

## GLOSSARY

This plan adopts the terms and definitions of the *Kempsey Local Environment Plan 2013*, *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Additional terms used in this DCP are defined below. Where there is an inconsistency, the higher order instrument prevails.

### 1.0 Abbreviations/ Acronyms Used in this DCP

<b>AHD</b>	Australian Height Datum
<b>AHIMS</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
<b>AHIP</b>	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
<b>AMCORD</b>	Australian Model Code for Residential Development
<b>ANEF</b>	Australian Noise Exposure Forecast
<b>APZ</b>	Asset Protection Zone
<b>ARI</b>	Average Recurrence Interval
<b>AS</b>	Australian Standards
<b>BASIX</b>	Building Sustainability Index
<b>BCA</b>	Building Code of Australia
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CC</b>	Construction Certificate
<b>CIV</b>	Capital Investment Value
<b>CKPoM</b>	Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management
<b>CMP</b>	Conservation Management Plan
<b>CPTED</b>	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
<b>DA</b>	Development Application
<b>DBH</b>	Diameter at breast height
<b>DBHOB</b>	Diameter at breast height over bark
<b>DCP</b>	Kempsey Development Control Plan 2013
<b>DCP</b>	also refers to any Development Control Plan prepared in accordance with the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
<b>DDA</b>	<i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i>
<b>DoPI</b>	NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure
<b>EEC</b>	Endangered Ecological Community
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>EPAA or EPA Act</b>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
<b>ESCP</b>	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
<b>ESD</b>	Ecologically Sustainable Development
<b>FPL</b>	Flood Planning Level
<b>FSR</b>	Floor space ratio
<b>GFA</b>	Gross Floor Area
<b>GLFA</b>	Gross Leasable Floor Area
<b>IWCM</b>	Integrated Water Cycle Management
<b>KDCP 2013</b>	Kempsey Development Control Plan 2013

<b>KLEP 1987</b>	Kempsey Local Environmental Plan 1987 (as amended)
<b>KLEP 2013</b>	Kempsey Local Environmental Plan 2013
<b>LALC</b>	Local Aboriginal Land Council
<b>LES</b>	Local Environmental Study
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>MNCRS</b>	Mid North Coast Regional Strategy
<b>NCREP</b>	North Coast Regional Environmental Plan 1988 (as amended)
<b>NGL</b>	Natural Ground Level
<b>NPW Act</b>	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
<b>NPW Regulation</b>	National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>NSWFB</b>	NSW Fire Brigades
<b>OEH</b>	Office of Environment and Heritage
<b>PMF</b>	Probable Maximum Flood
<b>PMP</b>	Probable Maximum Precipitation
<b>PP</b>	Planning Proposal
<b>RFS</b>	Rural Fire Service
<b>SEE</b>	Statement of Environmental Effects
<b>SEPP</b>	State Environmental Planning Policy
<b>SES</b>	State Emergency Service
<b>SHI</b>	Statement of Heritage Impact
<b>SSMR</b>	<i>Strata Schemes Management Regulations 2005</i>
<b>SWMP</b>	Soil and Water Management Plan
<b>SWMCP</b>	Stormwater Management Concept Plan
<b>SWMMP</b>	Site Waste Minimisation and Management Plan
<b>VMP</b>	Vegetation Management Plan
<b>WSUD</b>	Water Sensitive Urban Design

## 2.0 Definitions of Terms Used in this DCP

<p><b><i>“Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents”</i></b></p>	<p>This document is produced by the OEH and the purpose of this document is to establish the requirements for consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties as part of the heritage assessment process to determine potential impacts for the proposed activities on Aboriginal cultural heritage and to inform decision making for any application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).</p> <p>See:  <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/consultation.htm</a></p>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal Culturally Modified Tree</i></b></p>	<p>Means a tree that, before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of the area in which the tree is located by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, has been scarred, carved or modified by an Aboriginal person by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The deliberate removal, by traditional methods, of bark or wood from the tree, or</li> <li>• The deliberate modification, by traditional methods of bark or wood of the tree.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)</i></b></p>	<p>Statutory instrument issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) under section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act) to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places.</p> <p>See:  <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/Section87Section90.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/Section87Section90.htm</a></p>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)</i></b></p>	<p>Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System is a search engine managed by OEH which contains information about Aboriginal objects that are reported to the Director General and registered and also provides information about Aboriginal Places. Please note that this AHIMS list is not exhaustive and further research may be required.</p> <p>See:  <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/WhatInformationCanYouObtainFromAHIMS.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/WhatInformationCanYouObtainFromAHIMS.htm</a></p>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal Objects</i></b></p>	<p>Means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes</p>

	<p>Aboriginal remains.</p> <p>Examples of Aboriginal Objects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human skeletal remains;</li> <li>• Aboriginal culturally modified tree;</li> <li>• Middens;</li> <li>• Rock art (painting and engravings);</li> <li>• Stone artefacts/tools;</li> <li>• Raised earth rings;</li> <li>• Grinding grooves;</li> <li>• Rock shelters;</li> <li>• Earth mounds;</li> <li>• Hearths; and</li> <li>• Stone arrangements.</li> <li>• Refer to Appendix 1 of the Due Diligence Code for examples of these objects.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal Places</i></b></p>	<p>A statutory term meaning any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.</p> <p>See:  <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservation/AboriginalPlacesNSW.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservation/AboriginalPlacesNSW.htm</a></p>
<p><b><i>Aboriginal place of heritage significance</i></b></p>	<p>Means an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the Council after public exhibition and that may be shown on the Heritage Map, that is:</p> <p>(a) The site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place of that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or</p> <p>(b) A natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.</p> <p><b>Note.</b> The term may include (but is not limited to) places that are declared under section 84 of the</p>

	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to be Aboriginal places for the purposes of that Act.
<b><i>Above awning sign</i></b>	Means an advertising sign attached to the upper side of an awning (other than the fascia or return end).
<b><i>Access handle</i></b>	A strip of land forming part of a site which has the principle function of providing a property access.
<b><i>Activity (in relation to Aboriginal Objects and Places)</i></b>	Means a project, development, activity or work (this term is used in its ordinary meaning, and does not just refer to an activity as defined in Part 5 of the EPA Act).
<b><i>Adaptation</i></b>	Means modification of a heritage item to suit a proposed, compatible use.
<b><i>Adjacent land or Adjoining Land</i></b>	Generally means land which abuts the site or is separated from it by a pathway, driveway, roadway or similar thoroughfare.
<b><i>Advertisement/ Advertising Sign</i></b>	Has the same meaning as in the EPA Act.  <b>Note:</b> the EPA Act defines and Advertisement as:  "...a sign, notice, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement visible from any public place or public reserve or from any navigable water."
<b><i>Advertising (for public notification)</i></b>	Means the placement of public notice in a newspaper or publication circulating at least once a week in the locality.
<b><i>Advertising Display Area</i></b>	Of an Advertising structure that contains advertising on two or more sides is to be calculated separately for each side and is not the sum of display areas on all sides.
<b><i>Advertising structure</i></b>	Means a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement.
<b><i>Aesthetic Significance</i></b>	Means an item having this value is significant because it has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.
<b><i>Alter</i></b>	In relation to:  a) a heritage item means to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make structural changes to the outside of the heritage item, or</li> <li>• make non-structural changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance of the outside of the heritage item, other than changes ensuing from the maintenance</li> </ul>

	<p>of the existing detail, fabric, finish or appearance of the outside of the item.</p> <p>b) a building or work within a heritage conservation area means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make structural changes to the outside of the building or work; or</li> <li>• make non-structural changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearance of the outside of the building or work, not including changes resulting from painting previously painted surfaces, providing the same colour scheme and paint type is used.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Alternative solution</i></b>	Means another method which achieves the same Desired Outcome as a Development Requirement.
<b><i>AMCORD</i></b>	Means the Australian Model Code for Residential Development and its various versions and editions.
<b><i>Amenity</i></b>	The liveability or quality of a place which makes it pleasant and agreeable to be in for individuals and the community. Amenity includes elements such as sunlight, views, privacy, ambiance and the like.
<b><i>Ancillary Buildings/Structures</i></b>	Buildings or structures used for a variety of purposes, that support the function of the central building/structure. Buildings, used for a variety of purposes, providing support to essential services or for a central function.
<b><i>Annex</i></b>	Means an attachment to a movable dwelling used as an extension of the livable area of that dwelling and which is capable of being erected or removed from a site within 24 hours.
<b><i>Application Site</i></b>	Means the land to which an application relates and includes any easement or right of way pertaining to the site.
<b><i>Approval</i></b>	Includes an authority or consent or permission.
<b><i>Arborist</i></b>	Means a suitably qualified specialist in the cultivation and care of trees and shrubs including tree surgery and identification and prevention of tree diseases.
<b><i>Archaeological Assessment</i></b>	Means a study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate

	management actions.
<b><i>Archival and Photographic Record</i></b>	Means measured drawings, written descriptions and photographs sufficient to provide a clear understanding of the heritage significance of a building, work, relic, tree or place and its context.
<b><i>Australian Heritage Committee (AHC)</i></b>	An independent statutory authority which is responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. It administers the AHC Act and maintains the Register of the National Estate.
<b><i>Australia ICOMOS</i></b>	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.
<b><i>Australian Standards</i></b>	Published documents setting out specifications and procedures designed to ensure products, services and systems are safe, reliable and consistently perform the way they were intended to. They establish a common language which defines quality and safety criteria.
<b><i>Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)</i></b>	Means the long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as, or larger than, the selected event. For example, floods with a discharge as great as, or greater than, the 20 year ARI flood event will occur on average once every 20 years. ARI is another way of expressing the likelihood of occurrence of a flood event.
<b><i>Awning</i></b>	A predominantly horizontal structure that projects over a footpath from the host building to provide weather protection for pedestrians.
<b><i>Awning fascia sign</i></b>	A sign on the fascia of an awning or verandah.
<b><i>Balcony</i></b>	An outdoor, open or partially enclosed area that is either partially integrated into or protrudes entirely from the outer enclosing walls of a building as a means of providing private open space.
<b><i>Basement</i></b>	A space of a building where the floor level of that space is predominantly below ground and where the floor level of the storey immediately above is less than 1-metre above finished ground level.
<b><i>BASIX</i></b>	Introduced as part of the NSW planning system, BASIX (the Building Sustainability Index), is a web based planning tool that measures the potential performance of new residential dwellings against sustainability indices.
<b><i>Battleaxe</i></b>	Refers to an allotment that relies on an access handle as a means of access to a public street

	and as such the lot does not have a frontage to the street.
<b>Bed and breakfast accommodation</b>	As defined in Kempsey LEP 2013.
<b>Bedroom</b>	Means a room which is designated, used, or Council considers is capable of being used or adapted for sleeping in whether or not building alterations are involved or it is the current owner's intention to do so.
<b>Brownfield Development</b>	Means development on a site that has previously been used for urban purposes.
<b>Buffer</b>	Refers to the area surrounding the protected land use, generated using a radial width in metres from the protected land use or associated property.
<b>Building</b>	Has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
<b>Building elevation</b>	The external walls of a building.
<b>Building height</b>	Means the vertical distance between the natural ground level at any point to highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.  <b>Note:</b> Refer to SEPP No.6 – Number of Storeys in a Building for further detail regarding the determination of the height of a building.
<b>Building identification sign</b>	Means a sign that identifies or names a building, and that may include the name of a building, the street name and number of a building, the nature of the business and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business, but that does not include general advertising of products, goods or services.  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b>Building line (setback)</b>	Means the horizontal distance between the property boundary or other stated boundary (measured at 90 degrees from the boundary) and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a building wall, or</li> <li>• the outside face of any balcony, deck or the like, or</li> <li>• the supporting posts of a carport or veranda roof, whichever distance is the shortest.</li> </ul>
<b>Building wrap</b>	Means an advertisement used in association with

<b>advertisement</b>	<p>the covering or wrapping of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a building or land, or</li> <li>(b) a building that is under construction, renovation, restoration or demolition, but does not include a wall advertisement.</li> </ul> <p>(source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)</p>
<b>Burra Charter (and its guidelines)</b>	<p>Adopted by Australia ICOMOS which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance.</p>
<b>Business identification sign</b>	<p>Means a sign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that indicates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the name of the person or business, and</li> <li>(ii) the nature of the business carried on by the person at the premises or place at which the sign is displayed, and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) that may include the address of the premises or place and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business,</li> </ul> <p>but that does not include any advertising relating to a person who does not carry on business at the premises or place.</p> <p>(source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)</p>
<b>Ceiling Height</b>	<p>Is the height from either Finished Floor Level (FFL) or natural ground level to the underside of the ceiling.</p>
<b>Change of Building Use</b>	<p>Means a change of use of a building from one class of building as identified in the Building Code of Australia to a different class of building.</p>
<b>Commercial Area</b>	<p>Means an area or place used for commercial purposes whether or not zoned for such purposes.</p>
<b>Community Facility</b>	<p>As defined in KLEP 2013.</p>
<b>Compatible Use</b>	<p>Means a use for a heritage item which involves no change to its culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible or changes which make a minimal impact.</p>
<b>Compensatory Setback</b>	<p>Means the area of land on which no buildings are erected, or are proposed to be erected, which is in excess of the specified minimum average setback applying to the extent of the geometric centre line.</p>

<b><i>Conjectural Reconstruction</i></b>	Means 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.
<b><i>Conservation (heritage)</i></b>	Means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstances include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation in any one place and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
<b><i>Conservation Management Plan</i></b>	Means a document prepared in accordance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Manual. It should establish the heritage significance of the item, place or heritage conservation area and should identify conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.
<b><i>Conservation Plan</i></b>	Means a document prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual to establish the heritage significance of a building, structure, work, relic, tree or place and to identify conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.
<b><i>Conservation Policy</i></b>	Means a proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the Statement of Heritage Significance and other considerations.
<b><i>Construction Certificate</i></b>	A Construction Certificate essentially certifies that the detailed construction plans and specifications for the development are consistent with development consent, and comply with the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and other adopted industry standards. This Certificate is required prior to commencing work.
<b><i>Council</i></b>	Means Kempsey Shire Council. Reference in this plan to the Council may include Council staff properly exercising authority delegated by the Council.
<b><i>Council's Engineering Guidelines for Subdivision and Development</i></b>	A set of design and construction standards, based on the AUS-SPEC standards and modified for Council's purposes, used for the design and construction of infrastructure and related matters.
<b><i>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design</i></b>	(CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behaviour through environmental design. CPTED strategies rely upon

	the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts.
<b><i>Cultural Landscapes</i></b>	Means those areas of the landscape which have been significantly modified by human activity. They include rural lands such as farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns.
<b><i>Cultural significance (1)</i></b>	Means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
<b><i>Cultural Significance (2)</i></b>	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 <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> . (see also Heritage Significance)
<b><i>Curtilage (heritage)</i></b>	The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance. Land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.
<b><i>Dangerous tree</i></b>	Means a tree that has lost stability or structural integrity to a point that it poses a threat to life that no remedial works can mitigate. Also refers to vegetation that interferes with the safe flight path of aircraft or sight lines for traffic.
<b><i>Dead (tree)</i></b>	Means a tree where all processes within all of the vascular tissue has ceased.
<b><i>Deck</i></b>	Refers to an external platform, usually elevated, located alongside and accessible from an interior space.
<b><i>Deep soil zones</i></b>	Areas of natural ground retained within a development, uninhibited by artificial structures and with relatively natural soil profiles. Deep soil zones have important environmental benefits, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting healthy growth of large trees with large canopies,</li> <li>• protecting existing mature trees, and</li> <li>• allowing infiltration of rainwater to the water table and reduction of stormwater runoff.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Demolition</i></b>	Means the complete or partial dismantling of a building or structure including damage,

	defacement or the relocation of a building or structure.
<b><i>Desired Outcome</i></b>	A performance solution for achieving a certain Development Requirement. They are usually matched to a Development Requirement, but not necessarily so.
<b><i>Destroy (a tree)</i></b>	Includes killing, clearing, removing, cutting, burning, ring barking, knocking over, poisoning, lopping, topping or cutting of living branches of a tree, or root system, or damaging a trees root system by compaction, excavation or asphyxiation including unauthorised filling or stockpiling of materials.
<b><i>Development</i></b>	<p>Has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Under the EPA Act, development is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the used of land, and</li> <li>b) the subdivision of land, and</li> <li>c) the erection of a building, and</li> <li>d) the carrying out of a work, and</li> <li>e) the demolition of a building or work, and</li> <li>f) any other act, matter or thing referred to in section 26 that is controlled by an environmental planning instrument,</li> </ul> <p>but does not include any development of a class or description prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.</p>
<b><i>Development Lot (1)</i></b>	Means a large parcel of land that is identified for future development subject to separate planning approval.
<b><i>Development Lot (2)</i></b>	Are defined as lots that are not yet developed or subdivided for their ultimate yield. It does not include lots where the proposed subdivision is to separate nonurban land from urban zoned land.
<b><i>Development Requirements</i></b>	Are one way of achieving a Desired Outcome. They are generally a prescriptive measure to achieve the performance oriented Desired Outcome.
<b><i>Disturbed Land (or Land already disturbed by previous activity)</i></b>	<p>Means land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.</p> <p>Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing</p>

	vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure) and construction of earthworks.
<b><i>Dual Occupancy</i></b>	Means a development comprising of no more than two (2) dwellings, be they attached or detached.
<b><i>Due Diligence</i></b>	Taking reasonable and practical steps to determine whether a person's actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm.
<b><i>Dwelling</i></b>	Means a room or suite of rooms occupied or used or so constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile.
<b><i>Dwelling house (or single dwelling house)</i></b>	Means a building and allotment containing one but no more than one dwelling.
<b><i>Dying (tree)</i></b>	Means a tree that has declined to a point that no remedial action will prevent death.
<b><i>Endangered Ecological Community (EEC)</i></b>	Means an assemblage of species which can include flora, fauna and other living organisms that occur together in a particular area. An Endangered Ecological Community is an ecological community that is listed as facing a very high risk of extinction in NSW under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
<b><i>Endemic Species</i></b>	Means species which naturally occur on the NSW Mid-North Coast or cultivars of such species.
<b><i>Environmental heritage</i></b>	Means those places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects and precincts of State or local heritage significance.
<b><i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&amp;A Act)</i></b>	The statutory framework within which State Government and local government guide and control land use and development.
<b><i>Environmental Weed</i></b>	Means a plant determined to be an Environmental Weed by the North Coast Weeds Advisory Committee and/or the Department of Agriculture.
<b><i>Excavation</i></b>	Means the removal of soil or rock, whether moved to another part of the same site or to another site, but does not include garden landscaping that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land.

<b><i>Fabric</i></b>	Means all the physical material of the place.
<b><i>Façade</i></b>	The elevation of a building facing the street.
<b><i>Fascia Sign</i></b>	Means an advertising sign attached to the fascia or return of an awning.
<b><i>Flood Planning Level (FPL)</i></b>	Generally means the level of a 1:100 ARI (average recurring interval) flood level plus 0.5m freeboard.
<b><i>Flood prone land</i></b>	Synonymous with flood liable and floodplain - is the area of land which is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF).
<b><i>Floor</i></b>	Refers to the space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the next level above or, if there is no floor above, the ceiling of or roof above.
<b><i>Floor space ratio</i></b>	Means the ratio of the gross floor area of the building to the site area of the land on which the building is or is proposed to be erected;
<b><i>Floor space ratio</i></b>	Means the ratio of the gross floor area of all buildings on a site to the site area.
<b><i>Flush Wall Sign</i></b>	Means an advertising sign attached to the wall of a building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window).
<b><i>Freestanding advertisement</i></b>	Means an advertisement that is displayed on an advertising structure that is mounted on the ground on one or more supports.  Freestanding advertisements include pole and pylon signs  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b><i>Front fences and walls</i></b>	Refers to fences and walls situated forward of the building façade or within the nominated front building line (setback), whichever is the greater, that are located on the site.
<b><i>Frontage or primary frontage</i></b>	Refers to the area of abutment between a boundary line between a site and a public street, and in the case of a multi-frontage site the boundary at which the property is addressed.
<b><i>Gross floor area</i></b>	Means the sum of the areas of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the outer face of the external enclosing walls as measured at a height of 1,400 millimetres above each floor level excluding:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) columns, fin walls, sun control devices and any elements, projections or works outside the general line or the outer face of the external wall;</li> <li>(ii) lift towers, cooling towers, machinery and plant rooms and ancillary storage space and vertical air conditioning ducts;</li> <li>(iii) car parking needed to meet any requirements of the Council and any internal access thereto; and</li> <li>(iv) space for the loading and unloading of goods.</li> </ul>
<b>Gross Leasable Floor Area (GLFA)</b>	The sum of the area of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the internal faces of the walls, excluding stairs, amenities, lifts, corridors and other public areas but including stock storage area.
<b>Habitable room</b>	<p>Means a space, room or any combination of areas used for domestic activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bedroom, living room, dining room, recreation room, theatre room, study room, sun room, home office or the like,</li> </ul> <p>But does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk in wardrobe, lobby, or any other like room or space of a specialised nature that is not occupied frequently or for extended periods.</li> </ul>
<b>Harm (for Aboriginal Objects)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destroy, deface, damage and object;</li> <li>• Move an object from the land on which it is situated; and</li> <li>• Cause or permit an object to be harmed.</li> </ul>
<b>Height</b>	Refer to the definition of "Building height."
<b>Heritage Act 1977</b>	The statutory framework for the identification and conservation of heritage in New South Wales. The Act also describes the composition and powers of the Heritage Council.
<b>Heritage Branch</b>	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
<b>Heritage Conservation Area</b>	An area identified in an environmental planning instrument or a State heritage register as having

	a particular heritage significance. Examples of Heritage Conservation Areas include the Bellbrook and the Gladstone Heritage Conservation Areas.
<b><i>Heritage Council</i></b>	The New South Wales Government's heritage advisory body established under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> . It provides advice to the Minister for Planning and others on heritage issues.
<b><i>Heritage Fabric</i></b>	All the physical material of an item, including surroundings and contents which contribute to its heritage significance.
<b><i>Heritage Impact Statement</i></b>	Identifies the significance of the item, property or relic; assesses the impact that the proposed work will have on this significance and identifies the measures which are proposed to minimise this impact.  The Heritage Impact Statement is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Manual and its companion documents.
<b><i>Heritage Item</i></b>	Means a building, work, relic, tree or place or a group of buildings, works, relics or trees which is described in Schedule 5 of Kempsey Local Environmental Plan 2013 and shown by heavy edging and hatching on the HER map series accompanying KLEP 2013.
<b><i>Heritage Map</i></b>	Means the map series identified by the term "Heritage Map" and the reference "HER" forming part of Kempsey Local Environmental Plan 2013.
<b><i>Heritage Precinct</i></b>	An area or part of an area which has a consistent heritage character, but does not include a Heritage Conservation Area. Heritage Precincts are only defined/identified in the DCP and no other planning instruments or legislation. Whereas Heritage Conservation Areas are defined/identified in environmental planning instruments and State government heritage registers. Examples of Heritage Precincts are found in Frederickton, Smithtown, and Kempsey.
<b><i>Heritage Significance</i></b>	Means historic, scientific, social, cultural, archaeological, architectural, moveable, natural or aesthetic significance for past, present or future generations.
<b><i>Historic Houses Trust</i></b>	The State Government instrumentality responsible for maintaining and managing house museums.
<b><i>Historical Significance</i></b>	An item having this value is significant because of

	the importance of its relationship to the evolving pattern of our cultural history.
<b><i>Illuminated sign</i></b>	Means a sign which is internally or externally lit by artificial lighting whether that lighting is integral to or separate from the sign, include signs that have flashing or sequenced lighting, spotlighting, directional, and projected or laser lighting.
<b><i>Impervious area</i></b>	Means a surface area that does not allow rainwater to penetrate through into the underlying ground.
<b><i>Important Vegetation</i></b>	Means vegetation that has either been identified by an ecological study as being important to the survival of any native flora or fauna or is required to preserve the existing natural character of the locality.
<b><i>Indigenous species</i></b>	Refers to a plant or animal species that occurs at a place within its historically known natural range and that forms part of the natural biological diversity of a place.
<b><i>Industrial area or premises</i></b>	Means an area or place used for industrial or business purposes, whether or not zoned for such purposes.
<b><i>Infill</i></b>	Infill development is any allotment that is neighboured or adjoins a property that supports a building, including sites within new subdivisions, where that development has already occurred.
<b><i>Initial Subdivision Plan (for Chapter D3)</i></b>	Means a plan of subdivision without physical works to create super-lots generally as shown on Plan 2 Initial Subdivision (refer to Appendix A Of Chapter D3)
<b><i>Integrated Development</i></b>	Means development (not being complying development) that, in order for it to be carried out, requires development consent and one or more of the approvals set out in Section 91 of the <i>Environmental Planning &amp; Assessment Act, 1979</i> (as amended).
<b><i>Integrity</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Greenfield Development</i></b>	Means development on a site not previously used for an urban purpose.
<b><i>Land</i></b>	Includes:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The sea or an arm of the sea,</li> <li>b) A bay, inlet, lagoon, lake or body of water, whether inland or not and whether tidal or non-tidal, and</li> <li>c) A river, stream or watercourse, whether tidal or non-tidal, and</li> <li>d) A building erected on the land.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscaped area</b>	Means a part of a residential site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area (excludes access paths).
<b>Local overland flooding</b>	Means inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.
<b>Local Park/Open Space</b>	A park/open space area that serves a neighbourhood and is located close to or within residential areas.
<b>Long term resident</b>	In relation to a caravan park, means a person (other than any person who is a caretaker, manager or employee or anyone living with any such person) whose principal place of residence is a movable dwelling place in the park.
<b>Long term site</b>	Means a dwelling site that is specified in the approval for a caravan park as being a long-term site.
<b>Lot (or allotment)</b>	Means a separate property created by Torrens title subdivision.
<b>Major roads</b>	Includes arterial roads and sub-arterial roads.
<b>Manufactured home</b>	<p>Means a self-contained dwelling (that is, a dwelling that includes at least 1 kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living area and that also includes toilet and laundry facilities), being a dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that comprises 1 or more major sections that are each constructed, and assembled, away from the manufactured home estate and transported to the estate for installation on the estate; and</li> <li>(b) that is not capable of being registered under the <i>Traffic Act 1909</i>; and</li> <li>(c) includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.</li> </ul>
<b>Manufactured home estate</b>	Means land on which manufactured homes are, or are to be, erected.

<b>Maximum Site Coverage</b>	Means the ratio of the area of an allotment covered by buildings to the total area of the allotment expressed as a percentage, whether or not those buildings have enclosing walls.
<b>Measured Drawing (heritage)</b>	A technical or architectural record of a heritage item to scale, analysing the heritage significance of the fabric (for example, dates of construction and materials).
<b>Minor roads</b>	Includes collector roads and local roads.
<b>Mobile home park</b>	Has the same definition ascribed to caravan park (refer to KLEP 2013).
<b>Movable dwelling</b>	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation; or</li> <li>(b) a manufactured home; or</li> <li>(c) any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations (under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>) for the purpose of this definition.</li> </ul>
<b>National Trust of Australia (NSW)</b>	A community organisation which maintains a register of heritage items and provides advice on heritage issues.
<b>Natural Area</b>	Areas with significant ecological, scenic or natural character values. An example is National Parks.
<b>Natural Ground Level</b>	Means the level of the ground before commencement of any site filling or building work carried out either prior to or as a result of the proposed development.
<b>Natural Heritage Significance</b>	Means natural areas and items (as opposed to cultural items) that have natural heritage significance for their evolutionary, aesthetic, technical/research and social values. The National Parks and Wildlife Service should be consulted regarding items of natural heritage significance.
<b>Neighbouring Land</b>	Means any land other than adjoining land, which may be detrimentally affected by the use of the Application Site or the erection of a building on an Application Site (includes properties in a neighbouring Council area).
<b>Nominated Buffers</b>	For the purposes of Chapter B17 – Conflicting Land Use Buffers, means those buffers identified in the Appendix of Chapter B17.

<b><i>Non-habitable room</i></b>	Spaces of a specialised nature not occupied frequently or for extended periods, including bathrooms, toilets, pantries, walk-in wardrobes, corridors, lobbies, photographic darkrooms and clothes drying rooms.
<b><i>Notification</i></b>	Means giving written notice in accordance with Council's Policy for public notification.
<b><i>Noxious Weed</i></b>	Means a plant species identified as a noxious weed under the <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i> .
<b><i>NSW Heritage Manual</i></b>	Comprises a series of publications explaining the three (3) steps of the NSW Heritage Management System and how they can be applied.
<b><i>Nuisance Emissions</i></b>	Refers to emissions of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products or grit, oil or otherwise.
<b><i>Old growth tree</i></b>	Are those where the canopy is in the late mature to over mature (senescent or partly dying) growth stage, many containing hollows and often with the presence of dieback or dead branches in the crown.
<b><i>Open space</i></b>	Means an area on a site external to the buildings on a site.
<b><i>Operable screening device</i></b>	Refers to sliding, folding or retractable elements on a building designed to provide shade, privacy and protection from natural elements.
<b><i>Outbuildings</i></b>	Means any freestanding building which is on the same allotment as a dwelling (either existing or proposed) not intended to be used for the purposes of human habitation and may include garages, boat or caravan storage, workshops, storage sheds or the like.
<b><i>Owner</i></b>	Means the name and address of the proprietor as registered in Council's property record.
<b><i>Parking space or car park</i></b>	Means a space dedicated for the parking of a motor vehicle, including any manoeuvring space and access to it.
<b><i>Passive solar design</i></b>	Refers to a design or modification to a building to minimise energy consumption by taking advantage of natural heating and cooling methods.
<b><i>Place</i></b>	Means site, area, land, landscape, building or other works, group of building or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces

	and surrounds.
<b><i>Pole Sign</i></b>	Means an advertising sign erected on a pole or pylon, independent of any building or other structure.
<b><i>Preferred Koala Food Tree</i></b>	Means any of the following tree species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) primary food tree species; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallowwood (<i>E.microcorys</i>);</li> <li>• Forest Red Gum (<i>E. Tereticornis</i>); and</li> <li>• Swamp Mahogany (<i>E. Robusta</i>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) secondary/supplementary food tree species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grey Gum (<i>E. Propinqua</i>);</li> <li>• White Stringybark (<i>E. globoidea</i>); and</li> <li>• Stringybark (<i>E. Tinaliae</i>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b><i>Primary Street Frontage</i></b>	On corner allotments, refers to the street frontage that the principle frontage, including main entry, that the associated building faces.  On allotments with front and rear street frontages, refers to the frontage to the street designed to carry the greater traffic volume.
<b><i>Private Open Space</i></b>	Means an area of land suitable for private outdoor living activities by occupants of a specific dwelling.
<b><i>Probability</i></b>	A statistical measure of the expected chance of flooding (see ARI).
<b><i>Probable maximum flood (PMF)</i></b>	The largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation.
<b><i>Probable maximum precipitation (PMP)</i></b>	The greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration meteorologically possible over a given size storm area at a particular location at a particular time of the year, with no allowance made for long-term climatic trends (World Meteorological Organisation, 1986). It is the primary input to the estimation of the probable maximum flood.
<b><i>Projecting wall sign</i></b>	A sign projecting in either a horizontal or vertical direction from the wall of a building.
<b><i>Promotional sign</i></b>	A sign on land or a building that advertises either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goods or services not provided by an occupier of a significant portion of the premises on which the sign is attached, or</li> <li>• an event or activity not conducted on the</li> </ul>

	land or in the building.
<b><i>Protected Land Use</i></b>	Any land that is likely to have a negative impact on residences through the emission of noise, odour, dust and other nuisance or pollution conflicts. Examples of these types of uses are abattoirs, large sawmills, quarries, stock dip sites and sewerage treatment works.
<b><i>Rainwater tank</i></b>	Means a tank designed for the storage of rainwater gathered on the land on which the tank is situated.
<b><i>Reconstruction</i></b>	Means returning a building or work as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (old or new) into the fabric.
<b><i>Regional Significance</i></b>	Items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at the regional community level.
<b><i>Register of the National Estate</i></b>	The register kept by the Australian Heritage Commission listing those places of natural, Aboriginal or historical significance which are part of Australia's heritage.
<b><i>Reliable access</i></b>	During a flood means the ability for people to safely evacuate an area subject to flooding, having regard to the depth and velocity of flood waters, the suitability of the evacuation route, and without a need to travel through areas where water depths increase.
<b><i>Relic</i></b>	Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and</li> <li>(b) is of State or local heritage significance.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Removal (trees and vegetation)</i></b>	The ring barking, cutting down, topping, removal, burning, injuring or willful destruction of any tree or vegetation to which this DCP applies.
<b><i>Residential accommodation</i></b>	Refer to KLEP 2013.
<b><i>Residential Flat Building</i></b>	Refer to KLEP 2013.
<b><i>Restoration</i></b>	Means returning the existing fabric of a building or work to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new

	materials.
<b>Ring Barking</b>	Means the removal of the outside layers of a tree with the aim of causing death or destruction of the tree through disruption of water and nutrient transportation.
<b>Risk</b>	Means the chance of something happening that will have an impact. It is measured in terms of consequences and probability (likelihood).
<b>Roof or sky advertisement</b>	Means an advertisement that is displayed on, or erected above, the parapet or eaves of a building.  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b>Safely evacuate</b>	Means the ability to leave an area subject to flooding, having regard to the depth and velocity of floodwaters, without the need to travel through areas where water depths increase.
<b>Secondary Street Frontage (1)</b>	On corner allotments, refers to the street frontage that the principle frontage of the associated building does not face.  On allotments with front and rear street frontages, refers to the frontage to the street designed to carry the lesser traffic volume.
<b>Sediment</b>	Means both mineral and organic matter that is being, or has been moved from its site of origin by transporting agents such as water, wind or gravity to a lower position in the catchment, either above or below sea level.
<b>Services Sign</b>	Standard white on blue sign used to direct travellers and visitors to essential community facilities and service businesses that may benefit them.  Facilities for travellers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public toilets</li> <li>• Rest areas, and</li> <li>• Parking areas</li> </ul> Service businesses for travellers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Caravan and camping parks</li> <li>• Service stations, and</li> <li>• Service or recreation clubs</li> </ul> Community facilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals</li> <li>• Emergency services</li> <li>• Airports</li> <li>• Schools</li> <li>• Sporting fields and recreation grounds,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and</li> <li>• Council facilities (eg libraries, public waste depots etc)</li> </ul>
<b><i>Setback (building line)</i></b>	Refers to the horizontal distance measurable from the outermost point of a buildings elevation (above ground or otherwise), perpendicular, to the site boundary.
<b><i>Setting</i></b>	Means the area around a place, which may include a visual catchment.
<b><i>Shadow diagram</i></b>	Refers to a plan illustrating the extent of shadow cast by a specified object or building at predetermined times of the day and year, and that are based on a longitude and latitude for that site.
<b><i>Short term resident</i></b>	Means any person accommodated on a caravan park, other than a long term resident.
<b><i>Signage</i></b>	<p>Means all signs, notices, devices, representations and advertisements that advertise or promote 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Building identification signs, and</li> <li>(b) Business identification signs, and</li> <li>(c) Advertisements to which Part 3 applies,</li> <li>(d) But does not include traffic signs or traffic control facilities.</li> </ul> <p>(source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)</p>
<b><i>Silhouette</i></b>	Building outline viewed against the sky.
<b><i>Site (1)</i></b>	Means an area of land within a caravan park designed for the placement of a movable dwelling but does not include a camp site or an area set aside for the storage of unoccupied movable dwellings.
<b><i>Site (2)</i></b>	Means the land to which the application relates.
<b><i>Site (3)</i></b>	Refers to an allotment or group of allotments of land on which a development either exists or is proposed, and which is identifiable by a 'Folio Identifier' (property title).
<b><i>Site occupier</i></b>	Means the person who occupies a site or camp site on a caravan park or camping ground.
<b><i>Social Significance</i></b>	Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a

	recognisable community.
<b><i>Special promotional advertisement</i></b>	Means an advertisement for an activity or event of a civic or community nature, but does not include a wall advertisement.  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b><i>Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI)</i></b>	Means a statement usually in prose form which summarises why a heritage item or area is of importance to present and future generations.
<b><i>State Significance</i></b>	Means items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at a state community level.
<b><i>Statutory</i></b>	Means 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.
<b><i>Storey</i></b>	Includes floors or levels, as the case may be, in a building which may be intersected by the same vertical line, not being a line which passes through any wall of the building, but does not include an uncovered garden, terrace or deck.
<b><i>Street alignment</i></b>	The boundary between land allotments and a street or lane.
<b><i>Street frontage height</i></b>	The vertical distance measured in metres at the centre of the street frontage from the average of the street levels at each end of the frontage to the parapet level of the frontage. The parapet level is the horizontal plane in which at least two thirds of the length of the top of the facade is situated.
<b><i>Subdivision</i></b>	The division of a lot, or parcel of land into two or more lots or other divisions of land. Subdivision creates the legal identity of a land parcel. There are three types of subdivision plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposited plans: which most commonly depict a subdivision of an allotment;</li> <li>• Strata plans: which depict the subdivision of a parcel of land to allow multiple occupancy and separate ownership of individual units, e.g. home unit and town house developments; and</li> <li>• Community plans: which depict the development of planned communities of any type where the use of some land is shared.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Submission</i></b>	Means any letter, fax, e-mail, comments, or other written advice received by Council in regard to an

	application.
<b><i>Surrounding land</i></b>	<p>Means any land, other than adjacent land, which may be affected by the proposed development or use of the site.</p> <p>This definition is similar to, and may be used instead of, neighbouring land.</p>
<b><i>Survey plan</i></b>	A plan prepared by a registered surveyor which shows the information required for the assessment of an application in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.
<b><i>Swimming pool</i></b>	<p>Has the same meaning as in the <i>Swimming Pools Act 1992</i>. Swimming pool means an excavation, structure or vessel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that is capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300 millimetres or more, and</li> <li>• that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity, and includes a spa pool, but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by the regulations made under the <i>Swimming Pools Act 1992</i> not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of this Act.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Threatened species</i></b>	Means any species listed under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> as a threatened species, population or endangered ecological community
<b><i>Through site link</i></b>	An enclosed or partly enclosed arcade within development that has a public character, providing right of way and are open and accessible at each end.
<b><i>Top hamper sign</i></b>	An advertisement attached to the transom of a doorway or display window of a building.
<b><i>Tourist Facility</i></b>	Has the same meaning as "Tourist and Visitor Accommodation" as defined in Kempsey LEP 2013.
<b><i>Tourist Sign</i></b>	Standard white on brown sign used to direct the travelling public to Tourist Facilities or places of tourist interest.
<b><i>Traffic Management Sign</i></b>	Means an advertising sign erected by a Public Authority used for the purposes of providing

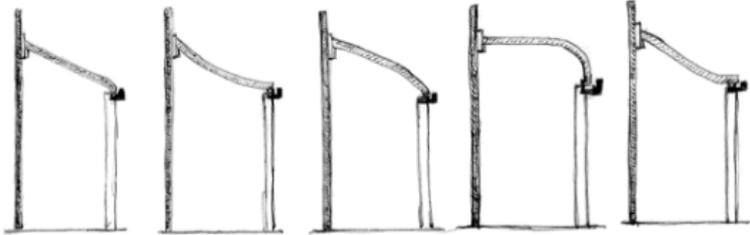
	instructions or directions in relation to the management of traffic.
<b><i>Tree</i></b>	Any woody-stemmed plant.
<b><i>Tree Worker</i></b>	Means a tradesperson who holds the Australian Qualifications Framework 3 Horticulture (AQF3 Arboriculture) or an international qualification considered equivalent by Council.
<b><i>Under awning sign</i></b>	A sign located below or otherwise supported from the underside of an awning.
<b><i>Unsuitable Tree</i></b>	Means a tree species that will have a negative impact on the surrounding native vegetation community as determined by Council Officers or has been planted in a location that the growth habit or mature size of a tree/s may be undesirable as determined by Council.
<b><i>Urban growth area</i></b>	Growth areas mapped in the Mid North Coast Regional Strategy (2009).
<b><i>Vessel</i></b>	Means any ship, lighter, barge, boat, raft or craft, and any floating object or apparatus used wholly or in part for the conveyance of persons or things by water, of whatever description and however navigated, and includes amphibious vessels, seaplanes, hydroplanes, hydrofoils, hovercraft, sunken or stranded vessels, and the wreck or remains of any vessel.  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b><i>Vicinity</i></b>	When used in reference to land near a heritage item or conservation area means land that has a physical relationship, such as adjoining or adjacent land, or a visual relationship with that item or Conservation Area.
<b><i>View</i></b>	An extensive or long range prospect of particular objects or geographic features.
<b><i>Vista</i></b>	A view along a street terminated by a building or structure such as an obelisk.
<b><i>Wall advertisement</i></b>	Means an advertisement that is painted on or fixed flat to the wall of a building, but does not include a special promotional advertisement or building wrap advertisement.  (source: SEPP No. 64 – Advertising and Signage)
<b><i>Window</i></b>	Includes a roof skylight, glass panel, glass brick, glass louvers, glazed sash, glazed door, translucent sheeting or other device which

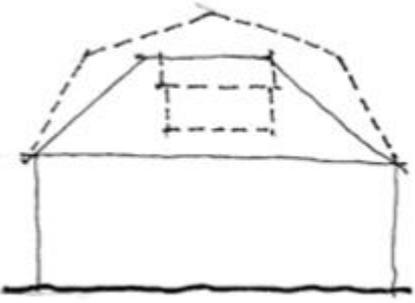
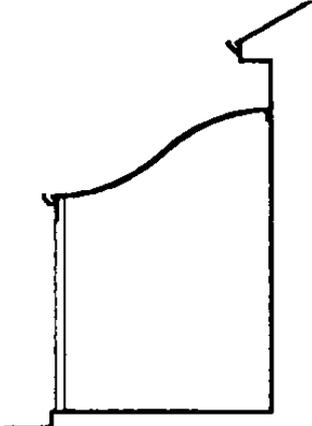
	transmits natural light from outside a building to the interior.
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### 3.0 Architectural Terms

**Note:** The following terms and definitions are reproduced from A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture – R Apperly, R Irving, P Reynolds, Angus and Robinson, 1989 or The City of Adelaide Planning and Design Guidelines, 1995.

<b>Architrave</b>	Moulded trim around a doorway or window.
<b>Baluster</b>	A member supporting a handrail or coping. A series of balusters is called a balustrade.
<b>Bargeboard</b>	A sloping board fixed to the end of a gable roof to conceal the roof construction.
<b>Batten</b>	A small piece of timber, usually rectangular in form.
<b>Bay</b>	A compartment of a building such as the space between columns or buttresses. Sometimes a bay projects beyond the wall alignment.
<b>Bearing Wall</b>	A wall giving vertical support to loads applied from above.
<b>Bond</b>	The method of overlapping bricks or masonry blocks to bind them together in a wall. Two of the commonest bonds are English bond where courses of headers (brick ends) alternate with courses of stretchers (brick sides) , and Flemish bond, where headers and stretchers alternate in each course.
<b>Bracket</b>	A support, often angled, curved or decorated for a horizontal member.
<b>Bullnose</b>	Used to describe the external shape when a material has been curved through ninety degrees such as a corrugated iron roof.

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>VERANDAH ROOF STYLES.</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">STRAIGHT OR SKILLION    CONCAVE    CONVEX    BULLNOSE    GABLE OR DOUBLE CURVED</p>
<b>Capping</b>	A building element which caps or rests on top of another.
<b>Casement</b>	A window sash hinged on one of its vertical edges so as to open inwards or outwards like a door.
<b>Cornice</b>	A projecting decorative feature along the top of an external or internal wall.
<b>Chamfer</b>	A surface made by cutting across the point at which two right-angled surfaces of a piece of timber or stone meet.
<b>Dormer</b>	A vertical window with its own roof and side walls projecting from a larger sloping roof.
<b>Eaves</b>	The lower edge of a roof.
<b>Facade</b>	The elevation of a building facing the street.
<b>Face Brickwork</b>	Unpainted brickwork of good quality.
<b>Finial</b>	An ornament, usually spiky crowning a gable.
<b>Flashing</b>	Sheets of flexible material such as lead to prevent water access between horizontal and vertical elements on a building.
<b>Frieze</b>	A continuous band of decoration around the top of a building or wall, and a panel of decoration under the edge of a verandah.
<b>Gable</b>	The upper, triangular portion of an external wall at the end of a pitched roof.
<b>Hip</b>	A projecting inclined edge on a roof extending from the ridge to the eaves and having a slope on each side.
<b>Joinery</b>	The timber fittings and fixtures of a house.
<b>Joist</b>	A member directly supporting a floor, roof or ceiling.
<b>Mansard</b>	A four-sided hip roof form characterised by two slopes on each of its sides with the lower slope at a steeper angle than the upper slope. If mansard roofs have dormer

	<p>windows, they are incorporated into the lower, steeper slope of the roof.</p> 
<b>Moulding</b>	An ornamental contour given to stone, timber, or other material.
<b>Ogee</b>	<p>Shape resembling the letter "S" in profile, generally applied to describing verandah roof shapes.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ogee verandah profile</i></p>
<b>Palisade</b>	A fence of vertical pointed wooden stakes or metal rods.
<b>Parapet</b>	A wall built up higher than the eaves line of a roof.
<b>Pediment</b>	A decorative feature edging the gable.
<b>Pilaster</b>	A shallow pier attached to or part of a wall.
<b>Pitch</b>	The inclination of a sloping roof to the horizontal.
<b>Porte cochere</b>	A porch, often used in hotel development, large enough for vehicles such as tourist coaches to pass through. Porte cochere is French for 'carriage porch'.
<b>Proportion</b>	The relationship of the size of parts of a building to each and to the whole.
<b>Render</b>	A coating of mortar or stucco applied to the surface of a masonry wall.
<b>Ridge</b>	The line at which two intersecting planes of a roof meet.

<b>Roughcast</b>	A rendering of rough material usually containing pebbles or coarse gravel to form an irregular surface.
<b>Stucco</b>	A thin decorative finish composed traditionally of lime, sand, and other ingredients applied to external masonry facades.
<b>Tuckpointing</b>	The application of a narrow strip of mortar over the face of the joints in brickwork to give the appearance of precision and regularity.

