

Attachment A7(h)

**Non-Indigenous Heritage Study – 8
References and Glossary – Botany Road
Precinct**



Figure 2.44: 1980s Aerial View of Ferntree and Waterloo and Eveleigh.
Source: City of Sydney Archives www.archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Sydney
Reference Collection refC01_ID:02800a9d40.

8.0 References & Glossary

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8.2 Glossary of Terms

Note: Refer also to 1.3 Methodology and Terminology

TERM	DEFINITION
ABORIGINAL PEOPLE	Traditional owners of the land.
ABORIGINAL SIGNIFICANCE	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. An item is of Aboriginal heritage significance if it demonstrates Aboriginal history and culture.
ADAPTATION	Defined in the Burra Charter as changing a heritage place to facilitate compatible new uses. This could involve alterations and additions to suit an existing use or meet current expectations of comfort and function, or the upgrading of a building or site to respond to new needs and procedures associated with an existing function.
ADAPTIVE REUSE	Projects that give new life to a heritage place through sympathetic alterations and additions that enable the site to accommodate compatible new uses and functions, while maintaining the heritage significance, and communicating this to a new generation of users.
AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE	An item having this value is significant because it demonstrates aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement.
AHC	Australian Heritage Council.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System.
AMENITY	Qualities of usefulness, comfort and pleasure in items and areas of the environment. Heritage arguments are often used incorrectly to defend items or areas when amenity considerations are more relevant and appropriate.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate management actions.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential' that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	Places that contain evidence of past human activity. Below-ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above-ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
ARCHAEOLOGY	The study of material evidence to discover human past.
ARTIFACTS	Objects produced by human activity. In historical archaeology the term usually refers to small objects contained within occupation deposits. The term may encompass food or plant remains (for example, pollen) and ecological features.
ASSOCIATIONS	The special connections that exist between people and a place.
AUSTHALLIA ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.
AUSTRIALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL (AHC)	An independent statutory authority which is responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Heritage.
AUTHENTICITY	The degree to which a place or item retains the integrity of its significant attributes. Authenticity may relate to fabric but can also relate to less tangible attributes such as presentation, use, association or meaning.
BURRA CHARTER (AND ITS GUIDELINES)	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance.
CHARACTER	The combination of the particular attributes, characteristics, and qualities of a place.
COMMUNITY	The word community is used in its common meaning, i.e a body of people living in the same locality; a body of people having the same religion, profession, etc in common; organised political municipal or social body.
CONNECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION	Alteration of a heritage item to simulate a possible earlier state, which is not based on documentary or physical evidence. This treatment is outside the scope of the Burra Charter's conservation principles and is not appropriate conservation practice.
COMPATIBLE USE	A use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance. A CMP can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place.
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY	Under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the local council, public authority (which includes the Secretary of the Department of Planning) or Minister with the function to approve or refuse a development application. The Minister may delegate this function.
CONSERVATION POLICY	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.
CONTRIBUTORY ITEM	A building or other feature – such as a tree, garden, fence, kerbing, etc. that contributes to the overall heritage significance of a heritage conservation area.
CONTEXT	The physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and geographic circumstances that form the setting for a place or building. This includes views to and from the site.
CONSERVATION STRATEGY (CMS)	A Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) is a practical tool for the continued maintenance of a place of heritage significance. The main objective of a CMS is to equip the owner with the information that will assist in the conservation of the place. Typically a CMS is less detailed than a CMP.
CONSERVATION POLICY	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.

TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION		
CONTRACT SITES	Sites which are associated with the interaction between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people.	DESIGN EXCELLENCE	A competitive design process used in NSW and brought into effect by statutory planning regulations such as local environmental plans. It is also used as an umbrella term in planning legislation to describe good design that is sympathetic to its context.	EXCAVATION PERMIT	A permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW under Section 60 or Section 40 of the Heritage Act, 1977 to disturb or excavate a relic.	HERITAGE COUNCIL	The New South Wales Government's heritage advisory body established under the Heritage Act. It provides advice to the Minister for Planning and others on heritage issues.	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.
CONTEMPORARY COMMUNITY ESTEEM	The valuing of a heritage item by a recognised local, regional or state-wide community because it forms a strong part of their cultural identity.	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION (DA)	An application under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 for consent or permission to carry out development.	FABRIC	All the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents and objects. See also heritage fabric.	HERITAGE FABRIC	All the physical material of an item, including surroundings and contents which contribute to its heritage significance.	HERITAGE VALUE	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'.
CRITERIA	See heritage assessment criteria.	DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL	Approval by the consent authority to carry out work on an item or place, usually subject to certain conditions, which may include the need for a Construction Certificate to be obtained.	FAÇADE	The elevation of a building facing the street. In the past the practice of retaining only the facade of buildings was regarded as a gesture in recognition of its heritage value. This practice is no longer considered to be appropriate conservation.	ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites. An international organisation linked to UNESCO that brings together people concerned with the conservation and study of places of cultural significance.	HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY	The study of the human past using both material evidence and documentary sources. In Australia, historical archaeology excludes Aboriginal archaeology prior to non-indigenous occupation, but may include contact sites.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	Those areas of the landscape which have been significantly modified by human activity.	ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ACT 1979 (EP&A ACT)	A plan prepared by a local council to provide more detailed development controls and guidelines to accompany a local environmental plan. Often used for heritage conservation areas.	FORM	The overall shape and volume and the arrangement of the parts of a building.	INTEGRITY	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage are still largely intact.	HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE	An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its relationship to the evolving pattern of our cultural history.
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	A term frequently used to encompass all aspects of significance, particularly in guidelines documents such as the Burra Charter. Also, one of the categories of significance listed in the Heritage Act, 1977. See also heritage significance.	DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN (DCP)	A plan prepared by a local council to provide more detailed development controls and guidelines to accompany a local environmental plan. Often used for heritage conservation areas.	GRAIN	The urban pattern resulting from the arrangement and size of the buildings on their lots and the subdivision pattern. Fine grain is the fine texture resulting from small and frequent subdivisions.	HERITAGE ITEM	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance.	INFILL DEVELOPMENT	A new building in an established heritage context. It may be adjacent to a heritage building, within a conservation area, or in a heritage site or precinct. Good infill projects are sympathetic to the surrounding features, attributes, and historic context, in terms of their scale, form, siting, character materials, and details. They should enhance and complement the existing urban, suburban, or rural character.
CURTILAGE	The area of land surrounding an item or area of heritage significance that is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. Land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.	ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (EP&A ACT)	The statutory framework within which State Government and local government guide and control land use and development.	HERITAGE ACT 1977 (NSW)	The statutory framework for identifying, protecting, and managing heritage items in NSW.	HERITAGE INVENTORY	A list of heritage items, usually in a local environmental plan or regional environmental plan.		
DEMOITION	The damaging, detaching, destroying or dismantling of a heritage item or a component of a heritage conservation area, in whole or in part.	ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT	Made under the EP&A Act, it refers to a State environmental planning policy, a regional environmental plan, a local environmental plan or 'deemed' (EP) environmental planning instrument (which generally comprise land use plans that were made prior to the current Act).	HERITAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	Criteria under which values for heritage significance are described and tested.	HERITAGE NSW (HERITAGE OFFICE)	The State Government agency responsible for providing policy advice to the Minister, administrative services to the Heritage Council and specialist advice to the community on heritage matters. Also known as Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet.		
DCP	Development Control Plan.	EVALUATION CRITERIA	See heritage assessment criteria.	HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA	An area which has heritage significance (usually based on historic and aesthetic values) which it is desirable to conserve. A heritage conservation area is more than a collection of individual heritage items – it is an area in which historical origins and relationships between the various elements create a sense of place that is worth keeping.				

TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION
INTERPRETATION	Interpretation for historic places is the art of explaining the significance of the place to the people who visit, with the objectives of promoting an understanding of its values and an appreciation of the need to conserve it. Interpretation also involves conveying messages, including presentation of particular points of view about places and history. The process is commonly facilitated by guides, displays, on-site signage, brochures and electronic media. The physical treatment of fabric and other aspects of presentation of heritage items themselves can contribute to this process.	NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)	A community organisation which maintains a register of heritage items and provides advice on heritage issues.	RELIC	The Heritage Act, 1977 defines relic as: ... any deposit, object or material evidence relating to non-Aboriginal settlement which is more than fifty years old. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 defines a relic as: ...any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.	SETTING	The horizontal distance from a building to a prescribed boundary (such as a site boundary) or other relevant marker (such as the alignment of houses in a street).
MAINTENANCE	The continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.	NSW HERITAGE MANUAL	Comprises a series of publications explaining the three steps of the NSW Heritage Management System and how they can be applied.	STATE HERITAGE REGISTER (SHR)	The State Heritage Register (SHR) is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet.	STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	A statement, usually in prose form, which summarises why a heritage item or area is of importance to present and future generations.
MASSING	The size and volume of a building or structure.	OCCUPATION DEPOSITS	Accumulations of cultural material that result from human activity. They are usually associated with domestic sites, for example, under-floor or yard deposits.	STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY (SEPP)	A statutory document that addresses matters of State significance, or which deals with issues where the state-wide application of policy is necessary. SEPPs are prepared by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and are made by the Minister for Planning, usually following consultation with local government, the community and public authorities.	STATUTORY	Those matters which occur as a result of an Act of Parliament (for example, statutory instruments such as environmental planning instruments) and thus have legal force.
MEANINGS	What a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.	PLACE	Site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.	RESTORATION	Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.	STUDY AREA	The area defined in Figure 3.
MOVABLE HERITAGE	Heritage items not fixed to a site or place (for example, furniture, locomotive and archives).	PRESERVATION	Maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.	REVERSIBILITY	The ability of an adaptation to be removed in the future without damage to heritage significance and, in particular, without damage to significant fabric.	UNIVERSAL DESIGN	Design where all users are acknowledged and designed for. This includes ensuring that places accommodate cultural difference and social sensitivities, along with physical disability. It is not limited to the physical space of the heritage place, and extends to include access to websites and online tools. For example, it could include audio cues for those with a vision disability, and audio loops for those who are hard of hearing.
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974 (NPW ACT)	Statutory framework for the care, control and management of natural areas and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales.	RECONSTRUCTION	Returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.	SCALE	The size of a building and its elements and its relationship with the surrounding buildings or landscape.	USE	The functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (NPWS)	NSW State Government agency which administers the NPW Act. It acquires and manages national parks in New South Wales.	REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	The register kept by the Australian Heritage Commission listing those places of natural, Aboriginal or historical significance which are part of Australia's heritage.	SECTION 170 REGISTER	The Heritage Act requires each New South Wales government agency to prepare and maintain a register of heritage items in their ownership or under their control.		
		RELATED OBJECT	An object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.	SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy.		
		RELATED PLACE	A place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.				

