

# DICTIONARY

*This list of terms and definitions is not exhaustive and is intended to provide a quick guide to terms used in the DCP. Definitions and terms are also defined under the Central Coast LEP 2022 or the EP&AAct 1979.*

**Accreditation** all domestic onsite wastewater treatment systems installed in NSW must be accredited by NSW Health. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Acid Sulfate Soils** means naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulphides (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). They occur in low lying coastal areas generally below 5m AHD and can include waterlogged soils and estuarine / marine sediments. They can scald soils which are then difficult to revegetate.

**Acid Sulfate Soils Guidelines** are components of the *Acid Sulfate Soils Manual* which forms part of the Government's approach to the management of acid sulfate soils in New South Wales and includes planning, assessment, laboratory methods, drainage and management plans guidelines.

**Acid Sulfate Soils Manual** is the manual published by the Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee that provides guidelines for best practice in assessing and managing the impacts of proposed works in areas likely to contain acid sulfate soils.

**Adaptation** means modifying a heritage place to a new use that conserves its heritage values. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Adjoining property** means land that shares a common property boundary with the subject site.

**Advertisement** is 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 structure** is defined as a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement. Advertising structures are a type of signage.

**Aerated wastewater treatment system** a system used to treat wastewater using primary treatment for settlement of solids and secondary treatment by aeration followed by disinfection prior to discharge to the land application area. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Alter** in relation to a heritage item means physical changes to the fabric, setting or layout of a heritage place. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Ancillary development** means any of the following that are not considered exempt development under the exempt provisions of the Codes SEPP:

- (a) access ramp, driveway, hard stand space, pathway or paving,
- (b) awning, blind or canopy,
- (c) balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace, verandah or carport or garage that is attached to a dwelling house,
- (d) basement,
- (e) detached studio or outbuilding
- (f) fence, screen or retaining wall
- (g) rainwater tank that is attached to a dwelling house,

(h) swimming pool or spa pool and child-resistant barrier.

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

**Approved structure** includes commercial or industrial buildings, or a dwelling, garage or swimming pool, and means a structure which has been approved by Council or a Private Certifier under the EP&A Act, but does not include:

- a exempt development under "the Codes SEPP" - a structure included in Part 2 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 – the General Exempt Development Code; or
- b a temporary building within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021; or
- c a manufactured home, a moveable dwelling or associated structure or part of a manufactured home, a moveable dwelling or associated structure within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993. (*Chapter 3.5 Tree and Vegetation Management*)

**Archival record** means a record of evidence, including written, photographic, illustrative, diagrammatic and/or video evidence that identifies the environment, aesthetics, technical skills, and customs associated with the creation and use of the heritage item. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Artist verification statement** refers to a document signed by the commissioned artist which verifies that the artist is satisfied with the final design concept in regard to the proposed integration of the artwork into the subject site. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Attached**, in relation to a building or structure that is complying development, means not more than 900mm from another building or structure.

**Australian Height Datum (AHD)** is a common national plan of level corresponding approximately to mean sea level.

**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 may occur on average once every 20 years.

**Basement** means the space of a building where the floor level of that space is predominantly below the existing ground level and where the floor level of the storey immediately above is less than 1 metre (at any point) above existing ground level.

**Basement car parking** means the car parking area generally below ground level or above natural ground level but enclosed by bunding, where inundation of the surrounding areas may raise water levels above the entry level to the basement, resulting in 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.

**Biological diversity** means the diversity of life and is made up of the following components:

- genetic diversity - the variety of genes (or units of heredity) in any population
- species diversity - the variety of species
- ecosystem diversity - the variety of communities or ecosystems

**Biodiversity values** include the composition, structure and function of ecosystems, and (but not limited to) threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and their habitats.

**Buffer distance** the distance from a sensitive site feature to a land application area for an onsite wastewater treatment system. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Building element** means an architectural component of a building or site. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Building identification sign** 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 does not include general advertising of products, goods or services.

**Business identification sign** means a sign that indicates:

- the name of the person or business;
- the nature of the business carried on by the person at the premises or place at which the sign is displayed;
- that may include the address of the premises or place and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business, but that does not contain any advertising relating to a person who does not carry on business at the premises or place.

**Caravan park** means land (including a camping ground) on which caravans (or caravans and other moveable dwellings) are, or are to be, installed or placed.

### Caravan parks

- **long-term site** means a dwelling site that is specified in the approval for a caravan park as being a long-term site.
- **short-term site** means a dwelling site on which a moveable dwelling that is ordinarily used for holiday purposes may be installed and that is specified in the approval for a caravan park as being a short-term site.

**Carport** is a structure used to house motor vehicles, which has a minimum of two sides "open" and not less than one third of its perimeter "open".

**Certificate of completion** refers to a document signed by the commissioned artist that verifies that the public artwork has been completed and installed on site. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Clearing** of native vegetation means directly or indirectly:

- killing, destroying or burning native vegetation; or
- removing vegetation; or
- injuring or substantially damaging vegetation in any other way. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Coastal Building Line** has been defined based on which of the following are in the most landward position:

- 2050 Zone of Slope Adjustment or
- General allowable setback from the seaward cadastral boundary for beachfront property being 6m for single storey dwellings and 10m for multi storey structures; or
- Previously adopted (existing) building lines. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Coastal Hazard Areas** comprise lands subject to coastal inundation and/or where piling is required into 2100 stable foundation zone and/or the medium to high risk cliff stability areas. These areas are identified within the Cliffline Hazard Definition Study for Tudibaring Headland. Inundation levels are defined in the Open Coast & Broken Bay Beaches Coastal Processes and Hazard Definition Study. For properties adjacent to Avoca Lagoon entrance inundation information is based on the Avoca Beach Storm Wave Inundation Study. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Commercial hydroponic development** means the growing of plants within structures without soil, except for produce grown for personal consumption or enjoyment, where the area using crop protection technology occupies an area greater than 2,000m<sup>2</sup>.

**Compatible use** means a use which involves no change to the significant fabric of a building or work, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which make a minimal impact.

**Compensatory habitat** means the restoration of habitat on a cleared or degraded site to reinstate the structure and dynamics of pre-existing habitat as a compensatory measure for the loss of an area of native vegetation

**Connectivity** means the degree of interconnection of habitat utilised by a particular species. A measure of the degree to which an area (or areas) of native vegetation is linked with other areas of vegetation

**Consent Authority** has the same meaning in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act 1979)

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a building or work so as to retain its heritage significance. Conservation can include maintenance, preservation, restoration, protection, reconstruction and adaptation. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Contributory item** means a building, work, place, relic, tree, or place and its setting, which contributes to the heritage significance of a conservation area.

**Council** means Central Coast Council.

**Defined flood level** - referred to in the Building Code of Australia, is taken to be equivalent to being equivalent to flood planning level for residential development.

**Design storm event** - an event with an average recurrence interval (ARI) of approximately 100 years. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Detached** - in relation to a building or structure that is complying development, means more than 900mm from another building or structure.

**Detached studio** means ancillary development that is habitable and is established in conjunction with a dwelling house, and on the same lot of land as the dwelling house, and separate from the dwelling house.

**Developable land area** is that part of the land which is landward of the Coastal Building Line. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Development Application (DA)** means an application made to a consent authority, generally Council, to enable development to be carried out in accordance with Part 4 of the EP&A Act 1979.

**Development cost** refers to the total financial cost to the applicant of a proposed development excluding the cost of land and associated holding costs. This includes the planning and project management of the development.

**Development site** - for the purposes of this document the area of land where works or structures will be located following the completion of the development.

**Dominated by wetland plant species** means that 50% or more of the total foliage cover of the tallest stratum of vegetation comprises wetland plant species. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Draining**, also defined as **drainage** (LEP), which means any activity which alters the hydrological regime of any locality by facilitating the removal of surface or ground water. It includes the construction, deepening, extending, opening, installation or laying of any canal, drain or pipe, either in a locality or in such a manner as to encourage drainage of an adjoining locality. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Drinking water catchment** as identified in the Water Catchment Areas chapter of this DCP. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Ecological community** means an assemblage of species occupying a particular area

**Ecological processes** means those processes that play an essential role in maintaining the integrity and continuity of an ecosystem

**Ecotone** means the gradational band of vegetation where wetland plants intermix with dryland plant species. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Effective warning time** is 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** is the transfer of people and or stock from areas where flooding is likely, either close to, or during a flood event. It is affected not only by warning time available, but also the suitability of the road network, available infrastructure, and the number of people that have to evacuate during floods.

**Extreme flood** means an estimate of the probable maximum flood (PMF), which is the largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, generally estimated from the probable maximum precipitation (PMP). Generally it is not physically or economically possible to provide complete protection against this event.

**Fabric** means all the physical material of a site, building or work. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Filling** means changing the existing ground level by disposal of soil, dredging, refuse dumping or by any landfill method. This includes, but is not limited to activities which require the addition of fill to enable the construction or erection of buildings or structures, public utilities, pylons and roads.

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

**Flood compatible materials** include those materials used in building which are resistant to damage when inundated.

**Flood evacuation strategy** means the proposed strategy for the evacuation of areas with 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, by advices received from the State Emergency Services (SES) or as determined in the assessment of individual proposals.

**Floodplain** means the area of land which is subject to inundation by floods up to and including the probable maximum flood (PMF) event.

**Floodplain Development Manual (FDM)** refers to the document dated April 2005, published by the New South Wales Government and entitled 'Floodplain Development Manual: the management of flood liable land'.

**Flood planning area** the area of land below the FPL and thus subject to flood related development controls.

**Flood Planning Level (FPL)** are the combinations of flood levels and freeboards selected for floodplain risk management purposes, as determined in management studies and incorporated in management plans.

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

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

**Flood storage** means those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of a flood.

**Floodway** means those areas, often aligned with obvious naturally defined channels, where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. They are also areas where, if only partially blocked, will cause a

significant redistribution of flood flow or significant increase in flood levels, which many impact on other properties.

**Foliage cover** means the proportion of the sample site occupied by the vertical projection of foliage and branches of trees, shrubs or herbs. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Foreshore area** means the land between a foreshore building line and the mean high water mark of an adjacent waterbody (natural).

**Foreshore building line** A line fixed by Council on the water side of which a building may not be erected except as may be provided by this plan.

**Form** means the overall shape and volume and the arrangement of the parts of a building.

**Fragmentation** means the process of progressive loss and isolation of habitat leading to reduction in habitat connectivity for some species

**Freeboard** is a factor of safety expressed as the 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; cumulative impacts of fill in floodplains and other effects such as changes in rainfall patterns as a result of climate change.

**Garage (private)** – a building or part of a building used to park or keep a motor vehicle and that is not defined as a carport or car park.

**Geotechnical engineer** means any geotechnical engineer and/or geotechnical geologist who is listed on the National Professional Engineers Register, Level 3 (NREP-3), or current member of the Australian Geomechanics Society and:

- a minimum of five years practice as a geotechnical engineer, or engineer geologist;
- advising on building works in regions of the Sydney Basin underlain by the Hawkesbury Sandstone and Narrabeen Group (in particular the Terrigal Formation and Patonga Claystone) geological strata, or who is able to demonstrate considerable relevant experience with similar geology;
- Covered by appropriate professional indemnity insurance with a cover of at least \$10,000,000 and provide the Council with proof of the currency of such insurance policy as and when required by Council.
- Where the geotechnical engineer is employed by a company, or other corporate entity, the signatory of the report shall be deemed to be the geotechnical engineer defined above. (*Chapter 3.7 Geotechnical Requirements*)

**Green corridor, habitat network and conservation links** are lands which connect larger areas of native vegetation, as defined by Figure 1. (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Gross Floor Area (GFA)** means the same as defined in Central Coast LEP 2022

**Habitat** means an area or place occupied by a particular species, population or ecological community (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Habitat corridor** means an area or network of areas of native vegetation or habitat that enables migration, colonisation or interbreeding of plants and animals between two or more larger areas of habitat

**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.

**Habitat tree** means any tree(s) which has developed hollows in the trunk or limbs and which is suitable for nesting birds, arboreal marsupials (such as possums), native mammals (such as bats) or which support the growth of locally indigenous epiphytic plants (such as orchids).

A **Hazard** is a situation which poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment. Most hazards are dormant or potential, with only a theoretical risk of harm; however, once a hazard becomes "active", it can create an emergency situation. Hazard and possibility interact together to create risk. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Hazardous materials** are solids, liquids, or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. These may include materials that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, bio-hazardous, toxic, pathogenic, or allergenic. Also included are physical conditions such as compressed gases and liquids or hot materials, including all goods containing such materials or chemicals, or may have other characteristics that render them hazardous in specific circumstances

**Heritage interpretation** is the process of explaining or representing the heritage significance of a place to the community.

**Heritage Inventory Assessment Report** means a report taken from the Heritage Inventory database for a heritage item.

**Historic character** means the combination of particular characteristics or special qualities of a place related to its period of style or construction. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Horticulture using crop protection technology** means the growing of plants within sheds, greenhouses, poly houses or other synthetic structures which:

- includes the growing of vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants and orcharding for commercial purposes; or
- occupies an area greater than 2,000m<sup>2</sup>, or

in the opinion of the consent authority, is likely to cause a significant impact on water quality

**Improve or maintain outcome** means that the loss in biodiversity values on or off a development site are counter-balanced (less or equivalent to) by the gain in biodiversity values at an offset site (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Infill development** means a new building in an established and developed area which is adjacent to or in the vicinity of a heritage item or Heritage Conservation Area. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Kinetic works** refers to art that utilises movement in that it contains moving parts or depends on motion for its effect (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Land application area** the area used for disposal of treated wastewater from an onsite wastewater treatment system. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Lane (laneway)** for the purposes of this Chapter means a public road, with a width greater than 3m but less than 7m, that is used primarily for access to the rear of premises

**Large scale development** is (for the purposes of this document) a proposal that involves site disturbance 2500m<sup>2</sup> of land or greater.

**Local overland flooding** means inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.

**Long term caravan park** (Residential Park) means a park where more than one-third of sites in a caravan park are licensed to serve long term residents.

**Long-term site** means a dwelling site that is specified in the approval for a caravan park as being a long-term site.

**Major development** refers to commercial, public administration, and retail (shops) development valued at \$5 Million or greater in terms of total development cost.

**Manufactured home** 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:

- that comprises one or more major sections; and
- that is not a registrable vehicle within the meaning of the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997*;

and includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.

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

**Map** means the map within s.3.4 marked "Wetlands (Map "x" of 6)" over the northern areas of the Central Coast. These areas are identified in addition to those identified for the whole of the Central Coast on the *Coastal Wetlands Area*, and the *Coastal Wetlands Proximity Area Maps* (additional 100m buffer) within *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*. Proponents should also review and address the requirements of the SEPP. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Measured drawing** means a technical or architectural record of the heritage item in its existing state. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Medical staff for hospitals and nursing homes** means doctors and other specialist medical practitioners. It does not include nurses, who are considered to be "employees".

**Moveable dwelling** means:

- any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation; or
- a manufactured home; or

any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations (under the *Local Government Act 1993*) for the purposes of this definition

**Natural heritage** means natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which demonstrate natural significance. Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas that constitute the habitat of indigenous species of animals and plants, which demonstrate natural significance, and/or natural sites or precisely-delineated natural areas which demonstrate natural significance from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Natural significance** means the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Net Floor Area** means the total floor area used for the purpose of a specific use.

**Neutral building** means a building or building element that neither contributes nor detracts from the significant character of the Heritage Conservation Area. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**No net loss** means that an equivalent portion of habitat will be required to be restored or created as part of any compensatory habitat measure (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Non-contributory building** means a building or building element that detracts from the significant character of the Heritage Conservation Area. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Onsite sewage management system** a system used to treat wastewater onsite where no reticulated sewer is available. (*Chapter 3.3 Onsite Sewerage Management*)

**Off-street parking** means parking which is not within the road reserve.

**Outbuilding** (as defined by the NSW Housing Code) means any of the following:

- (a) balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is detached from a dwelling house,
- (b) cabana, cubby house, fernery, garden shed, gazebo, greenhouse or farm building,
- (c) carport, garage, shed, shade structure or rainwater tank (above ground) that is detached from a dwelling house,

**Overflow carpark** means an area identified to accommodate car parking on special occasions (outside the normal requirements) and needs to be adequate for all weather but not necessarily sealed.

**Parallel road** means, in the case of a lot that has boundaries with parallel roads, the road that is not the primary road (the rear boundary) and must be 7m or more in width.

**Petition** means a written submission that is signed by three (3) or more people and provides the objectors name and address, whether lodged electronically or in a physical format.

**Potential conservation investigation area** means the areas shown in the colour red on the map titled "potential conservation investigation area" which is attached to this plan (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Prequalified list** refers to a public register of self-nominated Public Art Project Managers who have been assessed by Council to satisfy the public art project manager criteria. The Prequalified Public Art Project Managers List is available from Council's Website. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Preservation** means maintaining the fabric of a building or work in its existing state to prevent deterioration. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Primary road** means the road to which the front of a dwelling house, or a main building, on a lot faces or is proposed to face.

**Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)** is the largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation.

**Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)** is 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). It is the primary input to the estimation of the probable maximum flood.

**Pruning** means activities as specified in Australian Standard for Pruning of Amenity Trees (AS4373-2007). (*Chapter 3.5 Tree and Vegetation Management*)

**Public administration development** means development for the purposes of an office, administrative or other like purposes by the Crown, a statutory body, or an organisation established for public purposes, and includes a courthouse or a police station. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public art** means creative and original works sited in public places, or locations visible from the public domain, with the intention of integrating a development into the cultural or environmental context in which it is situated. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public Art Advisory Group** is a group established by Central Coast Council as a result of the adopted Public Art Policy and Implementation Plan, who provide reporting and advice to Council on proposed public artworks. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public art budget** is the total financial allocation towards a public artwork, which includes any coordination costs, community engagement, artist fees and the cost of materials and construction and excludes the cost of land where upon public art is located. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public Art Coordinator** is a specialist role responsible for the planning, management and reporting of the proposal. This can be selected from Council's prequalified list, or an unregistered coordinator can be utilised who meets the requirements of the role. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public Art Masterplan** is the documentation submitted with the development application which includes the identification of a Public Art Coordinator and Project Artist(s), summarises research, site assessment, art concept development and artwork location(s), reporting of proposed conceptual design including fabrication techniques and materials, consistency with Appendix A, and relevance of the concept to the site and surrounding area. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Public authority** means

- a a public or local authority constituted by or under an Act, or
- b a public service agency, or
- c a statutory body representing the Crown.

**Public domain** refers to any permanent or temporary space, whether publicly or privately owned, that can be accessed and used by the public and/or is publicly visible

**Public land** means any land vested in or under the control of the Council or another public authority, including:

- a a public reserve
- b a public road, and
- c land to which the [Crown Lands Act 1989](#) applies.

**Pump out system** storage of wastewater for collection by tanker on a frequent basis.

**Reconstruction** means returning a building or work as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials old or new into the fabric. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**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 flood hazard increases.

**Relic** means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement and is of State or local heritage significance. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Relocatable home** means:

- a manufactured home; or
- 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;

but does not include a tent, caravan or campervan or any moveable dwelling that is capable of being registered under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997*.

**Restoration** means returning the existing fabric of a building or work to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new materials. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Riparian land** means any land which adjoins, directly influences, or is influenced by a body of water (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

A **Risk** is the potential of losing something of value, which may be avoided through pre-emptive action. Risk is the probability of something happening, multiplied by the cost or benefit if it does. (Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management)

**Secondary road** means, in the case of a corner lot that has boundaries with adjacent roads, the road that is not the primary road.

**Section 10.7 Planning Certificate** provides information, including the statutory planning controls that apply to a parcel of land on the date the certificate is issued.

**Septic tank** a tank which provides primary treatment of wastewater.

**Setting** means the context within which a structure is located with respect to streetscape. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Sewered** reticulated sewer which is conveyed by pipes to a centralised sewerage treatment plant.

**Shed** - for the purpose of this chapter includes machinery sheds, garden and storage sheds but does not include a garage or car park.

**Severely impacted land parcel** is land where the developable land area is less than 250m<sup>2</sup> (excluding setbacks) landward of the coastal building line. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Short term caravan park** (Tourist Park) means a park where one-third or less of sites in a caravan park are licensed to serve long term residents.

**Short term rental accommodation** means a dwelling that is commercially available for rent as short term accommodation on a temporary basis, but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation.

**Short-term site** means a dwelling site on which a moveable dwelling that is ordinarily used for holiday purposes may be installed and that is specified in the approval for a caravan park as being a short-term site.

**Site specific** in reference to public art, denotes original art work that is developed and designed specifically in response to, and for location in, a particular site. Artwork that is of a generic design and has not been developed in response to the specific site is not considered to comply with this definition. (*Chapter 5.48 Northern Areas – Public Art*)

**Signage** 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 any of the following:

- an advertising structure;
- a building identification sign;
- a business identification sign;

but does not include a traffic sign or traffic control facilities.

**Site area** is defined under Central Coast LEP 2022. Generally if the proposed development is to be carried out on only one lot, then the site area is the area of that lot.

**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:

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

For the purpose of this Chapter, swimming pools are excluded from any site coverage calculation.

**Specialist coastal engineering report** is prepared by a suitably qualified chartered practicing engineer able to demonstrate coastal engineering experience. This report is to be prepared in accordance with the Engineers Australia Code of Ethics and Sustainability Charter. (*Chapter 3.2 – Coastal Hazardous Management*)

**Species** means a group of organisms capable of interbreeding freely with each other but (usually) not with members of other species, and includes any recognised sub-species and taxon below a sub-species, and any recognisable variant of a sub-species of a taxon (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Statement of Significance** means a statement or document that describes and explains the characteristics that give an item its heritage significance. (*Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation*)

**Storey** 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.

**Submission** means a written response received by Council as a result of the public notification of a Development Application which includes the objectors name and address, whether lodged electronically or in a physical format.

**Suitably qualified engineer** is an engineer who is included in the National Professional Engineers Register, administered by the Institution of Engineers Australia.

**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.

**Tallest stratum** means the tallest growth form of vegetation present that has an average foliage cover of 20% or greater. (*Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management*)

**Temporary or short term** is any period up to 3 months.

**Threatening process** means a process that threatens, or may have the capability to threaten, the survival or evolutionary development of a species, populations or ecological communities (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Threatened species** means a species listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and / or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*, being a species considered to be at risk of becoming extinct, or of becoming endangered (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Threatened species, population or community** means any species, population or ecological community which is scheduled under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2016* (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Threatening process** means a process that threatens, or may have the capability to threaten, the survival or evolutionary development of a species, populations or ecological communities (*Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas*)

**Traffic Impact Study** means a study prepared in accordance with Appendix A of Chapter 2.13 Transport and Parking.

*As part of the Study, a report is to be prepared by a Traffic Engineer, who is or is entitled to membership of the Australian Institute of Traffic Planning & Management (AITPM). The Traffic studies are to be carried out at the developer's expense.*

**Transport Management Plan** means a plan prepared in accordance with Appendix B of Chapter 2.13 Transport and Parking.

*A Transport Management Plan is required for all residential developments larger than a dual occupancy, or other development generating more than 20 one-way vehicle trips per day. It is to be prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, who is or is entitled to membership of the Australian Institute of Traffic Planning & Management (AITPM).*

**Trunk** means the main stem of the tree, as distinguished from the branches and roots. *(Chapter 3.5 Tree and Vegetation Management)*

**Underscrubbing** means the cutting down of native trees (with a trunk diameter less than 75mm, measured 1.4 metres above the ground), saplings, shrubs or other understory vegetation (except a cycad or mangrove) which is less than 3 metres high.

**Unsewered** an area where reticulated sewer is not available.

**Verified project manager** refers to a project manager who has demonstrated skills, experience and ability that enables them to also take the role of a public art coordinator. *(Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas)*

**Viability** means the ability of biodiversity values in an area to persist for many generations or over long periods of time *(Chapter 5.47 Northern Conservation Areas)*

**Vicinity** means land or surroundings that have a physical or visual relationship to the site of a heritage item or Heritage Conservation Area, and that potentially may affect the heritage significance of the item or area. *(Chapter 3.6 Heritage Conservation)*

**Wastewater management report** a report prepared by a suitable qualified consultant recommending the design and type of onsite sewage management system for a site.

**Wastewater** all waste water from the bathroom, laundry and kitchen, includes toilet waste.

**Water Table** means the level below the natural ground surface where water can be found. *(Chapter 3.8 Acid Sulphate Soils)*

**Wetland** means swamps, marshes, wooded wetlands and ponds which are subject to inundation for a long period of time. These areas may be freshwater or estuarine, where the frequency and level of inundation determines the type and productivity of the soils and the plant and animal communities. These environments must be readily identifiable as being dominated by wetland plant species. *(Chapter 5.46 Northern Wetlands Management)*