

## Glossary of Terms

### Articulation

In the context of *building design*, means and includes elevational interest, stepped walls, varied finishes, and the like.

### Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)

The long-term average number for years between the occurrence of a flood as big as or larger than the selected event. For example, floods with a discharge as great or greater than the 20 year ARI flood event will occur on average once every 20 years. ARI is another way of expressing the likelihood of occurrence of a flood event.

### Bushland

The same meaning as that defined in State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas and as referred to in the Wagga Wagga City Council Vegetation Management Plan 1998.

### Council

Means the Wagga Wagga City Council (the Council) or any officer or delegated authority authorised to act on behalf of the Council.

### Collector roads or streets

Are roads or streets that typically link neighbourhood, and link local streets to major roads. They are the neighbourhood 'arrival' streets so their character has an important impact on a sense of place. They carry approximately 3000 – 6000 vehicles a day and should be designed for a vehicle speed of up to 60 km/h (Street Design Guidelines for Landcom Projects, Landcom).

### Dangerous tree

Means a tree that will inflict imminent liability or harm to a person's life or property.

### Dead tree

Means a tree that is no longer capable of performing any of the following processes:

- **Photosynthesis** via its foliage crown (as indicated by the presence of moist, green or other coloured leaves).
- **Osmosis** (the ability of the roots system to take up water).
- **Turgidity** (the ability of the plant to hold moisture in its cells).
- **Epicormic shoots** (the production of new shoots as a response to stress, generated from buds under the bark or from a lignotuber – an underground stem).

Or

is exhibiting any of the following symptoms:

- **Permanent leaf loss** in both deciduous and evergreen plants.
- **Permanent wilting** (the loss of turgidity which is marked by drying out of stems, leaves and roots).
- **Shedding of the epidermis** (bark dries out and peels off to the beginning of the sapwood – new wood).

### Destroy

Means any immediate or ongoing process or activity leading to the death of a tree.

### Dying tree

Means a tree that has entered senescence and is unable to be restored to a former healthy condition.

### Dryland salinity

Dryland salinity is the process of natural salts rising through subsurface soil layers with rising groundwater to accumulate at or near the ground surface. Dryland salinity is a consequence of water escaping down past the root zone of plants, allowing excess water to enter the groundwater system. This leakage causes the watertable to rise through the soil profile.

**Endemic**

In the context of plant species, endemic means exclusively native to the biota of a specific place. An indigenous species may occur in areas other than the plant species under consideration.

**Exotic**

In the context of plant species, exotic means a plant that is native to another part of the world, but has been introduced to the locality or region in which it is been grown.

**Firebreak**

Firebreaks are natural or man-made gaps between combustible materials that can limit the movement of fire across the landscape.

**Groundwater recharge**

Ground water recharge is the process of excess water leaking past the root zone and into the groundwater system, resulting in rising water tables.

**Harm**

Means ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, poison, injure or wilfully destroy.

**Hedge**

Means a dense line or row of trees or plant species planted as a screen, fence line or boundary indicator.

**Height**

Means the distance measured vertically between the horizontal plane of the lowest point of the base of the tree immediately above ground and the horizontal plane of the uppermost point of the tree.

**Height of cut or fill**

The distance between, the highest point of the cut or fill, and natural ground level.

**High hazard flood floodway**

Areas where a significant volume of water flows during a flood event with high velocities and significant depth.

**High hazard flood storage**

Those parts of the floodplain that are important for temporary storage of floodwater that tend to rise slowly and have low velocities, but large depths.

**Indigenous species**

In the context of plant species, indigenous means originating and living or occurring naturally in an area or environment. In biogeography, a species is defined as native to a given region or ecosystem if its presence in that region is the result of only natural processes and with no human intervention. An indigenous species is not necessarily endemic.

**Industrial ecology**

Co-location of industrial development such that the waste from one site/process becomes a fuel/resource for another.

A systems approach to industrial dematerialisation as practised by MFP Australia, whereby a review of waste streams and feedstocks in an industrial zone are audited with a view to 'loop work': connecting the waste from one industry or factory with the feedstock stream of another. eg. Fly ash from furnaces becomes a key ingredient in cement that creates a stronger product, reducing quantity needed for building; or a new product may be developed that uses one or more waste streams.

Source: Your Development: <http://yourdevelopment.org>

**Injury and wilful destruction** includes the administering of a chemical or artificial substance to a tree or part of a tree or, the alteration of ground level or water table which causes damage to the tree or any part of the tree including roots. This includes any physical injury especially by machinery on construction sites.

### **Locally native plants**

These are plant species referred to in native vegetation profiles for particular sub-catchments. Refer to the (South West Slopes Revegetation Guide 1998, Fleur Stelling Greening Australia).

Lop or Lopping means cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes with the final cut leaving a stub.

### **Low hazard flood storage**

As for low hazard flood storage except depths and velocities tend to be less.

### **Native grasslands**

Native grasslands are areas where more than 50 percent of the ground cover is native grasses and/or other native herbaceous plants.

### **Native vegetation**

Native vegetation is vegetation that is indigenous to the local area, and includes trees and shrubs.

Native Vegetation means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:

- Trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any scrub).
- Understorey plants.
- Groundcovers (being any type of herbaceous vegetation).
- Plant occurring in a wetland.

Vegetation is indigenous if it is of a species of vegetation or it comprises species of vegetation that existed in the area before European settlement.

### **Native vegetation profile**

Native vegetation is vegetation that is indigenous to the local area and includes trees and shrubs. Native Vegetation means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:

- Trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any scrub)
- Understorey plants
- Groundcovers (being any type of herbaceous vegetation)
- Plant occurring in a wetland

Vegetation is indigenous if it is of a species of vegetation, or it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the area before European settlement.

### **Owner**

Has the meaning ascribed to it in the *Local Government Act*, 1993, No. 30.

### **Overstorey**

Overstorey plant species have a potential height at maturity of greater than 8 metres and are identified in the native vegetation profiles. Overstorey plant species are the taller component of a vegetation community occurring above the understorey.

### **Passive solar design**

Using site orientation to maximise opportunities for natural heating and cooling. For example, north facing living areas and locating windows and doors to allow natural cross ventilation.

### **Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)**

The PMF is the largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation and where applicable, snow melt, coupled with the worst flood producing catchment conditions. Generally, it is not physically or economically possible to provide complete protection against such an event.

The PMF defines the extent of flood prone land, that is the floodplain. The extent, nature and potential consequences of flooding associated with a range of events rarer than the flood used for designing mitigation

works and controlling development, up to and including the PMF event should be addressed in a floodplain risk management study.

**Property Vegetation Plan**

Means a property vegetation plan that has been approved under Part 4 of the Native Vegetation Act, 2003.

**Property of Significant Value**

Means a property with a market value of more than \$500, 000 but does not include livestock or fencing.

**Pruning**

Means the removal of any stem(s) back to the intersection of another stem(s) to a swollen area of the intersection called the branch collar. This also means any act or acts of severing any part of a tree so as to cause reduction of the air space occupied by the branches and foliage of a tree. All pruning is to conform to Australian Standard AS 4373 – 2007 Pruning of amenity trees. This does not include ‘Topping’ or ‘Top Lopping’ or the ‘Reduction in Height’ of any tree.

**Removal and Cutting Down**

Means the cutting down or dismantling of a tree so that the tree, including its branches, foliage, trunk, stump and root system will not regrow. This includes the poisoning of the stump and or roots and or the removal or grinding out of its remains to prevent regrowth.

**Retail Floor Area**

Means “gross floor area” as defined in the Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010.

**Retaining wall**

A structure used to secure an area of excavation cut or fill.

**Revegetation works**

Works associated with the planting, direct seeding or natural regeneration of a site, including ground ripping, weed control, perimeter fencing, seedling planting and direct seeding.

**Ring bark**

The process of completely removing a strip of bark (consisting of secondary phloem tissue, cork cambium, and cork) around a tree’s outer circumference causing its death

**Rural land capability class**

Rural land capability class is the categorisation of the capability of lands for sustained agricultural production (refer Section 5.3).

**Streetscape**

Streetscape describes the relationship between the built form and landscape elements of a street. Streetscape refers to the buildings, gardens, fences and landscape elements that combine to create a particular pattern or character.

**Streetscape reference building**

Buildings that define or are prominent in the streetscape as a result of their scale, footprint, silhouette, siting, orientation, detailing or materials. A streetscape reference building should set the visual and built quality parameters for future development.

**Top or Top Lopping**

Means the reduction of the height of a tree through the practice of lopping.

**Transplant or Transplanting**

Is the removal of a tree that is excavated from its place of origin from 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**

Long lived woody perennial plant greater than or potentially greater than 5 metres in height with one or relatively few stems or trunks (Australian Standard AS 4373-1996 “Pruning of amenity trees”).

---

**Tree Owner**

Means the owner of a property where the tree(s) stands.

**Understorey**

Understorey plants have a potential height at maturity of no greater than 8 metres. These species are identified in the native vegetation profiles, and are the shrubby component of a vegetation community that occurs below the overstorey.

**Urban Forest**

Means the totality of trees and shrubs on all land around urban areas and is measured as a canopy cover percentage of the total urban area (Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010 dictionary for legal definition).

Note: Terms defined in the Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010, are not included.