

City of Ryde Development Control Plan 2014

Part: 10
Dictionary

Translation

ENGLISH

If you do not understand this document please come to Ryde Civic Centre, 1 Devlin Street, Ryde Monday to Friday 8.30am to 4.30pm or telephone the Telephone and Interpreting Service on 131 450 and ask an interpreter to contact the City of Ryde for you on 9952 8222.

ARABIC

إننا نعتذر عليك فهم محتويات هذه الوثيقة، نرجو للحضور إلى مركز بلدية رايد Ryde Civic Centre على العنوان: 1 Devlin Street, Ryde 1 من الاثنين إلى الجمعة بين الساعة 8.30 صباحاً والساعة 4.30 بعد الظهر، أو الاتصال بمكتب خدمات الترجمة على الرقم 131 450 لكي تطلب من أحد المترجمين الاتصال بمجلس مدينة رايد، على الرقم 9952 8222، نيابة عنك.

ARMENIAN

Եթե այս գրությունը չէք հասկնար, խնդրեմ եկե՛ք՝ Բայր Սիվիք Սենթըր, 1 Տելվին փողոց, Բայր, (Ryde Civic Centre, 1 Devlin Street, Ryde) Երկուշաբթիէն Ուրբաթ կ.ա. ժամը 8.30 – կ.ե. ժամը 4.30, կամ հեռաձայնեցե՛ք Հեռաձայնի եւ Թարգմանություն Սպասարկության՝ 131 450, եւ խնդրեցե՛ք որ թարգմանիչ մը Բայր Քաղաքապետարանին հետ կապ հաստատուի ձեզի համար, հեռաձայնելով՝ 9952 8222 թիվին:

CHINESE

如果您看不懂本文，請在周一至周五上午 8 時 30 分至下午 4 時 30 分前往 Ryde 市政中心詢問 (Ryde Civic Centre, 地址: 1 Devlin Street, Ryde)。你也可以打電話至電話傳譯服務中心，電話號碼是: 131 450。接通後你可以要求一位傳譯員為你打如下電話和 Ryde 市政廳聯繫，電話是: 9952 8222。

FARSI

اگر این مدرک را نمی فهمید لطفاً از 8.30 صبح تا 4.30 بعد از ظهر دوشنبه تا جمعه به مرکز شهرداری رايد، Ryde Civic Centre, 1 Devlin Street, Ryde مراجعه کنید یا به سرویس مترجم تلفنی، شماره 131 450 تلفن بزنید و از یک مترجم بخواید که از طرف شما با شهرداری رايد شماره 9952 8222 تلفن بزند.

ITALIAN

Se non capite il presente documento, siete pregati di rivolgervi al Ryde Civic Centre al n. 1 di Devlin Street, Ryde, dalle 8.30 alle 16.30, dal lunedì al venerdì; oppure potete chiamare il Telephone Translating and Interpreting Service al 131 450 e chiedere all'interprete di contattare a vostro nome il Municipio di Ryde presso il 9952 8222.

KOREAN

이 문서가 무슨 의미인지 모르실 경우에는 1 Devlin Street, Ryde 에 있는 Ryde Civic Centre 로 오시거나 (월 – 금, 오전 8:30 – 오후 4:30), 전화 131 450 번으로 전화 통역 서비스에 연락하셔서 통역사에게 여러분 대신 Ryde 시청에 전화 9952 8222 번으로 연락을 부탁드립니다.

Amend. No.	Date approved	Effective date	Subject of amendment

Unless a definition is provided in this Part, meanings in this DCP have the same meanings as defined in Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014. Reference should otherwise be made to definitions under the:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (as amended); and
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2000 (as amended).

Where not otherwise defined, the meaning is to be taken as the meaning most commonly understood.

TERM	MEANING
Active Solar Energy Systems	The use of mechanical devices to harness the energy of the sun to achieve thermal comfort.
Advertised Development	Advertised Development is development that is identified as advertised development by the Act, the Regulations, an environmental planning instrument or a development control plan. Advertised development is state significant development, integrated development, threatened species development, class 1 aquaculture development under State Environmental Planning Policy No.62 and other advertised development. The Act sets out the requirements for the notification and advertisement of advertised development.
Afflux	The rise in water level on the upstream side of a constriction in a stream or channel caused by that constriction.
AHD	Australian Height Datum is the datum level to which reduce survey levels are based upon.
Allowable Site Discharge	The volume of fluid per unit of time flowing along a pipe or channel as allowed by the most restrictive point within the site.
Aquatic Habitat	The natural home of marine or freshwater animals, plants or organism.
Area	In relation to an advertisement, means the total surface area, including the sides, of the advertisement occupied by the displayed matter.
Backwater	The part of a stream where the water level is kept above normal due to some controlling influence downstream.
Biological Integrity	A natural, self regulating ecosystem.
Bulky Goods	Means large goods which in Council's opinion are of such a size and shape as to require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. large area for handling, storage or display and b. easy and direct vehicular access to enable the goods to be collected by customers after sale.
Bushland	Land on which there is vegetation which is a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the natural vegetation.
Catchment	An area of land from which all run-off water flows to a low point (river, creek, harbour, etc.).
Centre Based Children's Service	Has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998. <i>Note: The term is defined as a children's service that is provided at a fixed premises (other than the home of the licensee of the premises).</i>
Child Care	(refer Children's Service)

TERM	MEANING
Children's Service	Means a service that provides education or care (other than residential care), or both education and care, whether directly or indirectly, for one or more children under the age of 6 years and who do not ordinarily attend school (disregarding any children who are related to the person providing the care) and includes a centre based children's service, a mobile children's service, a family day care children's service or a home based children's service. (Refer Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 and Children's Services Regulation 2004).
City	Means the City of Ryde.
Class	Means the classification of a building as determined by the Building Code of Australia.
Clear Width	Is the width unobstructed by walls, columns, pipes or the like.
Clerestory	A small row of windows high in the wall below the ceiling
Collection Area	Means the location on the development site where garbage, compostible material and/or recyclable material are transferred from a building's storage containers to a collection vehicle for removal from the site.
Collection Point	Means the usual (or agreed) point on the footpath/roadway or on-site where garbage and recyclables are loaded onto vehicles.
Commercial Premises	Means a building or place used as an office or for other business or commercial purposes, or retail (refer to Ryde LEP 2014)
Complying Development	Means development that requires the issuing of a complying development certificate. This certificate maybe obtained from either the council or accredited certifier.
Compost	Means vegetative material capable of being converted to humus by a biological microbial process in the presence of oxygen
Conservation	Use, management and protection of resources so that they are not degraded. depleted or wasted and are available on a sustainable basis for present and future generations
Consolidated Stormwater Flows	Where several sources of stormwater flow are funneled into the same path. and the volume and flow rate is increased.
Constructed Wetland	Shallow water body containing aquatic plants installed to receive and treat contaminated stormwater run-off.
Consultation	This is a process where dialogue is established between residents, stakeholders and the Council. This process involves advertisement, stakeholder identification, public participation opportunities, inclusion of outcomes and comments, feedback on the outcomes provided to stakeholders.
Contaminated Land	Means land in, on or under which any substance is present at a concentration above that naturally present in, on or under the land and that poses, or is likely to pose, an immediate or long-term risk to human health or the environment.
Contributing Item	Is a building which contributes to the significance of an area as identified in a DCP or Adopted DCP.
Council's Stormwater System	This refers to the system of pipes, channels and overland flowpaths which drain water run-off (stormwater), not including those on private property. The system is designed to discharge the water into receiving waters.

TERM	MEANING
Critical Habitat	Has the same meaning as in the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.
Designated Development	Is development listed in Schedule 3 of the Regulations. It is development that requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Study. The notification provisions for designated development are set out within the Act.
Detention Systems	Are holding storages which temporarily store stormwater to control and reduce downstream flow rates. They are designed to retard stormwater during intense rainfall and to empty once the peak of the storm has passed.
Developer	Any person or organisation who carry out development of land.
Development	Includes the erection of any building the subdivision of land and the carrying out of any work and the use of the land or building or work thereon for a purpose which is different from the purpose for which the land or building or work was last being used.
Double Glazing	A form of window which uses two panes of glass separated by a vacuum of stationary air.
Drainage Easements	Common law rights attached to land whereby another parcel of land has the right to use part or all of the land for the purpose of draining water.
Drainage Reserves	Lands vested in Council and reserved for drainage purposes.
Drive-in Take-away Food Shop	Fast food outlet, where orders can be places from vehicles on-site.
Dwelling house	Means a building containing only one dwelling (refer to Ryde LEP 2014).
Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) Has the same meaning in the Act.	<p>Development that uses, conserves and enhances the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends. are maintained and the total quality of life now and in the future can be increased (<i>Source: National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development, 1992</i>). ESD is essentially about creating a system which is self sustaining in the long term. It is more a process than a product. It incorporates conservation principles and practices into the development process, so that a sustainable balance between environmental and economic objectives can be achieved. The principles behind this theory are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anticipatory and Precautionary Principle: policies and decisions should err on the side of caution, placing the burden of proof on technological and industrial developments to demonstrate that they are ecologically sustainable. ▪ Community Involvement: strong community motivation, participation and involvement in change are intrinsic to the achievement of a truly ecologically sustainable society. ▪ Intergenerational Equity: the present generation ensuring the next generation is left with an environment which is at least as healthy, diverse and productive as the one they enjoy. ▪ Sustainable Income: natural capital (eg. biological diversity, healthy environments, fresh water supplies. and productive soils) must be maintained or enhanced from one generation to the next. ▪ Social Equity: equality within our society must be a key principle when developing economic and social policies as part of ecologically sustainable development.

TERM	MEANING
Embodied Energy	The total amount of energy used in the production, manufacture and transportation of a materials.
Energy	The capacity to perform work. All work is a consequence of a change of energy from one form to another.
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	The accelerated warming of the earth's atmosphere believed to be due to the emission of gases from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels to produce electricity.
Erosion Control Devices	Are measures to assist in minimising erosion and sedimentation at a site, and include catch drains, diversion drains, banks and energy dissipaters.
Erosion Protection Works	Structures, actions or works which protect the land from deterioration or wearing away by forces such as wind, water, etc.
Exempt Development	Means development that does not require the consent of Council.
Family Day Care	<p>Is a care service for children aged 0-12 years offered in the home environment in the form of regular long day care pre-school care, or before and after school care. A ratio of one carer for up to seven children (including the carer's own children) applies. Family day carers and home based carers work under identical conditions and ratios (according to DOCS requirements), however unlike home based carers who work alone, family day carers are registered with a family day care children's service.</p> <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family day care children's service ▪ Home based child care
Family Day Care Children's Service	<p>Has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998.</p> <p>Note: The term is defined as a children's service that organises or arranges for the care to be provided at the home of a carer other than the licensee of a home based children's service.</p>
First Flush	The entire run-off received at a downstream location up to the time when the whole catchment is contributing, this is generally the 3 monthly ARI event.
Flood Standard	<p>Is the higher water surface level generated for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The 100 year event with subsurface drainage systems operating; and b. The five (5) year event with subsurface systems fully blocked.
Floodplain	Relatively level part of a river valley, adjacent to a river or creek channel formed from sediments deposited by the river during periods of flooding.
Floodways	The many controlled and uncontrolled routes taken by stormwater in the event of blockage of the underground system or its capacity being exceeded. Land inundated by the flood standard.
Footpath Converters	A structure that directs stormwater from drainage pipe systems into the kerb and gutter (also referred to as a Converter Pit)
Freeboard	The height between water level and the underside of a structure or top of an embankment/channel wall.

TERM	MEANING
Front Setback	Is the distance between the front elevation of the building other than a verandah, and the property boundary, which fronts the street.
Garbage	Means refuse or waste material other than trade waste, effluent, compostable material, green waste or recyclable material.
Garbage Chute	Means a duct in which deposited material descends from one level to another within the building due to gravity.
Green Waste	Means vegetative matter including trees, branches, shrubs, cuttings, lawn clippings and untreated timber and wood products.
Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT)	Is a structure which acts as the initial water pollution control measure typically located on the trunk drainage system. They act to intercept and retain coarse sediment, trash and debris.
Habitable Room	A room used for normal domestic activities and includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom and sunroom, but excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, food-storage pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.
Hatchet Shaped Allotment	Is an allotment that is located behind another allotment and has only a driveway access to the street to which it has frontage.
Hazardous waste	Means any waste that because of its physically, biologically or chemically damaging properties is capable of causing a danger to the life or health of any living thing if it is released into the environment.
HMB	The House Energy Rating Management Body provides design and building professionals, council planners and homebuyers with the security that a house energy rating certificate from an Accredited NatHERS Assessor, is one that they can trust.
Home Based Children's Service	Has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998. <i>Note: The term is defined as a children's service in which the care (not being the care organised or arranged by a family day care children's service) is provided at the home of the carer, not being the home of any of the children receiving the care (other than a child related to the carer).</i> See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family day care children's service ▪ Home based child care
Impervious	Surfaces that do not allow water to penetrate.
Impervious Footprint	The outline of the impervious area (this includes driveways, tennis courts, swimming pools, houses, etc.) on a land parcel.
Interallotment Drainage	Common stormwater drainage system that serves one or more private properties.
Lagged	To cover a pipe or cylinder with insulating material to prevent loss of heat.
Living Area Room	A room used for normal domestic activities excluding non-habitable rooms and bedrooms.

TERM	MEANING
Local Development	Refers to the use of land, the subdivision of land, the erection of a building – including alterations and additions in whole or part, the carrying out of a work, the demolition of a building or a work or strata subdivision of a building.
Long Day Care	Is a centre based children’s service that provides regular care for children aged 0-6 years, open a minimum of 8 hours per day, (generally 8-12 hours per day), 5 days per week for most weeks of the year. The purpose of care is primarily to provide a service for parents who work. Centres are purpose-built or adaptations of existing buildings, and may be attached to other uses such as hospitals and educational institutions. It is common for these facilities to provide children with daily meals, an educational program (including pre-school program) and sleeping facilities. Management can vary, including privately operated, community-based, or work-based, etc. Licensing is required by DOCS as a centre based children’s service.
Mainstream Retailing	Means a shop used for the sale of goods for everyday need such as food, clothing and small electrical appliances.
Major Residential Subdivisions	New subdivisions involving the creation of ten or more allotments.
Medium Dwelling	Means a dwelling designed and constructed with 2 bedrooms;
Mixed Use Development	Has the same meaning as in the Standard LEP Instrument (LEPs) Order (Amendment 1 15 September 2006). <i>Note: The term is defined as meaning a building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.</i>
Mobile Children’s Service	Has the same meaning as in the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998. <i>Note: The term is defined as a children’s service that visits specific premises, areas or places at specific times for the purpose of providing the care.</i>
Motorway Service Centre	Means a development which has vehicular access to a motorway only and which is designed to provide a range of goods and services related to the needs of the travelling public only and may include a multi-functional convenience centre comprising a service station either with or without a car wash facility.
Multipurpose Child Care Centres	Provide a combination of services, most commonly offering Long Day Care, Pre-school, and Out of School Hours care. Licensing by the NSW Dept of Community Services is mandatory.
NatHERS	The Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme or NatHERS, is a scheme for rating the thermal performance of houses across Australia.
Neutral Item	A house that was constructed after the area was developed, but because of its design and scale does not detract from the area. A neutral item would be dealt with in the same manner as a non-contributing item.
Non Perennial	Intermittent running water throughout the year or years.
Non-renewable Fuels	Fuels that are derived from fossil remains such as coal, oil, or gas and are not capable of being replenished.

TERM	MEANING
North or True Solar North	When relating to solar orientation, a reference to "North" is a reference to true North and not magnetic, or compass North. True North varies from magnetic North. In Sydney, true North is approximately 12 degrees west of magnetic north. Most street directories show True North.
Nutrients	Compounds required for growth by plants and other organisms present in the soil. Major plant nutrients are phosphorus and nitrogen.
Occasional Child Care	Is a centre based children's service that provides for care of children between 0-6 years of age on a casual or temporary basis, to cater mainly for the needs of families who require short-term care for their pre-school aged children. Hours are variable up to 5 days per week. Centres are purpose-built or adaptations of existing buildings, and their management can vary, including privately operated, community-based, or work-based, etc. Staffing ratios are the same as for long day care centres. Licensing is required by DOCS as a centre based children's service.
Ongoing Management (of waste)	Means post occupancy management of waste on-site.
Orientation	Siting a building to obtain the maximum benefit from the sun's energy.
Out-of-school-hours Care (including vacation care)	Is centre based care provided before and after school hours, and during school holidays, for children who attend school. The purpose is to assist working parents of school-aged children, with a focus on recreational activities. The service is usually provided incorporated within existing schools and within long day care centres in a limited form, in purpose built buildings or adaptations of existing buildings. Hours may vary according to community needs. Services are required to be registered with DOCS.
Outbuilding	Means a small building ancillary to the use of the dwelling, and includes garden sheds, covered pergolas, storage sheds, workshops and the like, but does not include garages and carports.
Passive Solar Energy Systems	The use of energy from the sun to achieve thermal comfort by incorporating local climatic characteristics in building designs.
Payback Period	The time taken to recover savings in running costs of the extra capital investment in an energy efficient system over and above the capital cost of a conventional system.
Perennial	Continuous running water throughout the year, or many years, including natural springs
Permitted Site Discharge	The rate of discharge determined from the developed surface area of a property and a multiplying factor for the suburb.
Pervious	Surfaces that allow water to soak in.
Pervious Area	Is the amount of the site expressed as a percentage that permits surface water to soak or sink into the soil.
PMF	Possible Maximum Flood
Potable Water Supply	Supply of water of drinking quality.

TERM	MEANING
Pre-school Care	Is centre based care provided for pre-school age children, that is for children generally from 3 to under 6 years of age (although some may be licensed to take children from 2 years of age) who do not ordinarily attend school. Preschools are generally open from 9am until 3pm and closed during school holidays. The care is provided to enhance children's early learning and development in the years immediately preceding school entry, in purpose-built buildings or adaptations to existing buildings. Licensing is required by DOCS as a centre based children's service.
Principal Certifying Authority	The Principal Certifying Authority appointed under Section 109E of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 1997.
Property Drainage	The stormwater drainage pipe system that lies within private property and carries only run-off from private property.
Public Reserve	Land zoned or reserved for public open space purposes.
R value	A measure used to describe the insulation performance of different materials. The greater the R value, the greater will be the effectiveness of the insulation on resisting heat flow into a building in summer or out of it in winter. The R-Value of the insulation should be visible on the product at the place of purchase.
Recyclable	Capable of being reprocessed into usable material or reused.
Renewable Fuels	Sources of energy which do not deplete the supply. Solar energy includes wind and ocean waves, which are derived from the effects of the sun.
Restriction as to User	A restrictive covenant on the transfer of land and is a binding promise to restrict the use of the land or some part of it in a specified manner, such as a Positive Covenant or Deed of Charge.
Ridge Height	The height of the highest point of the roof measured from the natural ground level immediately below.
Riparian Zone	Consists of 5 metres either side from the top of the bank of a non-perennial watercourse. or 20 metres either side from the top of the bank of a perennial watercourse, or within the 100 year flood plain, whichever is greater.
Sediment Control Devices	Devices to remove sediment from run-off before it leaves the site and include temporary measures such as straw bale barriers. sediment/geo-textile fabric fences and semi-permanent measures such as sediment traps and sedimentation basins.
Sediment Traps	Structures located on construction sites to receive contaminated run-off from disturbed areas and retain sediment.
Sedimentation Basins	Permanent structures located to receive and treat all sediment-laden run-off.
Sewage	The waste water from homes. offices. shops. factories and other premises discharged to the sewer.
Sewage Management Facility	A human waste storage facility. or a waste treatment device intended to process sewage. and includes a drain connected to such a facility or device.
Sewerage System	Please refer to Ryde LEP 2014.
Site Waste Bins	Means the receptacle provided for surplus and unwanted materials on site.

TERM	MEANING
Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (SWMMP)	Means a plan prepared in accordance with this DCP relating to a specific development that provides details of the volume and type of waste to be generated, how the waste is to be stored and treated onsite, how the residual is to be disposed of and how ongoing management will operate.
Solar Collector	A device for capturing the sun's energy.
Solar Radiation	Radiation that is emitted from the sun.
Special Waste	Means a waste that posed or is likely to pose an immediate or long term risk to human health or the environment. This includes hazardous waste, clinical waste and contaminated waste. Special arrangements need to be made for the management of these wastes.
Standard Junction Pit	A structure used in the drainage system to assist with changes in pipe slope or alignment and includes a sealed lid at ground level for inspection.
Stockpile	Means accumulation of materials for future reuse, recycling or disposal.
Stormwater	Rain water which runs off land, frequently carrying various forms of pollution, such as rubbish, animal droppings and dissolved chemicals. This untreated water is carried in stormwater channels and discharged directly into creeks, rivers, the harbour and the ocean. Stormwater includes runoff from rainfall, spring, soakage and seepage.
Stormwater Detention	Temporary storage of stormwater, with a controlled release into the drainage system.
Stormwater Drainage Systems	Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Roof and property drainage. including subsoil drainage, detention and retention systems; b. Street drainage. including both surface open channel and piped systems; c. Trunk drainage generally located on land reserved for drainage purposes or within easements; and d. Receiving waters. They may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural depressions. watercourses. creeks and rivers; ii. Excavated earth and constructed open channels; and iii. Underground systems with pipes. culverts, pits, inlets, outlets, and energy dissipation structures.
Stormwater Quality Control Structures	Devices designed to improve the quality of the stormwater which passes through it.
Stormwater Retention	Retaining and storing water for later use on-site.
Stormwater System	The system of pipes, overland flowpaths, creeks, canals and other channels used to carry stormwater to bodies of water, such as rivers or oceans.
Street Block	Is an area of land wholly bounded by streets or roads at least 6 metres wide at their narrowest point or partly by such streets and roads and partly by either or both of the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A pedestrian way or lane or the like that is at least 6 metres wide at its narrowest point, and b. Land zoned other than Residential 'A'.

TERM	MEANING
Street or Secondary Drainage System	The smaller feeder pipe system along streets with pipes generally smaller than 600 mm diameter.
Subsoil Cutoff Drains	A perforated field drain laid below ground surface and covered with granular material to intercept ground water to protect structures.
Thermal Comfort	The internal temperature and degree of comfort of a building.
Thermal Insulation	A material having a relatively high resistance to heat flows and used principally to retard heat flow.
Thermal Mass	A measure of the amount of potential heat storage capacity available in building materials.
Total Catchment Management	The coordinated and sustainable use of land, water, vegetation and other natural resources on a water catchment basis so as to balance resource utilisation and conservation.
Trade Waste	Means refuse or waste material arising from any trade or industry but excludes liquid waste, demolition waste, building waste, special waste, contaminated waste, green waste or recyclable waste.
Tree	Means a single or multi-trunked wood perennial plant, which develops many branches, usually at a distance of not less than 1 metre above the ground. It does not include any plant, which is a noxious plant, in its location, under the Noxious Weed Act 1993.
Trunk Drainage	The stormwater drainage system that links property, interallotment and street drainage with the receiving waters and is greater than 600 mm in diameter.
Unit Development	A building or group of buildings containing two or more units occupied or used or so designed, constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile and includes a group dwelling but does not include a dwelling house.
Ventilation	The process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space
Volume Reduction Equipment	Means devices which reduce the volume of waste or recyclable material including compressing devices such as compactors and balers and shredding, pulverising or crushing devices.
Waste	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ any substance (whether solid, liquid or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or ▪ any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance, or ▪ any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, processing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or ▪ any processed, recycled, re-used or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations, or ▪ any substance prescribed by the regulations to be waste for the purposes for Protection for the Environment Operations Act 1997.

TERM	MEANING
Waste Cupboard	Means a storage area within each dwelling (usually in the kitchen) of a size sufficient to enable source separation of a single day's waste into garbage, recyclables and compostable material.
Waste Storage and Recycling Room/ Area	Means a designated room or area, or a combination of designated rooms/ areas upon the site of a building for the housing of approved containers to store all waste material (including recyclable material) likely to be generated by the building's occupants.
Waste Water	Excess or used water.
Water Re-use	The use of water more than once, following treatment of wastewater, to an appropriate quality standard and delivery to the point of use.
Waterbody	Refer to Ryde LEP 2014.
Watercourse	Refer to Ryde LEP 2014.
Waterway	Refer to Ryde LEP 2014.
Wet Retention Systems	Similar to detention systems. but retain some or all of the run-off from a site detaining sediment and improving the quality of run-off.



City of Ryde
Civic Centre
1 Devlin Street
Ryde NSW 2112

www.ryde.nsw.gov.au