area.

Infiltration - is the downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil.

Injury - Damage to a tree and includes:

- lopping and topping
- poisoning, including applying herbicides and other plant toxic chemicals to a tree or spilling of oil, petroleum, paint, cement, mortar and the like onto the root zone

- cutting, tearing, breaking or snapping of braches and roots that is not carried out in accordance with accepted arboricultural practices or is done for invalid reasons, including vandalism
- ringbarking, scarring the bark when operating machinery, fixing objects by nails, staples or wire or fastening materials that circle and significantly restrict the normal vascular function of the trunks or branches
- damaging a trees root zone by compaction or excavation, asphyxiation including unauthorised land filling or stockpiling of materials around the tree trunk, and / or
- underscrubbing, unless carried out by hand tools such as brushcutters and the like

Integrated Development - Development that in addition to Council consent, requires a number of permits, licences and other approvals from public authorities as well as approval under the *EP&A Act 1979*.

Interallotment Drainage - Common stormwater drainage system that serves one or more private properties.

Imminent danger – The risk is immediate and present at that particular moment to human life or substantial property damage.

L

Landscaped Area - A part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area

Laneway Development - A building which fronts a rear lane.

Liquid Waste - A non-hazardous liquid waste generated by commercial premises that is supposed to drain to the sewer or be collected for treatment by a liquid waste contractor (inc. grease trap waste).

Local overland flow/flooding – Inundation by local run-off on its way to a waterway, rather than overbank flow from a waterway.

Local Native Plants - Those plants that have been propagated from local seed stocks from Sydney's Eastern suburbs, not specifically from the Waverley area, and not from outside the Sydney Basin

Log or Lopping - Cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes with the final cut leaving a stub

Low Flows - Flows generated from rainfall events less than the 1 in 5 year ARI storm event including frequent events.

M

Major Alterations and Additions – Generally, where substantial portions of the existing building are being demolished and/or if the building envelope is being increased by more than 25%.

Minor Alterations – Generally, any internal alterations and additions, or external additions which only result in minor increases to the existing building envelope.

Minor Stormwater System - A stormwater conveyance system comprising the land formation, pits and pipes, gutters, swales, grated trenches and other stormwater conveyance devices that are used to convey or retain stormwater in storm events up to the 20 year average recurrence interval storm event.

Mobile Garbage Bin - A bin on wheels with a lid ('wheely' bin) supplied by Council.

Mixed Use Development - As defined in the Waverley Local Environmental Plan.

Multi Dwelling Housing – As defined in the Waverley Local Environmental Plan.

Multi Residential Development- A building containing one or more dwellings on one lot of land. This may include Mixed Use Development, and other forms of Residential Accommodation.

N

Natural Ground Level - The natural surface level of the ground on the site prior to variation by way of excavation, cutting or filling, or that level accepted or determined by Council.

Neighbouring Land - Any land, which in the opinion of the Authorised Council Officer, may be detrimentally affected by a development application (and may include properties in a neighbouring LGA).

New Development – Generally, where a new building or structure is being constructed on site, or where alterations and additions involve significant demolition and redevelopment.

Non – Habitable Room - Spaces not occupied frequently or for extended periods.

North Point - The orientation of a dwelling or part thereof. A reference to 'north' is a reference to true solar north and not magnetic or compass north.

Noxious weed - A plant declared noxious under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

O

On-site Detention - Detention of water on-site (refer to **Detention**).

On-site Retention - Retention of water on-site (refer to **Retention**).

Open Space - An area external to a building (including an area of land, terrace, balcony or deck) and includes hard paved areas, areas containing swimming pools as well as landscaped area.

Operational hours - The hours when a commercial premises is utilised by staff for pre-works and clean up of the premises but is not open to the public for trade.

Organic Waste - A biodegradable, compostable wastes of plant and animal origin, such as garden refuse and food wastes capable of being converted into soil conditioners, compost or humus by a biological decay process.

Origin - refers to the location of plant material, where seed or cuttings were sourced to produce the plants. These may be:

- Indigenous – plant material from specimens growing in Waverley remnant vegetation or bushland (preferred)
- Local Native – plant material from Eastern Suburbs, Australia (next preference)
- Native – plant material from other region in Australia (Coastal NSW preferred)

Outbuilding - An unattached building or structure that includes a bird aviary, cubby house and other play equipment, cabana, garden shed and greenhouse and the like.

Overland flow - 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.

Overland Flow Path – The path that stormwater may take if the piped or channelled stormwater system becomes blocked or its capacity exceeded.

Owner - The person or persons who appear on Council’s computer rates records to be the owner of the land at the date of notification; in the case of land that is the subject of a strata scheme under the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973*, or a leasehold strata scheme under the *Strata Schemes (Leasehold Development) Act 1986*, the body corporate and each strata unit owner in the case of land that is a community, precinct or neighbourhood parcel within the meaning of the *Community Land Development Act 1989*, the Association for the parcel and each individual owner within the scheme.

P

Painted Sign - A sign painted directly onto an awning fascia and a glass shopfront.

Parapet - A wall-like barrier at the edge of a roof, or other structure.

Parking Space - Any garage, carport or carspace or court available for use by a vehicle.

Passive Solar Energy Systems - Systems which combine the sun’s energy with local climate characteristics, to achieve thermal comfort inside buildings without the use of mechanical devices.

Peak Flows - The maximum instantaneous outflow from a catchment during a storm event.

Permeable Paving - Paving materials that allow infiltration into the soil.

Permissible Site Discharge - The maximum discharge from the site during a 1 in 5 year ARI storm event under pre-development (existing) site conditions.

Pervious - A surface that permits water to infiltrate into the ground.

Photovoltaic panels - A method of generating electrical power by converting solar radiation into direct current electricity.

Pitched Roof - A roof having a minimum pitch greater than 10 degrees and a maximum of 35 degrees taken from the horizontal base.

Pole Sign - A sign having an area no greater than 3.4m², erected on a pole or pylon independent of any building or other structure. A pole sign is generally used in place of a building whose setback from the street alignment renders it unsuitable for advertising display purposes.

Porous - A surface that does allow water to infiltrate into the ground.

Potable Water - Water that may be consumed.

Predominant building line - The predominant setback of the adjoining properties on the same side of the road as the subject site.

Refer to the definition of building line or setback stated in the dictionary of the Waverley Local Environmental Plan.

Private Open Space - Component of open space that is used for private outdoor purposes ancillary to the use of the building and generally relates to rear and side yards and private decks, balconies and courtyards.

Projecting Wall Sign - A sign that is attached to a wall of the building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window).

Prune or pruning - Activities as specified in *Australian Standards AS 4373 – Pruning of Amenity Trees*:

- crown maintenance pruning involving general pruning or thinning
- deadwooding: the removal of dead wood from a tree
- selective pruning: the removal of identified branches that are causing a specific problem
- formative pruning: selective removal of specific branches to enhance form and improve structure or to directionally shape a young tree
- reduction pruning: reducing the size of the crown of the tree in either height or spread. The ends of branches are removed to internal lateral branches or stems
- crown lifting: the removal of lower branches to specified clearances
- remedial pruning: removing damaged, diseased or lopped branches back to undamaged or healthy tissue
- line clearance: pruning to maintain clearances around overhead services which should involve formative pruning, reduction pruning or remedial pruning

Public Building - A building or premises that the public or a section of the public is entitled or allowed to enter or use.

Public Domain - All land and facilities open for public use, including open space, streets, lanes, pedestrian thoroughfares, parks and public buildings.

Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) - The largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation (PMP), and where applicable, snow melt, coupled with the worst flood-producing catchment conditions.

Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) - 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 (World Meteorological Organisation, 1986).

R

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

Remnant tree - A native indigenous tree that remains in the landscape after removal of the majority or all of the native indigenous vegetation in the locality

Remnant vegetation - or bushland, is taken to be the original (pre 1788) native vegetation which has survived to this day. It includes both undisturbed and disturbed remnant vegetation. It also includes remnant vegetation which has colonised disturbed areas, where there was no vegetation for a period. The native plants species that grow within these remnants are referred to as indigenous. Remnant vegetation does not include native species that have been planted or introduced to the area.

Remove - To cut down, take away or transplant a tree from its place of origin

Resource Recovery - To re-use or recycle materials.

Restaurant - A building or place, the principal purpose of which is the provision of food or beverages to people for consumption on the premises, whether or not takeaway meals and beverages or entertainment are also provided.

Restricted Premises - means 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 a pub, hotel or motel accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

Retention - The storing of a form of water for beneficial use. Can apply to all forms of water including rainwater, stormwater and recycled water. May occur by storing water in a tank or by infiltration.

Re-use - Re-using a product for the same or different purposes without further manufacture, to prolong the original product lifetime.

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.

Risk - 'The effect of uncertainty on objectives' (ISO31000 2018) . Risk is measured in terms of consequences and probability (likelihood).

S

Seedbank - Seeds (especially from remnant vegetation) that has accumulated in the soil, and has the potential to regenerate.

Sensitive receivers – Land uses that could be adversely impacted by entertainment venue sound.

Setback - The horizontal distance between a building and a site boundary, measured along a line perpendicular to the site boundary.

Sex Services - means sexual acts or sexual services in exchange for payment.

Sex Services Premises - means a brothel, but does not include home occupation (sex services).

Site - The allotment or group of allotments of land on which a building stands or is proposed to be erected.

Site Analysis - The process of identification and analysis of key features of the site and immediate surroundings to assist in understanding how future dwellings will relate to each other and to their locality.

Soil & Water Management Plan - Strategies and controls for a development or site to prevent pollution of the environment from all pollutants during the construction stage.

Solar Collector - Any building element or appliance specifically designed to capture or collect the sun's rays for the benefit of the occupants including windows to habitable rooms.

Solid fuel heating – A heating device that uses solid fuel, such as a fireplace.

State Significant Development - Development defined under Section 4.2 of the *EP&A Act 1979*.

Stormwater - Rainfall that is concentrated after it runs off all urban surfaces such as roofs, pavements, carparks, roads, gardens and vegetated open space and includes water in stormwater pipes and channels.

Street frontage - The street alignment at the front of the lot or building.

Streetscape - The character of a locality (whether it be a street or precinct) defined by the spatial arrangement and visual appearance of built and landscape features when viewed from the street.

T

Temporary Sign - An advertisement of a temporary nature that announces any local level event of a religious, educational, cultural, political, social or recreational character or relates to any temporary matter in connection with such an event and does not include advertising of a commercial nature except for the name(s) of an event sponsor, being ancillary to the purpose of the advertisement. Temporary signs may consist of advertisements in the form of banners, bunting, posters and the like.

Terrace-Style Dwelling - A dwelling-house that is part of a group of similar dwellings featuring relatively narrow width in relation to depth, attached along their side boundaries and visually similar to other dwellings in the same group, designed as an integral part of that group.

Third Party Advertising - Signs whose advertising content is unrelated to the activity of the building or site on which they are positioned, or to the sale or distribution of merchandise from that building or site.

Top Hamper Sign - A sign attached above a doorway / window of a building, and is below awning height.

Top or topping - The reduction of the height of a tree through lopping.

Trading Hours - The hours of when a commercial premises is open for trade to the public.

Transplant - The removal of a tree that is excavated from its place of origin within the ground and is relocated within the ground of the same property or re-establishment within the ground or a container within another property.

Tree - Any woody perennial plant or any plant resembling a tree greater than 3 metres in height or with a canopy spread greater than 3 metres.

Tree protection zone - A specified area above and below ground and at a given distance from the trunk set aside for the protection of a tree's roots and crown to provide for the viability and stability of a tree to be retained where it is potentially subject to damage by development.

U

Under Awning Sign - A sign attached to the underside of an awning.

Useable Open Space - An area of open space that is accessible, relatively flat and clear of obstructions and can be used for active or passive recreation

V

Virgin excavated natural material - Natural material (such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines) that has been excavated from areas that are not contaminated does not contain any sulfidic ores or soils or any other waste.

Vertically Stacked Parking - Where one or more vehicles are raised above a parking space by way of a mechanical or hydraulic lift, allowing more than one vehicle to occupy a surface level parking space.

W

Wall Height (External) - "Wall height" is the vertical distance as measured from the ground level (existing or as determined by Council) to the highest point of an external wall. The highest point of an external wall is taken to be any of the following:

- the underside of the eaves of a pitched roof;
- the highest point of a parapet that forms part of an external wall;
- the highest point of the wall where it joins the roof structure for skillion or butterfly type roofs.

For the purposes of "wall height" an external wall does not include dormer windows, roof gable ends, clerestory windows, recessed/setback glazed walls designed to obtain internal light, or the like.

Wastewater - is greywater and blackwater.

Water Sensitive Urban Design - A design approach promoting sustainable management of the total water cycle through the ecologically sensitive design of homes, streets (and their drainage systems) and whole suburbs.

Written Notice - means the written notification letter sent by Council to adjoining and neighbouring land advising of a proposed development.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ABGR | Australian Building Greenhouse Rating Scheme |
| AEP | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| AHD | Australian Height Datum |
| AS | Australian Standards |
| ARI | Average Recurrence Interval |
| BCA | Building Code of Australia |
| BJC | Bondi Junction Centre |
| DA | Development Application |
| DCP | Development Control Plan |
| FACS | Family and Community Services |
| FPL | Flood planning level |
| FDM | Floodplain Development Manual |
| FRMP | Floodplain Risk Management Plan |
| FRMS | Floodplain Risk Management Study |
| DPE | Department of Planning & Environment |
| EMR | Electro-Magnetic Radiation |
| EP&A Act 1979 | Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 |
| EPI | Environmental Planning Instrument |
| FSR | Floor Space Ratio |
| GBCA | Green Building Council of Australia |
| GFA | Gross Floor Area |
| GLA | Gross Leasable Area |
| LEC | Land and Environment Court |
| LEP | Local Environmental Plan |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LVC | Local Village Centre |
| MGB | Mobile Garbage Bin |
| OSD | On-site Water Detention |
| OSR | On-site Water Retention |
| PA | Planning Agreement |
| PAPD | Public Art in the Private Domain |
| PMF | Probable Maximum Flood |
| Regulation 2021 | Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation |
| RL | Reduced Level |
| SEE | Statement of Environmental Effects |
| SWRMP | Site Waste and Recycling Management Plan |
| TPO | Tree Preservation Order |
| WAHP | Waverley Affordable Housing Program |
| WDCP | Waverley Development Control Plan |
| WLEP | Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012 |
| WMTM | Water Management Technical Manual |