WESTERN SYDNEY AEROTROPOLIS DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2022 – APPENDICES

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Appendix A: Dictionary

Term	Definition
1% AEP	Annual exceeding probability (AEP) is the chance of a flood or larger size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. 1% AEP means that there is 1% chance of a flood of this size or larger size occurring in any one year.
30-minute city	A city with access to key destinations within 30 minutes, such as jobs, businesses, schools, services and trade gateways.
5G	Fifth-generation cellular network technology.
Acid sulfate soils	Naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulfides (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).
Active street frontage	A ground floor business, commercial or retail building street frontage, at street level that has direct and level entry and openings allowing physical and visual access that encourages interaction between the inside of the building and the adjoining external areas, including footpaths, road reserves or public spaces. Active street frontages support pedestrian safety and amenity, providing an interface between the public and private domain.
Aerospace	The branch of technology and industry concerned with the research, design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of aircraft, space craft, and their components and supporting services.
Aerotropolis	A metropolitan area where infrastructure, land uses and economy are centred on an airport, including outlying corridors, aviation orientated business and residential development that benefit from each other and their accessibility to the Airport.
Aerotropolis Core	This is the central city of the Aerotropolis and the core of activity associated with the Airport. The combination of uses, activities, development and places are reliant on and complementary to the operation of a global airport.
Agribusiness	Businesses associated with the production, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products, especially at a large and integrated scale.
Agriculture	Generally associated with traditional primary production. It includes the cultivation of land for the growing of crops and breeding of animals.
Agriport	A high-tech food production facility that enables at-scale industry collaboration to intensively and

Term	Definition
	sustainably produce fresh value-added high-quality produce and pre-prepared food.
Airside	All parts of an airport around aircraft and buildings only accessible to authorised personnel.
Amalgamation	Two or more lots joined to form a single development site.
Amenity	The 'liveability' of a place that makes it pleasant and agreeable for individuals and the community. Amenity includes, but is not limited to, the enjoyment of sunlight, views, privacy and quiet.
Ancillary development	Development that is subordinate or subservient to the dominant purpose for which a site is used or proposed to be used.
Areas with benchmark solutions for the Flood Risk Management Chapter	**1% AEP Floodway and Critical flood Storage Areas:** In this area, there would be a significant potential for detrimental impacts on flood behaviour due to development including fill and structures, likelihood of flood damages and/or risk to life. No urban development can occur in floodway's or critical flood storage areas. No land uses other than recreational, drainage infrastructure, landscaping and earthworks associated may be undertaken and are permissible. The floodway and critical flood storages are identified in the Wianamatta (South) Creek Flood Study Existing conditions Advisian, November 2020. **Between 1% AEP Floodway / Critical Flood Storage and Flood Planning Area:** In this area, there may be flood damage and risk to life. These can be managed by the application of appropriate development controls. Sensitive and critical land uses are unsuitable in this area. **Outside Flood Planning Area to Probable Maximum Flood:** In this area, the damages resulting from flooding would be low for most land uses. Critical land uses are unsuitable in this area. *Refer to definitions of sensitive and critical land uses in this appendix.*
Australian Noise Exposure Contours (ANEC)	Anticipated forecasts of future noise exposure patterns based on indicative flight paths around an airport that constitute the contours.
Australian Noise Exposure Forecast (ANEF)	Approved forecasts of future noise exposure patterns around an airport that constitute the contours on which land use planning authorities base their controls.
Articulation	The architectural treatment of the exterior of a building using the different building elements that make up that part of the building. It involves how the building's exterior surfaces, edges, corners, and materials unite to give the building its form.

Term	Definition
Asset protection zone (APZ)	A fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure which provides a buffer zone between a bushfire hazard and an asset. The APZ includes a defendable space within which firefighting operations can be carried out. The size of the required asset protection zone varies with slope, vegetation, and Fire Danger Index (FDI).
Benchmark solutions	The means by which a development may achieve the intent of a planning objective or performance outcome.
Better Placed	An integrated design policy prepared by the NSW Government Architect.
Biodiversity	The variety of living animal and plant life from all sources and includes diversity within and between species and diversity of ecosystems.
Biodiversity offsets	Measures that compensate elsewhere for the adverse impacts of an action, such as clearing for development. Biodiversity offsets protect and manage biodiversity values in one area in exchange for impacts on biodiversity values in another.
Blue–Green Infrastructure Framework	An interconnected network of natural and semi-natural landscape elements (sometimes referred to as blue or green infrastructure), including water bodies, urban canopy, and open spaces.
Business incubator	A company that helps new and start-up companies to develop by providing services such as management training or office space.
Circular economy	A whole-of-system approach that accounts for the full cost and lifecycle of materials and retains the value of materials in the economy for as long as possible, reducing the unsustainable depletion of natural resources and impacts on the environment.
Circular economy activities	Any activity associated with the operation of Circular Economy Infrastructure. Circular Economy Activities include the way we produce, assemble, sell and use products to minimise waste, and to reduce our environmental impact and encompass the use of materials produced from Circular Economy Infrastructure, including recovered materials, repaired goods, leased products, etc.
Circular economy hub	Circular Economy Hub is defined as a collection of businesses that come together on one site so that the by-products of business can be used as a resource (including materials, energy or water) in another business and are otherwise designed to maximise resource circularity, closing the loop on material use.

Term	Definition
Circular Economy Infrastructure	Circular Economy Infrastructure can encompass facilities that store, transfer, sort, reprocess or repurpose materials and goods to retain their productive value and prevent their disposal to landfill. Examples of Circular Economy Infrastructure includes reuse and repair facilities, sharing and leasing facilities, reverse vending machines, community recycling centres, collection points for producer responsibility schemes, water reuse schemes, material bulking, sorting, storing facilities, material reprocessing and remanufacturing, washing or pelletising facilities, reverse logistics facilities, energy from waste (thermal), anaerobic digestion and chemical treatment of waste, etc. Circular Economy Infrastructure also includes the waste and resource recovery facilities as defined in the Standard Instrument such as resource recovery facilities, transfer stations, compost facilities, and waste disposal facility.
Clean fill	Virgin excavated natural material (such as clay, gravel, sand, soil, or rock fines): a. That has been excavated or quarried from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals or with process residues from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural activities, and b. That does not contain any sulfidic ores or soils or any other waste. This also includes excavated natural material that meets such criteria for virgin excavated natural material as may be approved for the time being pursuant to an EPA gazettal notice.
Climate change	A change of climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere in addition to natural climate variability.
Communications, navigation, and surveillance (CNS) facilities	Facilities that allow: a. Pilots to navigate when en-route between airports; b. Pilots to utilise terminal area navigation aids to conduct instrument approach procedures; c. Dialogue between pilots and Air Traffic Control; and d. Air Traffic Control to monitor and confirm an aircraft location.
Country	For Aboriginal peoples, Country relates not only to the cultural group and land to which they belong, it is also their place of origin in cultural, spiritual, and literal terms. Country includes not only the land,

Term	Definition
	waters, and skies, but also incorporates the tangible and intangible knowledge, cultural practices, identity, reciprocal relationships, belonging and wellbeing.
Communal open space	Outdoor space located within the site at ground level, or on a structure within common ownership, for the recreational use of residents of the development. Communal open space may be accessible to residents only, or to the public.
Concessional Development	Includes limited additions and alterations to existing dwellings no more than 10% or 30sqm (whichever is the lesser), that demonstrate it will not increase flood risk or flood affectation to adjoining properties. Also includes rebuilding a dwelling to substantially reduce the flood affectation to the existing building. Concessional development may also include earthworks where these are intended to improve the flood conveyance where it can be demonstrated that the works would not detrimentally impact flood behaviour, as well as works associated with water management, open space, recreational facilities, pedestrian and cycle connections and environmental protection works. Extensions greater than 30sqm will be treated as new development.
Consent Authority	The same meaning as in Section 4.5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. For the purposes of this Act, the consent authority is as follows: a. In the case of State significant development—the Independent Planning Commission (if the development is of a kind for which the Commission is declared the consent authority by an environmental planning instrument) or the Minister (if the development is not of that kind); b. In the case of development of a kind that is declared by an environmental planning instrument as regionally significant development—the Sydney district or regional planning panel for the area in which the development is to be carried out; c. In the case of development of a kind that is declared by an environmental planning instrument as development for which a public authority (other than a council) is the consent authority—that public authority; and d. In the case of any other development—the council of the area in which the development is to be carried out.

Term	Definition
Conservation (heritage)	Includes all the processes and actions of looking after a place to retain its cultural significance. This includes preservation, protection, maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, and adaptation.
Conservation (vegetation management)	All the processes and actions of looking after a place to retain its natural significance and includes protection, maintenance, and monitoring. Conservation may also include regeneration, restoration, enhancement, reinstatement, preservation or modification, or a combination of more than one of these. Conservation includes conserving natural processes of change (as opposed to artificially accelerated changes).
Contaminated land	Land in, on or under which a substance is present at a concentration above that normally present in, on or under (respectively) land in the same locality, being a presence that presents a risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment.
Controlled activities	Any activity that infringes an airport's protected operational airspace and requires approval before it can be carried out. Controlled activities include: a. Permanent structures, such as buildings; b. Temporary structures, such as cranes; and c. Any activities causing intrusions into the protected operational airspace through glare from artificial light or reflected sunlight, air turbulence from stacks or vents, smoke, dust, steam or other gases or particulate matter.
Cultural Design Principles	A set of broad principles that inform the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage including Aboriginal cultural heritage.
Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	A multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behaviour through environmental design. Crime prevention through environmental design strategies rely upon the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts. The four principles of the approach are: a. Surveillance; b. Access control; c. Territorial reinforcement; and d. Space management.
Critical Land Uses	Include hospitals, residential care facility and those that are likely to have a high impact on the emergency management resources in times of flood, emergency services facilities, public administration buildings that may provide an important contribution to the notification or

Term	Definition
	evacuation of the community during flood events (e.g. SES Headquarters and Police Stations).
***Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan* (CPCP)**	A landscape-scale plan that seeks to address impacts on biodiversity from urban growth through a conservation program that includes commitments and actions designed to improve ecological resilience and function over the long-term. The CPCP will enable certain land to be certified for development and other areas to be identified as avoided areas, that are to be conserved. The CPCP will enhance a network of green spaces, natural and semi-natural systems in Western Sydney.
Deep soil area	A landscaped area of de-compacted deep soil with a minimum dimension of 3m by 3m, connected horizontally to the soil system and local ground water system beyond and is unimpeded by any building or structure above or below ground with the exception of minor structures. Minor structures are defined as (a) a path, access ramp or area of paving with a maximum width up to 1.2m (b) essential services infrastructure (such as stormwater pipes) with a maximum diameter up to 300mm (c) landscape structures (such as lightweight fences, light poles or seating) requiring a footing with a maximum size of up to 300mm x 300mm in cross section.
Defence	The branch of industry concerned with the research, design, manufacture, operation, and maintenance of military equipment, supplies and services.
Design excellence	The highest level of architectural, urban and landscape design. Design excellence processes can include review panels and design competitions. All processes require a form of design excellence assessment.
Development	As per the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, development includes any of the following: the use of land; the subdivision of land; the erection of a building; the carrying out of a work; the demolition of a building or work; or any other act, matter or thing that may be controlled by an environmental planning instrument.
Development area	Means the land occupied by the development, including the area of land to be used as public road, or reserved or dedicated as public road. The development area does not include the area of any existing road or land to be reserved dedicated or

Term	Definition
	set aside for the purposes of public benefit as identified in the precinct plan.
Development application	An application for consent under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* to carry out development (not including an application for complying development) such as change of use of land, subdivide land, or building, landscaping, and other work.
Development Control Plan (DCP)	Provides detailed planning and design guidelines to support established planning controls.
Ecology corridor	A clearly defined geographical space that is governed and managed over the long term to maintain or restore effective ecological connectivity.
Ecological setback	Located within the development footprint and is an area of vegetation not managed to improve condition. It provides a soft edge between the developable urban land and land with biodiversity values.
Ecologically sustainable development	Same meaning as in Section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*. a. Ecologically sustainable development requires the effective integration of social, economic, and environmental considerations in decision-making processes. b. Ecologically sustainable development can be achieved through the precautionary principle—namely, that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decisions should be guided by: a. Careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious, or irreversible damage to the environment; b. An assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options; c. Inter-generational equity—namely, that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity, and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations; d. Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity—namely, that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration;

Term	Definition
	e. Improved valuation, pricing, and incentive mechanisms—namely, that environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services, such as: i. Polluter pays—that is, those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance, or abatement; ii. The users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life cycle of costs of providing goods and services, including the use of natural resources and assets and the ultimate disposal of any waste; and iii. Environmental goals, having been established, should be pursued in the most cost-effective way, by establishing incentive structures, including market mechanisms, that enable those best placed to maximise benefits or minimise costs to develop their own solutions and responses to environmental problems.
Emergency Management	A range of measures to manage risks to communities and the environment. In the flood context, it may include measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from flooding.
End of trip facilities	Designated places that support cyclists, joggers, and walkers in using alternative ways to travel to work rather than driving or taking public transport. These types of facilities also benefit people who exercise during their lunch break. End of trip facilities include: a. Secure bicycle parking; b. Locker facilities; or c. Change rooms.
Environmental planning instrument	An environmental planning instrument (including a state environmental planning policy or local environmental plan but not including a Development Control Plan) made, or taken to have been made, under Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and in force.
Environmentally sensitive area	Any of the following: a. The coastal waters of the State; b. A coastal lake identified in Schedule 1 to State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018;

Term	Definition
	c. Land identified as “coastal wetlands” or “littoral rainforest” on the Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests Area Map (within the meaning of State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018); d. Land reserved as an aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or as a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1997;* e. Land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or within a World heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention; f. Land within 100m of land to which paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies; g. Land identified in State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 or any other environmental planning instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or high biodiversity significance; h. Land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land to which Part 11 of that Act applies; i. Land reserved or dedicated under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* for the preservation of flora, fauna, geological formations or for other environmental protection purposes; and j. Land identified as being critical habitat under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*or Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.
Environmentally Sensitive Design	Environmentally Sensitive Design aims to achieve best practice in environmentally sustainable development from the design stage through to construction and operation. The strategies encourage best practice through a combination of methods, processes and locally available technology that demonstrably minimise environmental impacts. It includes strategies relating to landscape performance, energy minimisation, reduced carbon intensity, integrated water management, transport efficiency, waste management and urban ecology.
Flood	Relatively high stream flow which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any part of the stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and/or local overland flooding associated with major drainage before entering a watercourse, and/or coastal inundation resulting from super-elevated sea levels and/or

Term	Definition
	waves overtopping coastline defences excluding tsunami.
Floodplain	An area of land which is subject to inundation by floods up to and including the probable maximum flood event, that is, flood prone land.
Flood Planning Area	The area of land below the FPL and thus subject to flood related development controls. For the purposes of this DCP, the flood planning area is the land identified on the Flood Planning Map of the Western Parkland City SEPP 2021
Flood Planning Level (FPL)	Area the combination of flood levels (derived from significant historical flood events or flood specific AEPs) and freeboards selected for floodplain risk management purposes, as determined in management studies, and incorporated in management plans.
Flood Risk	Potential danger to personal safety and potential damage to property resulting from flooding. The degree of risk varies with circumstances across the full range of floods. Refer to the glossary of the Floodplain Development Manual for a description of the types of flood risk.
Flood Storage Areas	Those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of flood. The extent and behaviour of flood storage areas may change with flood severity, and loss of flood storage can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation. Hence, it is necessary to investigate a range of flood sizes before defining flood storage areas.
Floodway areas	Those areas of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. They are often aligned with naturally defined channels. Floodway areas are those that, even if only partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flow, or a significant increase in flood levels.
Freeboard	Provides reasonable certainty that the risk exposure selected in deciding on a particular flood chosen as the basin for the FPL is provided. It is a factor of safety typically used in the setting of flood levels, levee crest levels, etc. Freeboard is included in the flood planning level.
Greater Sydney	The local government areas within the boundary shown on the map in the *Greater Sydney Region Plan* and Schedule 1 of the *Greater Sydney Commission Act 2015.*
Green Grid	The network of high-quality green spaces and tree lined streets that supports walking, cycling and community access to open spaces. It will provide cool, green links throughout the Aerotropolis and connect more broadly to the Western City District and Greater Sydney.

Term	Definition
Green infrastructure	An interconnected network of natural and semi-natural landscape elements (sometimes referred to as blue or green infrastructure), including water bodies, urban canopy, and open spaces.
Greener Places	An integrated design policy prepared by the NSW Government Architect to guide the design, planning and delivery of green infrastructure across NSW.
Gross footprint	The total footprint of a building including perimeter walls, plant, and enclosed floor area.
Ground truthing	Confirming accuracy of information collected using site survey by on site survey, observation or recording of GPS coordinates.
Growth Area	Identified by the NSW Government as major greenfield development or urban renewal areas.
Habitat	Includes an area periodically or occasionally occupied by a species or ecological community, and the biotic and abiotic components of an area.
Habitable room	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
Hazardous material	Materials that have the potential to pose a significant risk to human health, life, or property, or to the biophysical environment. These may include materials that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidising, asphyxiating, bio-hazardous, toxic, pathogenic, or allergenic. Compressed gases and liquids or hot materials that may be hazardous in specific circumstances may also be included.
Hazardous waste	Any waste that because of its physical, biological or chemical properties, is capable of causing a danger to the life or health of any living thing if it is released into the environment, and/or is, or contains a hazardous material described in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, can include dangerous goods, poisons, coal tar or coal tar pitch waste, lead-acid or nickel-cadmium battery waste, lead paint waste arising from non-residential premises and other waste containing hazardous components.
Hydraulics	Term given to the study of waterflow in waterways; in particular, the evaluation of flow parameters such as water level and velocity.
Infill development	The erection of a new building or buildings on land within an existing developed area. It may involve

Term	Definition
	erection of building/s on a vacant site or following the total demolition of existing building/s.
Integrated water cycle management	An approach to the management of water that considers aspects of water including rainwater, stormwater, groundwater, water supply and use, reuse, and treatment.
Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.
Local centre	Smaller-scale places that vary from a few shops on a corner to a vibrant main street and generally serve a local population.
Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	Guides planning decisions in local government areas through zoning and development controls.
Master plan	An optional plan created under the Western Parkland City SEPP for large sites or landholdings of 100 hectares or more. Sites under 100 hectares may qualify for the master plan process if they meet criteria outlined in the *Guideline to Master Planning in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis*.
Mixed use development	A building or place comprising two or more different land uses.
National Airports Safeguarding Framework (NASF)	National land use planning framework to improve community amenity by minimising aircraft noise-sensitive developments near airports and improve safety outcomes by ensuring aviation safety requirements are recognised in land use planning decisions on various safety related issues.
NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement	A Statement by the NSW Government that will help guide decision making to support the transition to a circular economy.
Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS)	Designed to protect aircraft flying in visual conditions close to an airport by defining a volume of airspace to be protected from development, primarily modelled on the layout and configuration of proposed runways.
Open space (public)	Lands as defined as public open space in the Aerotropolis Precinct Plan. Lands that are within public ownership or identified as lands to be acquired for open space purposes in the Western Parkland City SEPP.
Open space (private)	Open space within private ownership that may not be publicly accessible.
Operational airspace	The volume of airspace above a set of imaginary surfaces. These surfaces are established with the aim of protecting aircraft from obstacles or activities that could be a threat to safety.
Outer Sydney Orbital	A proposed corridor for a motorway and freight rail line in Western Sydney, connecting Box Hill in the

Term	Definition
	north to the Hume Motorway near Menangle in the south.
Performance outcome	A statement to achieve the intent of the applicable objectives of this development control plan.
Peri-urban lands	Land for agriculture undertaken in places on the fringes of urban areas.
Permeable surface	A surface that permits or facilitates the infiltration or penetration of water such as grass, landscaping, or porous paving.
Precinct planning	Identifies the development intent and development capacity across a precinct by allocating land uses, densities, housing types, built form, infrastructure, and environmental and open space.
Primary Frontage/ Primary Street	The allotment address and is usually the short side of rectangular lots.
Principle private open space	An area outside a dwelling that is directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a habitable room in the dwelling, other than a bedroom.
Private open space	An area external to a building (including an area of land, terrace, balcony, or deck) that is used for private outdoor purposes ancillary to the use of the building.
Probable maximum flood (PMF)	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.
Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Aircraft Operations Surfaces (PANS-OPS)	The primary surface for protecting aircraft operating under non-visual (instrument guided) conditions generally located above the OLS. Separate procedures for each runway and for the type of navigation system being used and the multiple surfaces are combined to form the PANS OPS.
Public domain	Any publicly or privately-owned space that can be accessed and used by the public and/or is publicly visible.
Public utility infrastructure	Infrastructure for any of the following: a. The supply of water; b. The supply of electricity; c. The supply of hydraulic power; d. The supply of gas; or e. The disposal and management of sewage or drainage services.
Public safety area	A designated area at the end of an airport runway within which development may be restricted in order to control the number of people on the

Term	Definition
	ground at risk of injury or death in the event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing.
Public space	Includes parks, green spaces, plazas, libraries, streets, landscapes, museums, and public transport.
Remediation	Removing, dispersing, destroying, reducing, mitigating, or containing the contamination of any land; or Eliminating or reducing any hazard arising from the contamination of any land (including by preventing the entry of persons or animals on the land).
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society that is exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.
Resilient design	The Australian Institute of Architects defines as: a. Design through mitigation could be considered as 'place friendly' development designed to minimise long-term stresses such as greenhouse gas emissions, affordable housing, and transport congestion; and b. Design through adaptation could be considered as 'place safe' development where design leads to low vulnerability to potential natural hazard impacts such as heatwaves, bushfire, flooding, and coastal hazards.
Ride and car sharing	An arrangement in which a passenger travels in a private vehicle driven by its owner, for free or for a fee.
Riparian corridor	The channel which comprises the bed and banks of a watercourse (to the highest bank) and the vegetated riparian zone adjoining the channel.
Road reserve	Includes: a. Footway; b. Kerb and gutter; c. Road carriageway; and d. Ancillary items to any of the above - any stormwater drainage asset, road/street furniture, edging, lighting, poles, services, signage etc.
Salinity	The salt content in water or soil.
Secondary Frontage/ Secondary Street	Usually the long side of rectangular lots.

Term	Definition
Sensitive land uses	Includes boarding houses, caravan parks, correctional centres, early education and care facilities, eco-tourist facilities, educational establishments, emergency services facilities, group homes, hazardous industries, hazardous storage establishments, hospitals, hostels, information and education facilities, respite day care centres, seniors housing, sewerage systems, tourist and visitor accommodation and water supply systems.
Signage	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: a. An advertising structure; b. A building identification sign; or c. A business identification sign. However, it does not include a traffic sign or traffic control facilities.
Site Coverage	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; and d. Unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas, and the like.
Social Infrastructure	Social infrastructure primarily consists of public spaces that are open and accessible to all people, whether they are publicly or privately owned and operated. For the purposes of this DCP, social infrastructure extends only to physical facilities (such as libraries, community centres and recreation facilities) that enable the delivery of social services and activities, as well as support for sport, recreational and leisure uses. Regional social infrastructure includes education, emergency services and justice facilities that are needed to service new communities. Social infrastructure is not limited to that provided by federal, state, and local governments. It includes facilities and services that government see merit in to support the physical, social, cultural, or intellectual development or welfare of the community. It also includes those services and facilities that are operated by non-profit community organisations as well as the private sector.

Term	Definition
Solar access	The ability of a building, part of a building or open space to continue to receive direct sunlight without obstruction from other surrounding buildings or impediments, not including trees.
State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP)	Environmental planning instruments that address planning issues of State significance.
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	The environmental planning instrument that sets controls for both the North West and South West growth areas of Sydney.
STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics)	An approach to learning and development that integrates the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.
Stormwater	Untreated water that originates from rainfall or snow/ice melt and soaks into the ground (infiltrate), is held on the surface and evaporates, or runs off to streams, rivers, or other water bodies (surface water).
Strategic centre	Characterised by a high proportion of knowledge-intensive jobs, existing or proposed major transport gateways and increased economic activity.
Streetscape	The character of a street and its close surrounds defined by the spatial arrangement and visual appearance of built and landscape features when viewed from the street.
Sydney Metro – Western Sydney Airport	A new 23km railway line that will link St Marys through to the new Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport and Western Sydney Aerotropolis and will have six new Metro stations: a. St Marys; b. Orchard Hills; c. Luddenham; d. Airport site (two stations); and e. Western Sydney Aerotropolis.
Threatened species	A critically endangered species, an endangered species or a vulnerable species listed in Schedule 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*; or A listed threatened species within the meaning of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
Transport for NSW (TfNSW)	A NSW Government agency responsible for the safe, integrated, and efficient transport systems for people of NSW
Tree	Tree is defined as in AS4970-2009 as a 'long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or usually greater than) 3m in height with one or relatively few main stems or trunks (or as defined by the determining authority)

Term	Definition
	Tree sizes when referred to in this DCP are: • Small trees are trees with a canopy spread of 6 metres or greater • Medium trees are trees with a canopy spread of 8 metres or greater • Large trees are defined as trees with a canopy spread of 12 metres or greater.
Tree Protection Area	The area (in m^2) where development works have potential for impact to trees (including roots). The area may include protection fences and supplementary ground protection. The Tree Protection Area should be the same size as the Tree Protection Zone unless a reduced area has been assessed and approved by an AQF (Australian Qualification Framework) Level 5 Arborist in accordance with AS4970 – 2009, Protection of trees on development sites in accordance with an approved Tree Protection Plan (Drawing and Specification)
Tree Protection Zone	As defined in AS4970-2009, the tree protection zone on development sites is 12 x DBH (trunk diameter at breast height).
Tributary	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
Trunk drainage	The purpose of a trunk drainage system is to collect and control stormwater runoff resulting from storm events. Trunk drainage systems have stormwater conveyance function as their primary objective. The trunk drainage system is sized adequately to receive stormwater run-off from a catchment area, prevent overflowing and causing damage to property or loss of life. A trunk drainage system can control stormwater quantity, and also address stormwater quality.
Undisturbed soil network	A network of interconnected undisturbed site soils, occurring in riparian corridors, parks and specially designed natural soil corridors that are the foundation for the health of the Blue and Green Grid.
Upper South Creek Advanced Water Recycling Centre	A new Sydney Water facility that will collect and treat wastewater from the Aerotropolis and South West Growth Area. It will produce advanced quality treated water and provide for a wide range of re-use and substitution opportunities including supplying water for agriculture and environmental flows. It will also support the Circular Economy via

Term	Definition
	the production of renewable energy and bioresources.
Urban heat island effect	An agglomeration of hard and dark-coloured surfaces such as roads and roofs which cause excessive localised warming.
Urban typologies	Precinct-scale snapshots of various forms of urban development incorporating built form, roads and subdivision pattern and open space.
Variation statement	A written statement accompanying a DA demonstrating how the objectives and relevant control and/or performance outcome will be achieved if an alternative to the 'benchmark solutions' is proposed.
Visual Impact	Defined as a change in the appearance of the landscape or building form as a result of development which can be positive or negative.
Waterway	The whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).
Water sensitive urban design	An approach that integrates water cycle management into urban planning and design. It is used to help mitigate and reduce the impacts of development on our local waterways and retain water in the landscape.
Western Economic Corridor	New economic agglomerations around the Western Sydney Airport, including the Aerotropolis.
Western Parkland City	Broadly, Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Hawkesbury, Wollondilly, Camden, Fairfield, and Blue Mountains LGAs, anchored around Liverpool, Greater Penrith, and Campbelltown/Macarthur, with the new Airport and Aerotropolis geographically at its centre.
Western Parkland City Authority (WPCA)	A NSW Government body (formerly the Western City and Aerotropolis Authority) established to facilitate the delivery of the Western Parkland City. The WPCA works across all three levels of Government to jointly plan, design, and deliver the best possible outcomes in infrastructure, liveability, investment attraction, job growth and sustainability.
Western Parkland City Metropolitan Cluster	Comprises the Aerotropolis, Liverpool, Greater Penrith, and Campbelltown- Macarthur.
Western Sydney Aerotropolis	Encompasses 11,200 hectares of land roughly bounded by the Warragamba pipeline to the north, Kemps Creek to the east, Bringelly Road to the south and the future Outer Sydney Orbital Road to the west.
***Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan* (WSAP)**	A strategic plan that provides the vision, principles, and planning framework for the Western Sydney Aerotropolis.

Term	Definition
Western Sydney Airport	A Commonwealth business enterprise established in August 2017 to build the new Airport.
Western Sydney Council's Street Guidelines	Guidelines to deliver liveable and effective pedestrian spaces and thoroughfares in the Western Parkland City through appropriately designed street types and street components
Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport	The declared airport site located on approximately 1,780 hectares of land at Badgerys Creek. The airport will be developed in stages and will ultimately comprise two parallel runways serving approximately 82 million passengers annually. The Airport will operate 24/7 without a curfew.
Western Sydney Planning Partnership	A local government-led initiative comprising of representatives of all eight Western Parkland City councils as well as Blacktown Council, and representatives from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Transport for NSW, Sydney Water, and the Greater Sydney Commission.
Wianamatta-South Creek Catchment	Includes most of the Cumberland Plain of Western Sydney and is a defining central element of the Western Parkland City and the Aerotropolis.
Wianamatta-South Creek corridor	Wianamatta-South Creek and its tributaries that form the central element of the Western Parkland City, recognising the role of water in supporting healthy, liveable, and sustainable communities.
Windshear	A change in wind speed and/or direction in space, including updrafts and downdrafts.

Appendix B: Western Sydney Aerotropolis Landscape Species List

The species list in Table 1 applies to land inside the Western Sydney Parkland Commitment Areas and beyond the 3km wildlife buffer (Figure 1).

Any alternative landscaping species and/or groupings and spacing (as specified in the DCP) outside the Western Parkland Vision Government Commitment Areas and within the 3km wildlife buffer will require an ecologist report submitted with the landscape plan. The report will need to discuss wildlife attraction in proximity to the airport and will be subject to a merit-based assessment. The proponent will need to demonstrate suitability in relation to wildlife management and/or encroachments into operational airspace.

Within Table 1 where an additional requirement is provided against a species that states “Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction”, this only applies to the use of those species within the 3km buffer that are outside of the government commitment areas.

Figure 1 Western Parkland City Vision – Government Commitment Areas Map

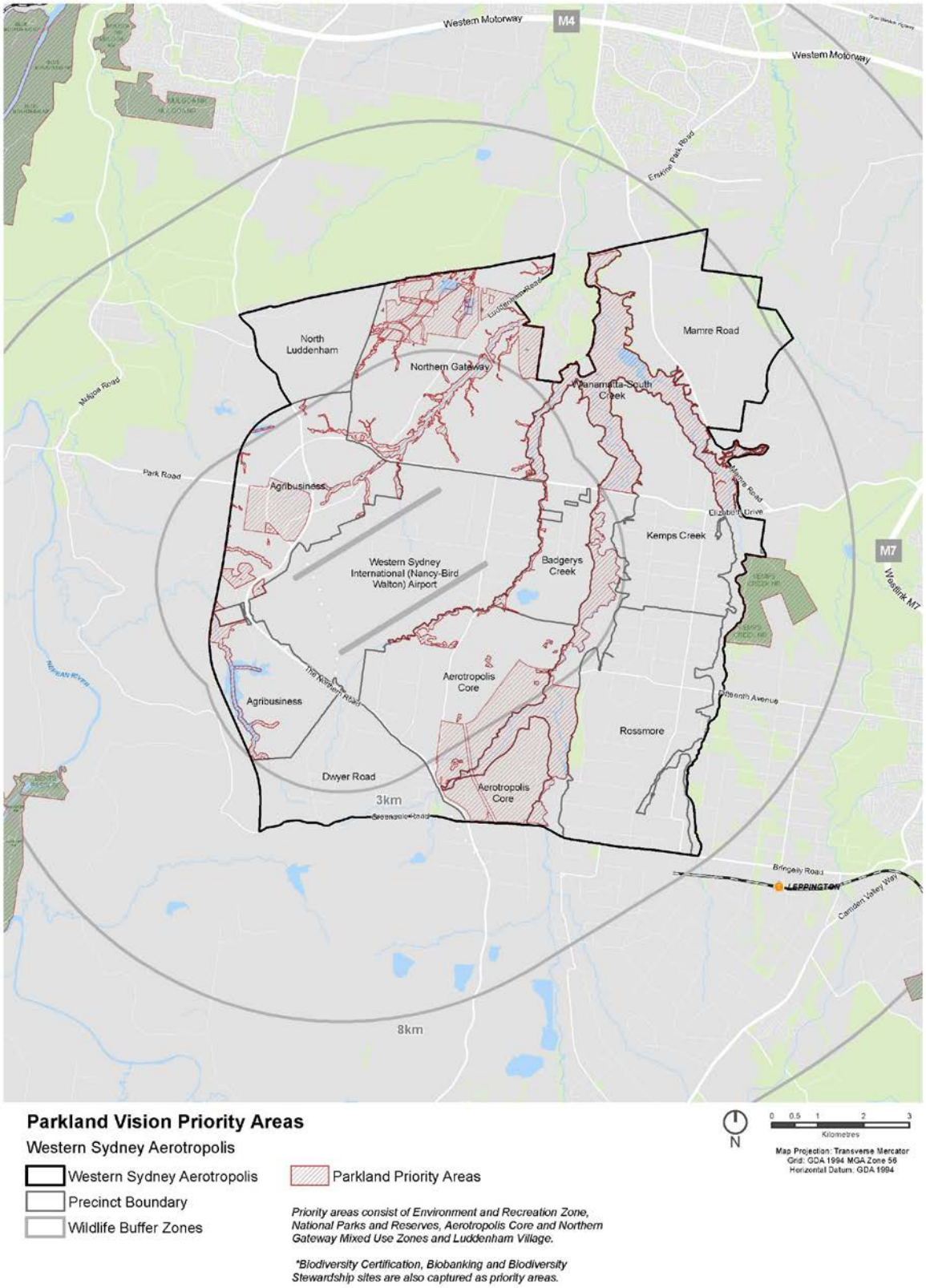


Table 1 Western Sydney Aerotropolis Landscape Species List

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Requirements
Trees		
Acacia binervia	Coast wattle	
Acacia decurrens	Black/Green wattle	
Acacia implexa	Hickory	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Acacia parramattensis	Sydney Green Wattle	
Acacia pendula	Boree	
Agonis flexuosa	Willow Myrtle	
Acer buergerianum	Trident Maple	
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred' Autumn Blaze	Autumn Blaze Maple	
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maples	
Alectryon oleifolius	Rosewood	
Alectryon subcinereus	Native quince, birds-eye	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak	
Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Angophora costata	Smooth Barked Apple	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Angophora bakeri	Narrow Leaf Apple	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Angophora floribunda	Rough Barked Apple	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Angophora subvelutina	Broad leaved Apple	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop Pine	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Atalaya hemiglauca (whitewood – inland clay – soil areas)	Whitewood	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Requirements
Trees		
Auranticarpa (Pittosporum) rhombifolium		
Backhousia citriodora	Lemon Myrtle	Not permitted outside the Government Commitment Areas within 3km wildlife buffer
Backhousia myrtifolia	Grey Myrtle	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Brachychiton acerifolium	Illawarra flame ree	
Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	
Brachychiton rupestris	Bottle tree	
Buckinghamia celsissima	Ivory Curl Tree	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Callitris endlicheri	Black cypress pine	
Callitris rhomboidea	Port Jackson pine	
Callitris verrucosa	Mallee pine	
Cassia brewsteri	Brewster's cassia	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Callistemon salignus		Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Callistemon viminalis		
Castanospermum australe	Blackbean	
Casuarina cristata	Belah	
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River Oak	
Casuarina glauca	Swamp Oak	
Ceratopetalum gummiferum	NSW Christmas Bush	
Clerodendrum tomentosum	Lollybush	
Corymbia citriodora	Lemon Scented Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Ehretia acuminata	Koda	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Requirements
Trees		
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus amplifolia	Cabbage Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus baueriana	Blue Box	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow Leaf Red Ironbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus elata	River White Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus eugenioides	White Stringybark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus fibrosa	Red Ironbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus globoidea		Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus moluccana	Grey Box	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus sclerophylla	Scribbly Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Mugga Ironbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig	Not permitted within 3km wildlife buffer
Flindersia australis	Crow's Ash	
Fraxinus 'Urbanite'	Urbanite Ash	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Requirements
Trees		
Geijera parviflora	Wilga	
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	
Hibiscus heterophyllus		
Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	
Leptospermum petersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	
Lophostemon confertus	Brushbox	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Melia azedarach	White Cedar	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Melaleuca decora	White Paperbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly Paperbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Melaleuca linarifolia	Narrow-leaved paperbark	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Myrsine variabilis	Muttonwood	
*Nyssa sylvatica	Tupelo	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Owenia acidula	Gruie, colane	
Podocarpus elatus	Plum pine	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Quercus sp	Oaks	
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Deep yellow wood	
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
*Tibouchina spp. and hybrids	Lasiandra	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Requirements
Trees		
Waterhousea floribunda	Weeping Lilly Pilly	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Shrubs		
Acacia rubida	Red wattle	
Acacia spectabilis	Mudgee wattle	
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maples	
Alyogyne huegelii		
Atriplex nummularia	Old-man saltbush	
Baeckea virgata	Tall Baeckea	
Brachychiton discolor	Lacebark	
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	
Bursaria spinosa	Blackthorn	
Callistemon citrinus	Bottlebrush varies	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.
Coronidium elatum	White paper daisy bush	
Correa alba	White correa	
Correa reflexa	Native fuchsia	
Cotinus spp	Smoke bush	
Crotalaria cunninghamii	Rattlepod	
Cryptandra amara	Bitter cryptandra	
Cryptandra spinescens		
Daviesia ulicifolia		
Dodonea viscosa	Giant Hop Bush	
Doryanthes excelsa	Gymea Lily	
Eremophila mitchellii	Budda	
Grevillea juniperina	Juniper Grevillea	Not permitted outside the Government Commitment Areas within 3km wildlife buffer
Guoia semiglauca		
Hakea salicifolia	Willow Hakea	Not permitted outside the Government Commitment Areas within 3km wildlife buffer
Hakea sericea	Needlebush	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Shrubs		
Indigofera ausrtralis	Australian Indigo	
Kunzea ambigua	Fringed Heath Myrtle	
Kunzea capitata	Tickbush	
Leptospermum parvifolium		
Leptospermum patersonii	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	Not permitted outside the Government Commitment Areas within 3km wildlife buffer
Westringia fruiticosa	Coastal Rosemary	
Myoporum montanum	Boobialla	
Pimelea glauca		
Pimelea linifolia	Riceflower	
Pittosporum angustifolium (P. phylliraeoides)	Berrigan, butterbush, native apricot	
Prostanthera incisa	Cut-leaf mintbush	
Prostanthera lasianthos	Victorian Christmas Bush	
Prostanthera ovalifolia	Oval-leaf mintbush	
Prostanthera rotundifolia	Round-leaf mintbush	
Sambucus gaudichaudiana	White elderberry	
Senna artemisioides		
Senna clavigera		
Trema tomentosa	Peach bush	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Ground Covers		
	Couch grass	
Adiantum aethiopicum	Maidenhair Fern	
Ajuga australis	Austral bugle	
Alternanthera sp. A / A. denticulata		

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Ground Covers		
Aristida ramosa	Purple Wiregrass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Arthropodium milleflorum	Vanilla lily	
Asperula conferta		
Bothriochloa macra	Red-leg grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Bracteantha bracteata	yellow paper daisy	
Brunoniella australis	Blue Trumpet	
Caesia parviflora	Pale grass-lily	
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Cayratia clematidea	Native Grape	
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Billy-buttons	
Cissus antarctica	Kangaroo Vine	
Cissus hypoglauca	Water vine, native grape	
Clematis aristata	Old Mans Beard	
Clematis glycinoides	Guwulyari, headache vine	
Clematis microphylla	Old Mans Beard, travellers joy	
Commelina cyanea	Scurvyweed	
Cymbonotus lawsonianus	Bear's-ear	
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed Wire Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Dampiera stricta	Goodeniaceae	
Desmodium varians	Tick-trefoil	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Dianella caerulea	Flax Lily	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Dianella longifolia	Flax Lily	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Dichelachne micrantha	Short Hair Plume Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	
Dichopogon fimbriatus	Chocolate lily	

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Ground Covers		
Doodia aspera	Prickly Rasp Fern	
Echinopogon ovatus	Hedgehog Grass	
EinadiA hastata	Saloop	
EinadiA nutans subsp linifolia		
Entolasia marginata	Panic Grass	
Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic	
Eremophila debilis (sun. Myoporum debile)	AMulla, Winter apple	
Eremophila maculata	Emu-bush	
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry	
Gahnia aspera	Saw Sedge	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Geitonoplesium cymosum		
Goodenia hederacea	Ivy Goodenia	
Gynochthodes (Morinda) jasminoides		
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral Pea	
Hibbertia dentata	Trailing guinea flower	
Hibbertia scandens	Climbing Guinea Flower	
Hydrocotyle peduncularis		
Imperata cylindrica	Cogon Blady Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Isolepis nodosa	Nobby Clubrush	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Jasminum suavissimum		
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat Rush	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Lomandra fluviatilis	Mat Rush	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Lomandra longifolia	Common Mat Rush	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Ground Covers		
Lomandra multiflora		
Lotus australis		
Mentha diemenica	Native pennyroyal	
Microlaena stipoides var.stipoides	Weeping Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Murdannia graminea		
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping boobialla	
Marsdenia viridiflora subsp Viridiflora		
Oplismenus aemulus	Basket Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Oxytes (Desmodium) brachypoda	Tick-trefoil	
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Vine	
Parsonsia straminea	Silkpod	
Passiflora cinnabarina	Red passionflower	
Passiflora herbertiana		
Pelargonium inodorum		
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu	
Pimelea spicata		
Plectranthus parviflorus	Cockspur Flower	
Poa labillardieri	Tussock	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Pratia purpurascens	Purpleroot	
Pseuderathemum variabile	Pastel flower	
Pultenaea parviflora		
Pycnosorus globosus (Craspedia)	Drumsticks, billy buttons	
*Pyrostegia venusta	Orange trumpet creeper	Only within 3km wildlife buffer, where supported by ecologist report, confirming landscape design minimises wildlife attraction.

Botanic Name	Common Name	Additional Notes/Requirements
Ground Covers		
RhodAnthe anthemoides	Chamomile Sunray	
Scaevola albida		
Scutellaria humilis	Skullcap	
Senna artemisioides		
Senna clavigera		
Sorghum leiocladum	Wild sorghum	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Smilax glyciphylla	Sweet sarsaparilla	
Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy candles	
Stackhousia muricata	Western stackhousia	
Stackhousia viminea	Slender stackhousia	
Stephania japonica	Snake vine	
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	Subject to monitoring and/or maintenance plan to ensure potential for wildlife attraction is managed
Thysanotus tuberosus	Fringe lily	
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Chinese Star Jasmine	
Tricoryne elatior	Autumn lily	
Veronica plebeia	Speedwell	
Viola betonicifolia	Native violet	
Viola hederacea	Native Violet	
Wahlenbergia communis	Tufted bluebell	
Wahlenbergia planiflora	Bluebell	
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tall bluebell	
Wisteria sp	Wisteria	
Zornia dyctiocarpa	Twinleaf	

Appendix C: Riparian Streets

The nominal width of Riparian Streets is guided Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR) guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land. The final width of each riparian street will only be confirmed once modelling of the 1% AEP is undertaken to ensure that water can be conveyed during these flood events.

Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR) riparian corridor guideline

https://www.nrar.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/367392/NRAR-Guidelines-for-controlled-activities-on-waterfront-land-Riparian-corridors.pdf

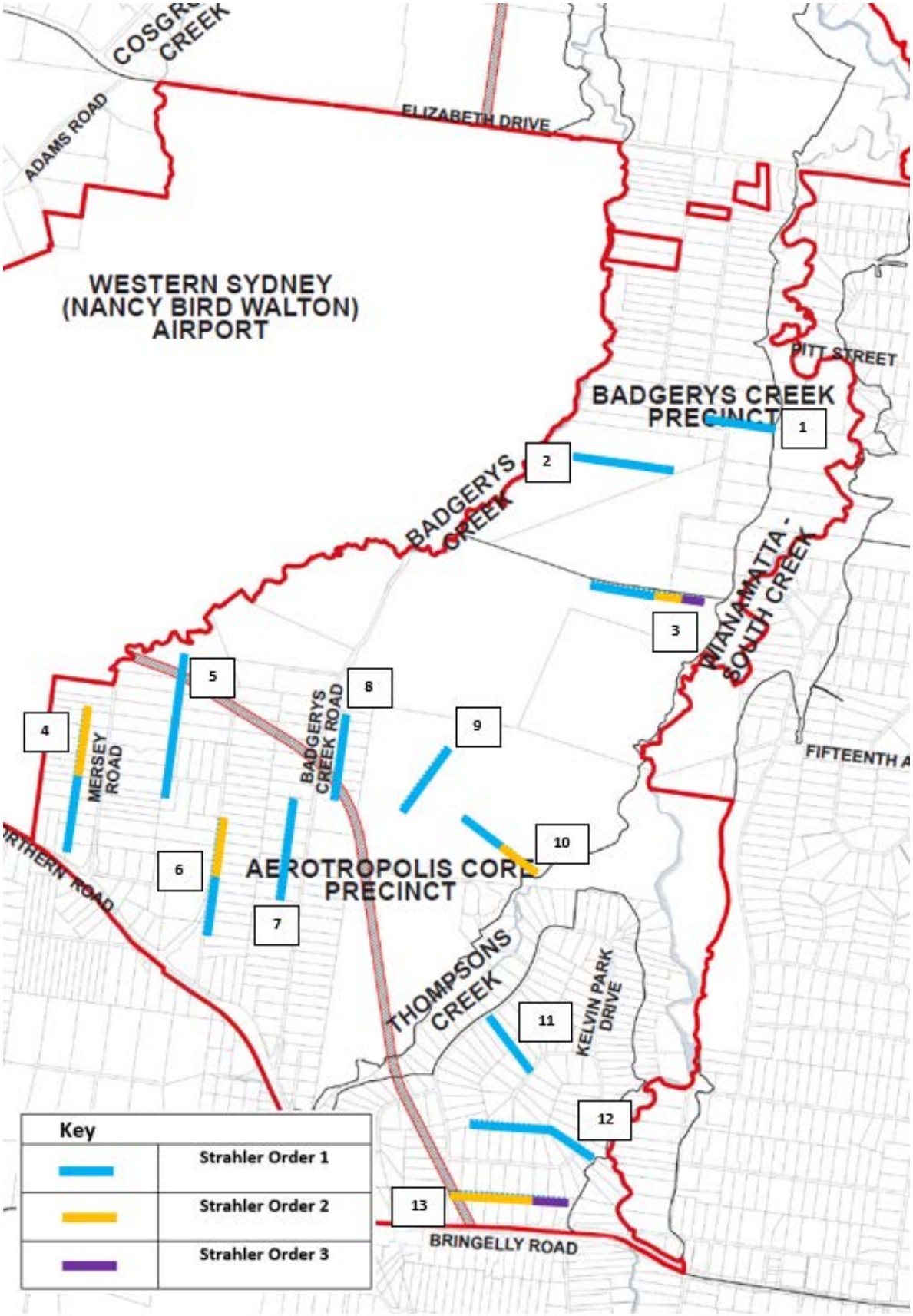
Table 1. Recommended riparian corridor (RC) widths

Watercourse type	VRZ width (each side of watercourse)	Total RC width
1st order	10 metres	20 metres + channel width
2nd order	20 metres	40 metres + channel width
3rd order	30 metres	60 metres + channel width
4th order and greater (includes estuaries, wetlands and parts of rivers influence by tidal waters)	40 metres	80 metres + channel width

The Strahler order of all Riparian Streets have been identified in Figure 2 and are outlined below

Riparian Street Number	Zone	Strahler order
1	Enterprise	1
2	Enterprise	1
3	Enterprise	1, 2, and 3
4	Enterprise	1 and 2
5	Enterprise	1
6	Enterprise	1 and 2
7	Enterprise	1
8	Enterprise	1
9	Enterprise	1
10	Mixed Use	1 and 2
11	Mixed Use	1
12	Mixed Use	1
13	Mixed Use	2 and 3

Figure 2: Riparian Street Strahler Order



Appendix D: Supporting Documentation for Development Application

The following subsections provide a description of each input and the high-level requirements for each study or plan. However, additional studies/plans may be required depending on the use and location.

D.1 Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment

- An Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment is to be prepared in accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* and Guide to investigating, assessing, and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (or as updated).
- An Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment is required for all DAs on greenfield sites on land identified as having moderate and high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity and/or on land where it is thought that there could be items or sites of significance.

D.2 Architectural Plans

- Architectural Plans are to include the plans types below.
- All plans are to:
    a. Be presented at a suitable scale (e.g. 1:100 or 1:200); and
    b. Include a title block with the site address, applicant's name, architect, plan number, date produced, scale and position of true north.

Plan type	Description
Site Plan	The site plan must clearly identify the site boundaries, existing and proposed site access arrangements, existing and proposed development on the site and its position in relation to boundaries and neighbouring developments.
Site Analysis Plan	The site analysis plan identifies the key features of a site and surrounding sites to reveal the opportunities and constraints of development. It should show natural features and trees on the site, topography, prevailing winds, view lines to and from the site, pedestrian and vehicular access points and locations of utility services.
Demolition Plans	Demolition plans are required when a DA involves the demolition of any existing structures or buildings on a site. Elements to be demolished should be shown in a red dotted line.
Floor Plans	Floor plans provide a birds-eye view of the proposed development and the internal layouts for each level and basement in a building, including the locations of doors and windows. Floor plans should also indicate the different uses associated with different parts of a building.
Elevation Plans	Elevation plans show a side view of a development from the boundary and are required for all new buildings or when alternations or additions result in changes to the external appearance of a building.
Section Plans	A Section is a diagram that cuts through the proposed development to illustrate overall height and floor heights, and the relationship between the building and the public domain and neighbouring sites.
Shadow Diagrams	Shadow diagrams are required for any new development or additions more than one storey in height where it is possible that the development will impact on solar access of adjoining residential uses or public open space. Shadow Diagrams are to be prepared by an architect and are to illustrate the shadows cast at 9am, 12pm and 3pm on 21 June.

Plan type	Description
Schedule of Materials	The Schedule of Materials illustrates the materials to be used, proposed external finishes and proposed facade composition. A schedule of materials is required for all new buildings or when alternations or additions result in changes to the external appearance of a building.
Signage Plans	Signage plans are required for any proposal involving new signage or advertising zones. The plans are to illustrate the size of the signage zone how it will be fixed to a building or the site and any illumination details.

D.3 Access Report

- An access report is required where disabled access is a requirement of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.
- An access report must demonstrate how issues of access for all users are addressed through the development.
- The report must be prepared by a suitably qualified consultant.

D.4 Acoustic Report

- Must be prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant who possesses the qualifications to render them eligible for membership of the Australian Acoustical Society or employed by an Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) member firm.
- An acoustic report is required for any noise generating development, including but not limited to licenced premises, childcare facilities, gym, and larger developments with the potential to generate noise from plant equipment. It is also required for any sensitive uses in proximity to noise generating uses.

D.5 Air Quality and Odour Assessment

- An Air Quality and Odour Assessment is required for agricultural uses and some agricultural produce industries and industrial uses. It is also required for sensitive uses in the proximity of agricultural, rural, and industrial uses.
- The assessment is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified Air Quality Professionals under the CAQP Scheme administered by the Clean Air Society of Australia and New Zealand (CASANZ) or Suitably qualified Environmental Practitioner under the CEnvP Scheme administered by the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ).

D.6 Arborist Report

- An arborist report is to provide detailed information about trees that are proposed to be removed on the site or that will potentially be impacted by the development.
- An arborist report is required where prominent trees (species identified in the DCP) will be impacted or will be potentially impacted by the proposed development.
- The report is to be prepared by a suitably qualified arborist with a minimum AQF (Australian Qualification Framework) Level 5 qualification. The report shall be written in accordance with *AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites* and apply to all trees on the subject site and neighbouring trees within 6.0 metres of the subject site. The report should apply to all trees impacted, regardless of species and 'prominence' (prominence is subjective and open to individual interpretation).

D.7 Aviation Safeguarding Assessment

- An Aviation Safeguarding Assessment is required when triggered by Section 13 Aviation Safeguarding of this DCP.

- The following table details the matters and various documents that are required as part of an Aviation Safeguarding Assessment.

Matter to be addressed	Details / assessment required
Protection of Airspace	• Details of any crane or construction machinery must be included with the application material. Details are to include maximum heights, for example when crane jibs are stowed. • Landscaping plans must not include plants which, at maturity, will extend into the protected airspace.
Windshear and Turbulence	• Development that penetrates the 1:35 surface in the locations shown on the Lighting Intensity and Wind Shear Map under the Western Parkland City SEPP must be submitted with a Windshear/Turbulence assessment report prepared by a qualified wind engineer.
Airport Public Safety Areas	• Applications for uses within the public safety area that increase the number of people in that area or manufacture or store any hazardous materials must be accompanied by a risk assessment and mitigation plan.
Wildlife Hazards **(Wildlife Hazard Assessment and Wildlife Management Plan)**	• Applications for the following uses within the 3 km and 8 km wildlife buffers must be accompanied with a Wildlife Hazard Assessment and Wildlife Management Plan that incorporates relevant mitigation and monitoring measures: a. Agricultural produce industry; b. Agriculture; c. Aquaculture; d. Camping ground; e. Garden Centre; f. Intensive livestock agriculture; g. Intensive plant agriculture; h. Livestock processing industry*; i. Plant nursery; j. Recreation facility (outdoor); k. Recreation facility (major); l. Recreational area; m. Sewage treatment plant; n. Waste or resource management facility*; o. Waste or resource transfer station*; and p. Water storage facility. Note: Within 3km livestock processing industry, waste or resource management facilities and transfer stations that include any external storage, processing or handling are prohibited. • Applications for the following uses within the 13 km wildlife buffer must be accompanied with a Wildlife Hazard Assessment and Wildlife Management Plan that incorporates relevant mitigation and monitoring measures: a. Livestock processing industry*; b. Waste or resource management facility*; c. Waste disposal facility*; and d. Sewage treatment plant. • Wildlife Hazard Assessment Reports must assess the wildlife attraction risk of the land use, the design of the building and ancillary works including proposed landscaping, water facilities (incl. stormwater infrastructure), waste management, and temporary risks associated construction activity. • The Wildlife Management Plan must respond to the findings and recommendations of the wildlife hazard assessment. • Where monitoring is required to be undertaken in accordance with the Management Plan, copies of the report are to be submitted to the airport lessee company within 28 days of completion.

Matter to be addressed	Details / assessment required
	• A waste management plan for the operation of the use must be submitted for the following uses within the 3km, 8km and 13km buffer: a. Agriculture; b. Agricultural produce industry; c. Aquaculture; d. Camping Grounds; e. Eco-tourist facility; f. Food and Drink Premises; g. Garden Centre; h. Hotel; i. Intensive plant agriculture; j. Intensive livestock agriculture; k. Kiosk; l. Livestock processing industry*; m. Plant Nursery; n. Recreation facility (outdoor); and o. Recreation facility (major). • Landscaping within the Enterprise Zone and Agribusiness Zone must comply with Appendix B: Western Sydney Aerotropolis Landscape Species List, except where the property is subject to biodiversity certification conditions or identified as one of the key government commitments.
Communications, Navigation and Surveillance Systems	• Any development in a mapped building restricted area (details are available from Western Sydney Airport) must include an aviation impact assessment.

D.8 BASIX Certificate

- BASIX is a planning tool which assesses water and energy efficiency of new residential developments.
- A BASIX Certificate is required for any new development that includes one or more dwellings.
- Commitments included on the BASIX Certificate are to be included on the architectural plans.

D.9 Biodiversity Development Assessment Report

- A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) is required when the impacts of a proposed development trigger the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) on land subject to be assessed in accordance with the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*
- The BOS applies to:
    - local development (assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*) that triggers the BOS threshold or is likely to significantly affect threatened species based on the test of significance in section 7.3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016;*
    - state significant development and state significant infrastructure projects, unless the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment and the environment agency head determine that the project is not likely to have a significant impact;
    - biodiversity certification proposals;
    - clearing of native vegetation in urban areas and areas zoned for environmental conservation that exceeds the BOS threshold and does not require development consent; and
    - clearing of native vegetation that requires approval by the Native Vegetation Panel under the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*

- Where the BOS applies to a proposal, an assessor must apply the BAM to assess impacts on biodiversity and document the outcomes in the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must accompany the development application for approval.
- Assesses the biodiversity values of the subject land and the impacts of the proposal on those values in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM).
- Sets out the measures proposed to be taken to avoid or minimise those impacts.
- Sets out the number and class of biodiversity credits that are required to be retired to offset the residual impacts.
- The Biodiversity Development Assessment Report or Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report must be prepared by an Accredited Assessor under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

D.10 Boarding House Plan of Management

- A plan of management for a boarding house is to provide the following details at a minimum:
    a. Manager and staff arrangements, including responsibilities and contact details;
    b. Incident register procedures;
    c. Occupancy rates for each bedroom;
    d. Hours rules including guest behaviour activities and noise, visitor policies, parking arrangements, hours for communal areas, location of smoking and non-smoking areas
    e. Limitations on noise generating activities between 10pm-7am;
    f. Waste management plan, including cleaning management and schedules, as well as demonstration of sufficient space for the number of bins needed to service the building. This should supplement drawings showing the bin room and collection point;
    g. Furniture and facilities list, including items that are to be provided in bedrooms and communal areas; and
    h. Safety and security plan including an emergency evacuation plan with emergency contact details, surveillance systems, staff training, fire measure, evacuation plan with egress routes.

D.11 Building Code of Australia Compliance Report

- A Building Code of Australia Compliance Report (BCA Report) is required for all new developments.
- A BCA report presents the findings of an assessment of the proposed building against the Performance Requirements of the Deemed-to Satisfy provisions of the Building Code of Australia and identifies whether the development will rely on an Alternate Solution based assessment.
- A BCA assessment and report must be undertaken by an accredited certifier suitably qualified to prepare the report.

D.12 Bushfire Report

- A Bushfire Report is to respond to *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (or any subsequent review of this document) and is required for all development on sites located within a bushfire prone area.
- The report must be prepared by a qualified bushfire consultant.

D.13 Contamination Assessment

- **Preliminary Site Investigation (Stage 1**): Involves a detailed account of the site history and a visual inspection and assessment to understand whether there is any likelihood of contamination on the site. A Stage 1 Assessment is required for all new developments where the land may have previously contained contaminating uses.
- **Detailed Site Investigation (Stage 2)**: If the Preliminary Site Contamination Investigation (Stage 1) indicates a potential for contamination, and/or that the land may not be suitable for the

proposed use, a Detailed Site Investigation is to be undertaken. The Stage 2 assessment involves soil testing.

- **Remedial Action Plan:** If the Detailed Contamination Investigation (Stage 2) indicates that the site is not suitable for the proposed use, a Remedial Action Plan shall be prepared.
- The consultant must be certified under either the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand's Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) scheme (CEnvP(SC)) or the Soil Science Australia Certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management (CPSS CSAM) scheme.

D.14 Connection to Country Statement

- A Connection to Country Statement needs to accompany any State Significant development application to identify the ability of Aboriginal people and traditional custodians to access places of cultural significance.
- The Statement needs to be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant, with consultation with local Aboriginal stakeholders.

D.15 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Report

- A CPTED Report details how a development has been designed to reduce opportunities for crime by implementing a variety of design and place management principles.
- A CPTED Report is required for all state Significant Development applications and DAs for high impact uses, including residential flat buildings, office building, entertainment premises and restricted premises.
- The report should be prepared by a social planner with experience in CPTED.

D.16 Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

- A Construction Environmental Management Plan is required for all development.
- The requirements for the plan include:
    a. Pre-construction surveys prior to removal or disturbance to all human made structures, to ensure roosting habitat for microbat species, including subsurface structures such as mine shafts and storm water tunnels to ensure any individuals are dispersed or relocated as per best practice;
    b. A pre-clearance assessment for any native fauna immediately prior to any clearing of native vegetation to ensure that arboreal mammals, roosting and hollow-using birds, bats and reptiles are prevented from accessing any vegetation to be cleared, and are removed if present prior to clearing according to EES' policy on the Translocation of Threatened Fauna in NSW;
    c. Incorporation of best practice site hygiene protocols to manage the potential spread of Phytophthora and Myrtle Rust for land adjacent to land zoned E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, E2 Environmental Conservation or lands managed as a reserve. In accordance with the best practice guideline 'Arrive Clean, Leave Clean: Guidelines (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015);
    d. Best practice site hygiene protocols to manage the potential spread of chytrid fungus are to be incorporated along Ropes Creek to maintain local Green and Golden Bell Frog populations;
    e. Weed management, site rehabilitation and nest boxes are to be installed on development adjoining land zoned E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, E2 Environmental Conservation or lands managed as a reserve;
    f. A tree-felling protocol is to be implemented to avoid impacts to birds, arboreal mammals and reptiles, raptor nests (almost all large raptors in Wilton are threatened), dreys, dens, hollows and other nests in trees that are to be cleared;

g. If the presence of Green and Golden Bell Frog is confirmed present along Ropes Creek within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis, incorporate best practice site hygiene protocols to manage the potential spread of chytrid fungus and maintain local species populations; and

h. Reuse of native plants including, but not limited to seed collection and topsoil from development sites that contain native seed bank.

Additional requirements relating to construction traffic are below:

a. Construction traffic is to utilise clearly defined access and egress points to and from a development site to avoid remnant wildlife corridors and native vegetation communities;
b. Construction traffic to keep to designated routes within the development site and to and from the site;
c. Parking and equipment and material laydown areas are to be positioned away from land with biodiversity values;
d. Construction traffic is to adhere to construction zone speed limits of 20km/h across a subject site; and
e. Temporary fencing to be installed prior to site works commencing to limit areas impacted by the works and accessible by construction traffic.

D.17 Dam De-Watering Plan

- Applications for removal of artificial waterbodies are to be accompanied by a dam dewatering plan prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist which documents the approach to dam removal including:
    a. Aquatic fauna survey and relocation strategy;
    b. Water quality management plan;
    c. Silt/sediment waste classification and disposal plan;
    d. Demolition plan;
    e. Restoration plan;
    f. Weed and pest species management; and
    g. Wildlife attraction,

D.18 Design Verification Statement and ADG Assessment

- Any residential/mixed use building with three or more storeys and four or more self-contained dwellings is subject to State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development (SEPP 65). The architect is required to prepare a Design Verification Statement and an assessment of the development against the Apartment Design Guide.

D.19 Dilapidation Report

- A Dilapidation Report is required where excavation is proposed within a zone of influence of another building. The report is to detail the measures to be implemented during excavation works to protect the integrity of adjacent buildings and structures. The report is to respond to Safe Work Australia – Excavation Work Code of Practice - March 2015.

D.20 Ecologically Sustainable Development Report

- An Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) Report is to provide a sustainability assessment of the proposed building design and demonstrate the investigation of the ways in which the development achieves best practice and compliance with sustainability requirements.
- An ESD Report is required for all new developments and additions.

D.21 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

- For an area of disturbance less than 2,500sqm, applicants must submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).
- For an area of disturbance greater than 2,500sqm, applicants must submit a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP). The SWMP must be developed and certified by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) and illustrate appropriate controls have been planned which will, when implemented, minimise erosion of soil from the site and, accordingly, sedimentation of drainage systems and waterways to achieve the Erosion and Sediment Control PO's.
- These plans are to be prepared in accordance with *Managing Urban Stormwater Soils and Construction*, also known as the Blue Book (current edition) and demonstrate how the construction phase targets are achieved; and form part of the engineering design drawings and be documented in the construction plans. They must include a set of plans drawn to scale which show the layout of appropriate sedimentation and erosion control and outline of appropriate sedimentation and erosion control measures. The drawings must be developed and certified by the CPESC who developed the ESCP or SWMP.

D.22 Flood Impact and Risk Assessment

- The Flood Impact and Risk Assessment (FIRA) as a minimum should:
    a. Address the relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual, and existing councils and government studies and guidance;
    a. Adopt the base case existing flood information identified in the INSW South Creek Sector Review Flood Assessment (Advisian 2020) to address existing flood behaviour and flood constraints on the site and its surrounding areas for the full range of events, including 5% AEP, 1% AEP, 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP and PMF and assessment on the compatibility of the development and its users with flood behaviour;
    b. Address and document post developed case impacts within the site and external to the site. These include changes in post development flood behaviour, impacts of flooding on existing community and on the development and its future community for full range of events, 5% AEP, 1% AEP, PMF and 0.5% AEP or 0.2% AEP;
    c. Identify and propose management measures to post developed flood constraints and impacts due to development both on and offsite; and
    d. Address the impacts of climate change on design flood modelling comparing the 0.2% AEP as a proxy for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity due to climate change.

    Note:
    * Addressing flood behaviour includes flood volume, extent, depth, level, velocity, duration, rate of rise, flood function and hazard.
    *Addressing flood impacts include impacts on flood behaviour and emergency response management of the site and surrounding areas.

D.23 Flora and Fauna Assessment

- A Flora and Fauna Assessment is an assessment report that identifies all potential threatened species located on the subject site and where applicable surrounds. This report is used to determine the potential impacts of a proposed development on the identified species.
- Required for all developments where clearing is required.
- Where wildlife impacts are likely to arise, the proponent may be requested to carry out additional fauna surveys to determine the likely impacts on biodiversity. Impacts may trigger the requirement to complete a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR).
- The assessment and fieldwork are required to be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced consultants.

D.24 Geotechnical Report

- A Geotechnical Report details the ground conditions of a site and any risks associated with ground stability or proposed excavation. The report is to detail the findings from desktop review of the site and borehole testing where necessary. The report should also recommend appropriate temporary and permanent site support and retention measures.
- A Geotechnical report is required for sloping sites to determine required engineering and earthworks requirements.
- The assessment should be undertaken by a qualified Geotechnical Engineer.

D.25 Heritage Impact Statement

- A Heritage Impact Statement provides a detailed account of the heritage significance of an identified heritage item or conservation area that may be impacted by a proposed development (whether or not there is a heritage item on the subject site or nearby).
- The statement is to detail what impact the proposed work will have on the heritage significance of the item and what design and construction measures can be implemented to ensure the preservation and conservation of heritage.
- A Heritage Impact Statement is to be prepared for any DAs on sites containing a heritage item, adjacent to a site with a heritage item or sites located within a Heritage Conservation Area.
- Ensure planning, urban design and development activates and integrates heritage items into new developments in a sensitive way in accordance with:
    a. Australia ICOMOS *Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter) 2013;
    b. *Better Placed: Design Guide for Heritage* by Government Architect NSW;
    c. *Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment* by NSW Heritage Office & Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter;
    d. *New Uses for Heritage Places: Guidelines for the adaptation of Historic Buildings and Sites* by NSW Heritage Office & Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter.
- The Heritage Impact Statement must be prepared by an experienced and qualified heritage consultant.

D.26 Interim Travel Demand Management Plan

- Development within a 5km catchment of planned transport services must prepare an Interim Travel Demand Management Plan.
- This plan is to outline how the development will provide interim transport services connecting to existing mass transit services. Strategies may include working with Transport for NSW to support and implement travel behaviour change programs to help manage demand on the transport network.
- The plan is to also require/outline the parameters for the proposed new developments and businesses, the development and implementation of travel plans to encourage the use of sustainable transport choices.

D.27 Landscape Plans

- Landscape Plans are to be prepared by a qualified landscape architect. The plans are to detail:
    a. Soil profile;
    b. Selected species;
    c. Relationship with streetscape;
    d. Landscape character statement;
    e. Landscape design statement;
    f. Landscape analysis to include views, canopy calculations;
    g. Sections and detailed plans, schedule of materials, elevations, show relationship to adjoining development in sections and elevations;

h. Plans to include levels which clearly show the extent of basement and an overlay of all utilities and services;
i. Consideration of site constraints e.gg bushfire risk, salinity;
j. Disease resistance of proposed species;
k. Impacts on any threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or their habitats
l. Location and management of soil stockpiles;
m. Proposed irrigation system; and
n. Ongoing maintenance practices for the life of development.

Note: Engineering and hydraulics plans are to be consistent with the landscape plan and arborist report, e.g. storm water lines and excavation should not be within the TPZTPZ of trees to be retained.

D.28 Noise and Vibration Report

- The following documents (where relevant) must be considered when preparing an acoustic report for submission:
    a. NSW EPA Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI);
    b. NSW EPA Noise Guide for Local Government;
    c. NSW EPA Road Noise Policy;
    d. NSW Department of Planning, Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline;
    e. NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, Interim Construction Noise Guideline; and
    f. All relevant and applicable Australian Standards relating to acoustics and noise generated by different sources (or any subsequent editions of the documents listed above).

D.29 On-site Sewage Management / Wastewater Report

- An On-site Sewage Management Report details onsite wastewater and effluent treatment methods of a development and provides an assessment of the site's capability to sustainably manage treated wastewater. The report will need to include (but not be limited to) consideration of site topography, geology, flood potential and overland flows, buffer distances to features/buildings/infrastructure on site and also to watercourses, dams and bores (the applicable buffer distance to these may include those located off site)
- The report is required to be prepared by an appropriately qualified and experienced person with demonstrated ability and experience in the field.
  Note: There is currently no certification body for this field.
- All domestic wastewater and greywater systems installed in NSW must be accredited by NSW Health.
- The report is required for all developments relying on the use of on-site sewer management.

D.30 Quantity Surveyors Report

- Quantity Surveyors Report is required for any development with a capital investment value of over $3 million.

D.31 Plan of Management

- A Plan of Management details the operational parameters for the use of a building (e.g. a licensed premise or a supermarket). The plan provides the parameters relating to the use (such as hours of operations and capacity) and details the management methods to be employed during operation (such as security and noise).
- The purpose of the plan is to establish management parameters to protect the amenity of surrounding sensitive uses and ensure the wellbeing and safety of patrons and staff.

D.32 Plan of Management for Tourist and Visitor Accommodation

- A plan of management for tourist and visitor accommodation is to provide the following details at a minimum:
    a. Manager and staff arrangements, including responsibilities and contact details;
    b. Incident register procedures;
    c. Limitations on noise generating activities between 10pm-7am;
    d. Waste management and cleaning management and schedules;
    e. Safety and security plan including an emergency evacuation plan with emergency contact details, surveillance systems, staff training, fire measure, evacuation plan with egress routes; and
    f. On site security.

D.33 Rail Noise Assessment

- A Rail Noise Assessment is required for all sensitive land uses within 80m of a rail corridor.
- The assessment report is to be prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant who possesses the qualifications to render them eligible for membership of the Australian Acoustical Society or employed by an Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) member firm.

D.34 Salinity Management Plan

- A Salinity Management Plan is required for sites identified as having a potential risk of salinity based on an initial site investigation showing the site is saline or is affected by salinity or identified as being subject to a potential risk of salinity.
- A Salinity Management Plan is to address the relevant requirements identified in the site-specific salinity investigations undertaken for proposed development, including:
    a. The Soil Sodicity Assessment conducted in accordance with the requirements of Site Investigations for Urban Salinity;
    b. Identification of salinity presence and salt mobility;
    c. Maps that indicate salinity risk and vertical and horizontal salinity distribution (vertical salt (ECe) profiles); and
    d. In-field observations, in addition to desktop analysis. Investigations and sampling for salinity are to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Site Investigations for Urban Salinity.
- The Salinity Management plan is to be prepared by a suitably qualified soil or environment scientist/engineer.

D.35 Social Impact Assessment

- A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) provides an assessment of the social consequences of a proposed decision or action, namely the impacts on affected groups of people and on their way of life, life chances, health, culture, and capacity to sustain these.
- It includes the positive and negative impacts associated with a proposed development, as well as the measures to mitigate these impacts.
- Social impact assessment is required for proposals for such as:
    a. All State Significant development (whose SIA must be done in accordance with the Department of Planning and Environment's *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines*);
    b. Larger developments including major retail, sports, or social infrastructure proposals;
    c. A significant change of land use including new highways, loss of agricultural land;
    d. Sale or rezoning of publicly owned land;
    e. New planning policies and plans amendments to them;
    f. The introduction or increases in intensity of potentially harmful uses such as licensed premises and/or

g. Other uses, including controversial uses, deemed necessary for social impact assessment by the planning authority.

- Social impact assessment should be undertaken by appropriately trained and qualified personnel using rigorous social science methodologies and with a high degree of public involvement.
- The resulting social impact assessment should be a public document.

D.36 Statement of Environmental Effects/Environmental Impact Statement

- A Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) is a written statement that describes the proposed development and provides an assessment of the proposal against the planning controls. The SEE must address the matters for consideration under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- It should also explain the likely impacts of the development during and after construction and how these impacts will be minimised or managed.
- All development applications require a SEE.
- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required for State Significant Development (rather than a SEE).

D.37 Stormwater Management Strategy

- A Stormwater Management Strategy (the strategy) is required to show where stormwater runoff from structures and hardstand areas will drain to. Depending on the scale of the development, on-site stormwater detention (OSD) may be required.
- The strategy is to detail the location of drainage lines, discharge locations, OSD, water sensitive design components and any rainwater tanks.
- The strategy should be developed in accordance with the design principles and modelling requirements in the *Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta-South Creek stormwater management targets*.
- The strategy is to be prepared by a qualified stormwater engineer.

D.38 Survey Plan

- A survey plan provides the locations of site boundaries, the site area, the locations of existing buildings and any easements and details the topography of the site.
- A survey plan must be prepared by a registered surveyor.

D.39 Transport Impact Statement

- A Transport Impact Statement is provided for all developments.
- Medium to large scale developments or as requested by the consent authority, must prepare a comprehensive transport impact assessment.
- A Traffic and Parking Study is to detail the expected trips generation of a proposed development and the impact that this will have on the surrounding road network (trip generation inclusive of trips by vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists). It is to detail the existing and proposed parking conditions and the suitability of parking and loading arrangements for the development regarding the parking controls.
- The study is required for all applications which result in trip generation or impact on surrounding road networks or transport requirements, or changes to on-site parking provisions or requirements.
- The study is to be prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer.

D.40 Transport Freight Management Plan

- A Transport Freight Management Plan is required for all freight generating uses. The plan is to detail:

a. Access and egress to transport network in conjunction with proposed operation and internal transport layout;
b. Details of light and heavy vehicle movements (including vehicle type and likely arrival and departure times). Details of service vehicle movements (including vehicle type and likely arrival and departure times);
c. Assessment of the impacts of trips generated on surrounding transport network;
d. Access arrangements and swept path plans of largest design vehicle to service site;
e. Any mitigation measures and proposed implementation details; and
f. Last mile distribution strategy for delivery to town centres and commercial districts.

D.41 Travel Plan

- A Travel Plan must be submitted for:
    a. Any residential developments containing more than 50 residential units.
    b. Any commercial or industrial development with more than 50 employees.
- A Travel Plan must include:

    a. Targets – including reductions in single occupancy car trips and increased mode share for sustainable transport.
    b. Travel data – baseline travel demand and mode share estimates derived from experience with comparable developments.
    c. Action plan – which outlines the measures to be implemented as part of the travel plan, associated promotional, information and education initiatives, and management mechanisms to be introduced as part of the Green Travel Plan; and
    d. Commitment – to the on-going maintenance and adaptation of the action plan to ensure its long-term success. Asset managers / strata corporations are to notify any tenants of the Travel Plan.

D.42 Tree Protection Plan

- The Tree Protection Plan (drawing and specification) identifies trees for retention through comprehensive arboricultural impact assessment of a proposed development and determines tree protection measures for trees on public and private land, on the subject and neighbouring sites.
- It provides protection measures for each stage of the development. Protection measures may need to be altered for development stages of the development.
- The Tree Protection Plan (drawing and specification) shall be written by a suitably qualified arborist with a minimum AQF (Australian qualification Framework) Level 5 qualification and in accordance with AS 4970-2009 - Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

D.43 Utilities Plan and Report

- Development plans must show, where applicable, the siting of utilities in relation to proposed works and include a risk mitigation strategy for the construction phase and identification of how ongoing access for maintenance will be retained.
- A Utilities Infrastructure Assessment identifies existing utilities infrastructure for retention, the availability of assets to accommodate the proposed development and any services augmentation required.

D.44 Visual/View Impact Assessment

- A Visual Impact Assessment considers the impacts of a development on the visual qualities of the landscape. The assessment is to document the landscape qualities of the site and surrounds to guide improved design outcomes and avoid negative impacts of the proposal.
- A Visual impact Assessment is required and is to be prepared by a qualified view expert / landscape architect.

D.45 Warragamba Pipeline Guideline – Consistency Statement

- Any development proposing building works on land adjacent to or crossing the Warragamba Pipelines Corridor is to demonstrate consistency with the requirements of the WaterNSW publication 'Guidelines for Development Adjacent to the Upper Canal and Warragamba Pipelines'.

D.46 Waste Management Plan

- A Waste Management Plan details the volumes and types of waste that will be generated by the development. It also details where waste containers will be stored, size of bin rooms, location of any planned equipment for treating waste, or systems for transferring waste (such as chutes), location of collection points and the ongoing management of collection of waste and recycling during operation. A waste management plan is also required for demolition and construction stage of the development.

- All new commercial, mixed use and residential flat buildings or additions to these development types are to prepare a waste management plan.
- Refer to the *Better practice guide for resource recovery in residential developments* for more information on how to prepare a waste management plan and for calculating commercial and industrial waste and residential waste and recycling generation rates.

D.47 Water Management Plan

- A Water Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified engineer and is to include:
    a. Estimates of water demand and sources including the use of alternative water sources such as stormwater and recycled water;
    b. Appropriate modelling to demonstrate compliance with stormwater flow and quality targets provided in the *Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta-South Creek stormwater management targets (DPE 2022)*.
    c. Catchment plans showing pre and post development catchments and discharge locations.
    d. Development details and plans for pervious and impervious areas (including roof areas).
    e. Details of connections to any relevant regional stormwater infrastructure, or interim arrangements where this infrastructure is not operational at the time of lodgement. Where no satisfactory interim arrangements are proposed or agreed, development consent may be deferred until the required regional infrastructure is delivered.
    f. Detail the proposed approach to water sensitive urban design in a water sensitive urban design strategy. The strategy is to include:
        i. design detail of each WSUD/stormwater system including size, location, level, inflow and outflow levels, batters and embankments.
        ii. Design detail of any stormwater quantity management systems and ultimate drainage connection or outlet locations for WSUD systems.
        iii. details of connections to any relevant regional stormwater infrastructure and recycled water system.
        iv. integration with any on-site detention systems or regional floodplain
        v. proposed initial and ongoing maintenance and management of WSUD assets.
        vi. stagging plan (if relevant) to illustrate how each WSUD system will be delivered with the development stages to ensure compliance with the stormwater targets.
    g. Where regional stormwater infrastructure and recycle water systems are not operational at the time of lodgement, the details of the interim WSUD strategy must be provided to ensure the waterway objectives and stormwater targets are achieved.

D.48 Weed Eradication and Management Plan

- Weed Eradication and Management Plan is required on land adjacent to areas avoided for biodiversity and are to include specific measures to manage the spread of weeds in threatened

ecological communities and threatened flora and fauna populations *(*including land protected by the *Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan)*.

- Subdivision design and bulk earthworks must minimise the likelihood of weed dispersion and include measures to eradicate priority weeds in accordance with the Council's weed policy.
- The Plan is to be prepared by an ecologist and is to outline the weed control measures during and after construction.
- The Plan should include:
    a. An inventory of all Weeds of National Significance, Priority and Environmental weeds on the development site and a site plan indicating the weed infestations with reference to the species and degree of infestation or density (i.e. low, medium, high or expressed as a percentage).
    b. A treatment schedule in tabulated form, specifying for each species:
        - The method of treatment (mechanical or herbicide use);
        - The rates of application methods of all herbicide treatments;
        - The primary control treatment to achieve a minimum 70% kill and a secondary control treatment to achieve a minimum 90% kill; and
        - The timing of treatments.
    c. An annual weed maintenance program indicating the methods to be implemented to maintain a weed-free site.
    d. Details of any methods of disposal of weed material.
    e. Details of monitoring and reporting requirements.

Appendix E: Reference Documents & Further Reading

All standards, acts and documents are relevant as at the date of publication of this DCP. They may be subject to amendments, replacement, or revocation. Where any document has been revised, the most current version is to be referenced when considering provisions in the DCP.

Reference	DCP section	Link
Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan (NSW Department of Planning, and Environment, 2022)	Throughout	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/Priority-Growth-Areas-and-Precincts/Western-Sydney-Aerotropolis
Western Sydney Aerotropolis Plan (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020)	Throughout	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/draftplans/made-and-finalised/western-sydney-aerotropolis-planning-package
Better Placed (Government Architect NSW, 2017)	Appendix D.25	https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/policies
Greener Places (Government Architect NSW, 2020)	Appendix D.25	https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/policies
Guideline to Master Planning in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis	1.4	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/Aerotropolis-Master-Plan-Guidelines-2021-12.pdf?la=en
Recognise Country: Practice Notes for Development in the Aerotropolis	1.4, 2.1	Forthcoming
Aviation Safeguarding Guidelines – Western Sydney Aerotropolis and Surrounding Areas	1.4, 2.9	Forthcoming
Connecting with Country Draft Framework (Government Architect NSW, 2020)	2.1	https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/resources/ga/media/files/ga/discussion-papers/draft-connecting-with-country-framework-2020-11-12.pdf
Designing with Country Discussion Paper (Government Architect NSW, 2020)	2.1	https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/resources/ga/media/files/ga/discussion-papers/discussion-paper-designing-with-country-2020-06-02.pdf
Dual Naming – Supporting Cultural Recognition factsheet (NSW Geographical Names Board, 2018)	2.1	https://www.gnb.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/58837/GNB_Dual_Naming_Factsheet.pdf
Charter for Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) (Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS))	2.1, Appendix D.25	https://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/
Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management (Department of Primary Industries, 2013)	2.3.1	http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/468927/Policy-and-guidelines-for-fish-habitat.pdf
Forthcoming report on waterway health objectives (Department of Planning, and Environment NSW)	2.3.1	Forthcoming

Reference	DCP section	Link
Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions (Office of Environment and Heritage and the Environment Protection Authority, 2017)	2.3.1	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/risk-based-framework-for-considering-waterway-health-outcomes-in-strategic-land-use-planning
Australian Guidelines for Recycled Water (Water Quality Australia)	2.10	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/guidelines/recycled-water
Technical guide to demonstrate compliance with Wianamatta-South Creek waterway health objectives and stormwater management targets' (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2021)	2.3.2	Forthcoming
Growth Centres SEPP Biodiversity Certification	2.4.2	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2006-0418
Biodiversity Certification Order	2.4.2	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Animals-and-plants/Biodiversity/Orders-register/western-sydney-growth-centres-order.pdf?la=enandhash=18163D2D08ECEA8B5BF9394E77299A102CFF9F47
Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2022)	2.4.2	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/cumberlandplainconservationplan
Best Practice Guidelines: Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest (NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008)	2.4.2, 2.4.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/threatenedspecies/08601tsdsbpgcooksriver1.pdf
Recovering Bushland on the Cumberland Plain: Best Practice Guidelines for the Management and Restoration of Bushland (NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2005).	2.4.2, 2.4.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/RecoveringCumberlandPlain.pdf
Translocation Operational Policy (NSW Environment, Energy and Science, 2019)	2.4.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/programs-legislation-and-framework/translocation
Western Sydney Street Design Guidelines	1.4.2, 2.4.5, 2.6, 2.10	https://www.wscd.sydney/s/Street-Design-Guidelines_0920.pdf
Western Sydney Engineering Design Manual	1.4.2, 2.6, 2.10, 5.1	https://www.wscd.sydney/s/Western-Sydney-Engineering-Design-Manual_1220.pdf
Australian Standard – AS 1428-2009 Design for Access and Mobility	2.14	https://www.standards.org.au/standards-catalogue/sa-snz/building/me-064

Reference	DCP section	Link
NSW Flood Prone Land Policy – Section 1.1 (NSW Government, 2005)	2.5.1	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Water/Floodplains/floodplain-development-manual.pdf
NSW Floodplain Development Manual (NSW Government, 2005)	2.5.1	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Water/Floodplains/floodplain-development-manual.pdf
Wianamatta (South) Creek Flood Study – Existing Conditions (Prepared by Advisian for Infrastructure NSW, November 2020)	2.5.1	https://flooddata.ses.nsw.gov.au/flood-projects/wianamatta-south-creek-catchment-flood-study-existing-conditions
Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (NSW Rural Fire Service, 2019)	Appendix D.12	https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/building-in-a-bush-fire-area/planning-for-bush-fire-protection
Western Sydney Salinity Code of Practice (Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils, 2003)	2.5.3	https://wsroc.com.au/media-a-resources/reports/summary/3-reports/122-western-sydney-salinity-code-of-practice-march-2003
Western Sydney Hydrogeological Landscapes: May 2011 (First Edition) data package (Data NSW, 2011)	2.5.3	https://data.nsw.gov.au/data/dataset/western-sydney-hydrogeological-landscapes-may-2011-first-editionf20fe
Site Investigations for Urban Salinity (NSW Government, 2002)	2.5.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/site-investigations-for-urban-salinity
Land Use Planning and Urban Salinity (NSW Government, 2005)	2.5.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/landuse-planning-and-urban-salinity
Building in a Saline Environment (NSW Government, 2008)	2.5.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Land-and-soil/building-in-saline-environment-080145.pdf
Roads and Salinity (NSW Government, 2003)	2.5.3	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Land-and-soil/roads-and-salinity.pdf
Australian Standard – AS 2159	2.5.3	https://www.standards.org.au/standards-catalogue/sa-snz/other/ce-018/as--2159-2009
Australian Standard – AS 2870	2.5.3	https://www.standards.org.au/standards-catalogue/sa-snz/other/bd-025/as--2870-2011
Australian Standard – AS 3600	2.5.3	https://www.standards.org.au/standards-catalogue/sa-snz/other/bd-002/as--3600-colon-2018

Reference	DCP section	Link
National Acid Sulfate Soils Sampling and Identification Methods Manual (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, 2018)	2.5.3	https://www.waterquality.gov.au/issues/acid-sulfate-soils/sampling-and-identification-methods-manual
Managing Urban Stormwater Soils and Construction	Appendix D.21	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/managing-urban-stormwater-soils-and-construction-volume-1-4th-editon
Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (International Erosion Control Association Australasia, 2008)	2.5	https://www.austieca.com.au/publications/best-practice-erosion-and-sediment-control-bpesc-document
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	3.10	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1997-156
Australian Standards – AS 2021 – Acoustics Noise Intrusion – Building Siting and Construction	2.9.2	https://ablis.business.gov.au/service/ag/australian-standard-as-2021-2015-acoustics-aircraft-noise-intrusion-building-siting-and-construction/31221
Telecommunications Facilities Guideline including Broadband (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2010)	6.5	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/nsw-telecommunications-facilities-guideline-including-broadband-2010-07.pdf
Digital Infrastructure Technical Report: Western Parkland City (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2021)	2.12	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Reports/DOC21-94178--Western-Parkland-CityDigi-Infrastructure-Technical-Report-2020120221.pdf?la=en
NSW Smart Places Strategy (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment)	2.12	https://www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/strategy-and-reform/smart-places/smart-places-strategy
Smart Western City Program (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment)	2.12	https://www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/strategy-and-reform/smart-places/Smart-Places-in-Action-Programs
NSW Internet of Things (IoT) Policy (NSW Government, 2021)	2.12	https://www.digital.nsw.gov.au/policy/internet-things-iot
NSW Cyber Security Policy (NSW Government, 2010)	2.12	https://www.digital.nsw.gov.au/policy/cyber-security-policy
NSW Smart Infrastructure Policy (NSW Government, 2020)	2.12	https://www.digital.nsw.gov.au/policy/smart-infrastructure-policy
Code for Smart Communities (Australia and New Zealand Smart Cities Council)	2.12	https://anz.smartcitiescouncil.com/smart-cities-information-center/code-for-smart-communities
Liveable Housing Guidelines (Liveable Housing Australia 2017)	5.4.5	https://livablehousingaustralia.org.au/wp-

Reference	DCP section	Link
		content/uploads/2021/02/SLLHA_GuidelinesJuly2017FINAL4.pdf
Principles of Universal Design	3.6.4	http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/The-7-Principles/
NSW Animal Welfare Code of Practice No 5 – Dogs and cats in animal boarding establishments (NSW Government)	6.3	https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/animal-welfare/general/welfare-of-dogs/aw-code-5
Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment	Appendix D.25	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/design-in-context-guidelines-for-infill-development-historic-environment.pdf
New Uses for Heritage Places: Guidelines for the adaptation of Historic Buildings and Sites	Appendix D.25	https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/publications-search/new-uses-for-heritage-places-guidelines-for-the-adaptation-of-historic-buildings-and-sites