

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have a particular meaning for the purpose of the planning scheme.
- (2) Any use not listed in **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** column 1 is an undefined use.

Note—development comprising a combination of defined uses is not considered to be an undefined use.

- (3) A use listed in **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (4) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.
- (5) Column 3 of **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (6) Column 4 of **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 of **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

Table SC1.1.1 Index of use definitions

Index of use definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult store • Agricultural supplies store • Air services • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Bar • Brothel • Bulk landscape supplies • Caretaker's accommodation • Car wash • Cemetery • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Crematorium • Cropping • Detention facility • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling unit • Educational establishment • Emergency services • Environment facility • Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies • Health care services • High impact industry • Home based business • Hospital • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Landing • Low impact industry • Major electricity infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Marine industry • Market • Medium impact industry • Motor sport facility • Multiple dwelling • Nature based tourism • Nightclub entertainment facility • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Office • Outdoor sales • Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Permanent plantation • Place of worship • Port services • Relocatable home park • Renewable energy facility

Index of use definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and technology industry • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Roadside stall • Rooming accommodation • Rural industry • Rural workers' accommodation • Sales office • Service industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Special industry • Substation • Telecommunications facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport depot • Utility installation • Veterinary services • Warehouse • Wholesale nursery • Winery

Table SC1.1.2 Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	Premises used as a shop where the primary purpose is for the display or sale of sexually explicit materials, products and devices associated with or used in a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature) or • the sale or display of underwear or lingerie or • the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural products and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Air services	Premises used for any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the arrival and departure of aircraft • the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft 	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft • any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors to the use • associated training and education facilities • aviation facilities. 		
Animal husbandry	<p>Premises used for production of animals or animal products on either native or improved pastures or vegetation.</p> <p>The use includes ancillary yards, stables and temporary holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery.</p>	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	<p>Premises used for boarding, breeding or training of animals.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.</p>	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	<p>Premises used for the cultivation of aquatic animals or plants in a confined area that may require the provision of food either mechanically or by hand.</p>	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry
Bar	<p>Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises and that provides for a maximum capacity to seat sixty persons at any one time.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary sale of food for consumption on the premises and entertainment activities.</p>		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern
Brothel	<p>Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.</p>		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	<p>Premises used for bulk storage and sale of landscaping and gardening supplies, which may include soil, gravel, potting mix and mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the premises are not in pre-packaged form.</p>		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Caretaker's accommodation	<p>A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.</p>		Dwelling house
Car wash	<p>Premises primarily used for commercially cleaning motor vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.</p>		Service station

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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours school care	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care
Club	Premises used by persons associated for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes for social interaction or entertainment. The use may include the ancillary preparation and service of food and drink.	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre
Community care centre	Premises used to provide social support where no accommodation is provided. Medical care may be provided but is ancillary to the primary use.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre	Childcare centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility
Community residence	Any dwelling used for accommodation for a maximum of six persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs, share communal spaces and who may be unrelated. The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence.	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, hostel, residential care facility, short-term accommodation
Community use	Premises used for providing artistic, social or cultural facilities and community support services to the public and may include the ancillary preparation and provision of food and drink.	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes where dependant on the cultivation of soil. The use includes harvesting and the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the site and the ancillary repair and servicing of machinery used on the site.	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	Premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law.	Prison, detention centre	
Dual occupancy	Premises containing two dwellings, each for a separate household, and consisting of:	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a single lot, where neither dwelling is a secondary dwelling or two lots sharing common property where one dwelling is located on each lot. 	or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997, two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the Building Units and Group Title Act 1980 continues to apply	
Dwelling house	<p>A residential use of premises for one household that contains a single dwelling.</p> <p>The use includes domestic outbuildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling.</p>		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	A single dwelling within premises containing non residential use(s).	"Shop-top" apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	<p>Premises used for training and instruction designed to impart knowledge and develop skills.</p> <p>The use may include outside hours school care for students or on-site student accommodation.</p>	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres	Childcare centre, home based child care, family day care
Emergency services	Premises used by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management services including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	Facilities used for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	Premises used for the extraction and/or processing of extractive resources and associated activities, including their transportation to market.	Quarry	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The use may include the ancillary sale of liquor for consumption on site.	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take-away, tea room	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub
Function facility	Premises used for conducting receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on site.	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial services and the like, but do not include burial or cremation. The use includes a mortuary and the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation.		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	Premises used primarily for the sale of plants and may include sale of gardening and landscape products and supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form. The use may include an ancillary food and drink outlet.	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales
Hardware and trade supplies	Premises used for the sale, display or hire of hardware and trade supplies including household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Health care services	Premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
High impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise • potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network • generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network 	Abattoirs, alcohol distilling, sugar milling or refining, boiler making, engineering and metal foundry Note—additional examples may be shown SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching plant, tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use may involve night time and outdoor activities onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks. 		
Home based business	A dwelling used for a business activity where subordinate to the residential use.	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based childcare	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
Hospital	Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not involving overnight accommodation. The use may include ancillary accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.		Health care services, residential care facility
Hotel	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption. The use may include short-term accommodation, dining and entertainment activities and facilities.	Pub, tavern	Nightclub entertainment facility
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
Intensive animal industry	<p>Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand.</p> <p>The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed and produce.</p>	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens
Intensive horticulture	<p>Premises used for the intensive production of plants or plant material on imported media and located within a building or structure or where outdoors, artificial lights or containers are used.</p> <p>The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery
Landing	A structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels where passengers embark and disembark	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses the use generally operates during the day (e.g. 7am to 6pm) offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible the use is primarily undertaken indoors. 		medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.</p>	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises with large scale built facilities designed to cater for large scale events including major sporting, recreation, conference and entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Marine industry	<p>Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure.</p> <p>The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.</p>	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina
Market	<p>Premises used for the sale of goods to the public on a regular basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables.</p> <p>The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.</p>	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
Medium impact industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land 	Concrete batching, spray painting and surface coating, transport depot, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining,	Tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high

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	<p>uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network • generates an elevated demand on the local infrastructure network • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks • the use is primarily undertaken indoors • evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors. 	<p>timber truss making or wood working)</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>impact industry, special industry</p>
Motor sport facility	<p>Premises used for organised or recreational motor sports whether on or off-road, which may include permanent, temporary or informal provision for spectators and other supporting uses.</p>	<p>Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks</p>	<p>Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation</p>
Multiple dwelling	<p>Premises containing three or more dwellings for separate households.</p>	<p>Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex</p>	<p>Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility</p>
Nature-based tourism	<p>The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term accommodation, that is intended for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value, local ecosystem and attributes of the natural environment.</p> <p>Nature-based tourism activities typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a nature based focus or product • promote environmental awareness, education and conservation • carry out sustainable practices. 	<p>Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps</p>	<p>Environment facility</p>
Nightclub entertainment facility	<p>Premises used to provide entertainment, which may include cabaret, dancing and music.</p>		<p>Bar, club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use generally includes the sale of liquor and food for consumption on site.		
Non-resident workforce accommodation	<p>Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers.</p> <p>The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.</p>	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Office	<p>Premises used for an administrative, secretarial or management service or the practice of a profession, where no goods or materials are made, sold or hired and where the principal activity provides for one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business or professional advice • service of goods that are not physically on the premises • office based administrative functions of an organisation. 	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales
Outdoor sales	Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles, boats and caravans. The use may include ancillary repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories.	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	<p>Premises used for a recreation or sport activity that is carried on outside a building and requires areas of open space and may include ancillary works necessary for safety and sustainability.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary food and drink outlet(s) and the provision of ancillary facilities or amenities conducted indoors such as changing rooms and storage facilities.</p>	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	<p>Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long term camping.</p> <p>The use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.</p>	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, rooming accommodation, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Park	Premises accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure, and may be used for community events or other community activities. Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields and ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing plants not intended to be harvested.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities. The use may include ancillary facilities for social, educational and associated charitable activities.	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Port services	Premises used for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the arrival and departure of vessels • the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels • any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors or the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels. 	Marina, ferry terminal	Landing
Relocatable home park	Premises used for relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not) that provides long-term residential accommodation. The use may include a manager's residence and office, ancillary food and drink outlet, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.		Tourist park
Renewable energy facility	Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from renewable (naturally reoccurring) sources.	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
Research and technology industry	Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing,	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>storage of machinery, equipment and components.</p> <p>The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.</p>	<p>medical laboratories, computer server facility</p>	
Residential care facility	<p>A residential use of premises for supervised accommodation where the use includes medical and other support facilities for residents who cannot live independently and require regular nursing or personal care.</p>	<p>Convalescent home, nursing home</p>	<p>Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility</p>
Resort complex	<p>Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restaurants and bars • meeting and function facilities • sporting and fitness facilities • staff accommodation • transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air services. 	<p>Island resort</p>	
Retirement facility	<p>A residential use of premises for an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people.</p> <p>The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs.</p> <p>The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.</p>	<p>Retirement village</p>	<p>Residential care facility</p>
Roadside stall	<p>Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in rural areas.</p>	<p>Produce stall</p>	<p>Market</p>
Rooming accommodation	<p>Premises used for the accommodation of one or more than one households where each resident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a right to occupy one or more rooms • does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises in which the rooms are situated • may be provided with separate facilities for private use • may share communal facilities or communal space with one or more of the other residents. 	<p>Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation</p>	<p>Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>The use may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rooms not in the same building on site provision of a food or other service on site management or staff and associated accommodation. <p>Facilities includes furniture and equipment as defined in the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i></p>		
Rural industry	<p>Premises used for storage, processing and packaging of products from a rural use. The use includes processing, packaging and sale of products produced as a result of a rural use where these activities are ancillary to a rural use on or adjacent to the site.</p>	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supplies store
Rural workers' accommodation	<p>Any premises used as quarters for staff employed in the use of land for rural purposes, such as agriculture, intensive animal husbandry and forestry, conducted on a lot in the same ownership whether or not such quarters are self-contained.</p>	Farm workers' accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural-based tourist accommodation, non-resident workers accommodation, multiple dwellings
Sales office	<p>The temporary use of premises for displaying a land parcel or buildings that can be built for sale or can be won as a prize.</p> <p>The use may include a caravan or relocatable dwelling or structure.</p>	Display dwelling, temporary on site sales office	Bank, office
Service industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that have no external air, noise or odour emissions from the site and can be suitably located with other non-industrial uses.</p>	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Service station	<p>Premises used for the sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate and alternative fuels.</p> <p>The use may include, where ancillary, a shop, food and drink</p>		Car wash

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	outlet, maintenance, repair servicing and washing of vehicles, the hire of trailers, and supply of compressed air.		
Shop	Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, full line supermarket, major full line supermarket, corner store	Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market
Shopping centre	Premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops, and that function as an integrated complex.		
Short-term accommodation	<p>Premises used to provide short-term accommodation for tourists or travellers for a temporary period of time (typically not exceeding three consecutive months) and may be self-contained.</p> <p>The use may include a manager's residence and office and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of visitors.</p>	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, hotel, farm stay	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park
Showroom	<p>Premises used primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a large area for handling, display or storage • direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired. 	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationery supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales
Special industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise • potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release 	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks • the use generally involves night time and outdoor activities • the use may involve the storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods • requires significant separation from non-industrial uses. 		
Substation	<p>Premises forming part of a transmission grid or supply network under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, and used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another • regulating voltage in an electrical circuit • controlling electrical circuits • switching electrical current between circuits • a switchyard or • communication facilities for 'operating works' as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> or for workforce operational and safety communications. 	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for systems that carry communications and signals by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
Theatre	<p>Premises used for presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public and may include provision of food and liquor for consumption on the premises.</p> <p>The use may include the production of film or music, including associated ancillary facilities, which are associated with the production, such as sound stages, wardrobe and laundry facilities, makeup facilities, set construction workshops, editing and post-production facilities.</p>	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio
Tourist attraction	Premises used for providing on-site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public. The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility
Tourist park	Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term

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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes. The use may include, where ancillary, a manager's residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings, food and drink outlet, or the provision of recreation facilities for the use of occupants of the tourist park and their visitors, and accommodation for staff.		accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation
Transport depot	Premises used for the storage, for commercial or public purposes, of more than one motor vehicle. The use includes premises for the storage of taxis, buses, trucks, heavy machinery and uses of a like nature. The term may include the ancillary servicing, repair and cleaning of vehicles stored on the premises.	Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry
Utility installation	Premises used to provide the public with the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas • sewerage, drainage or stormwater services • transport services including road, rail or water • waste management facilities or • network infrastructure. The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.	Sewage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot
Veterinary services	Premises used for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals that may include provision for the short-term accommodation of the animals on the premises.		Animal keeping
Warehouse	Premises used for the storage and distribution of goods, whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards. The use may include sale of goods by wholesale where ancillary to storage. The use does not include retail sales from the premises or industrial uses.	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop
Wholesale nursery	Premises used for the sale of plants, but not to the general public, where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.		
Winery	Premises used for manufacturing of wine, which may include the sale of wine manufactured on site.		Rural industry

SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined uses listed in **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in **Part 5**.
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.1.1.1 Index of defined activity groups

Index of defined activity groups		
A. Residential activities	D. Industry activities	G. Rural activities
B. Business activities	E. Community activities	H. Other activities
C. Entertainment activities	F. Recreation activities	

Table SC1.1.1.2 Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
A. Residential activities	Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Home based business Multiple dwelling Nature-based tourism Non-resident workforce accommodation Relocatable home park Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Rooming Accommodation Rural workers accommodation Short-term accommodation Tourist park
B. Business activities	Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Car wash Food and drink outlet

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Market Office Outdoor sales Sales office Service station Shop Shopping centre Showroom Veterinary services
C. Entertainment activities	Club Function facility Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Theatre Tourist attraction
D. Industry activities	Bulk landscape supplies Extractive industry High impact industry Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Service industry Special industry Transport depot Warehouse
E. Community activities	Cemetery Child care centre Community care centre Community use Crematorium Detention facility Educational establishment Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care services Hospital Place of worship
F. Recreation activities	Environment facility Indoor sport and recreation Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility Motor sport facility Outdoor sport and recreation Park
G. Rural activities	Animal husbandry Animal keeping Aquaculture Cropping Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	Permanent plantation Roadside stall Rural industry Wholesale nursery Winery
H. Other activities	Air services Brothel Landing Major electricity infrastructure Outstation Parking station Port services Renewable energy facility Substation Telecommunications facility Utility installation

SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

- (1) The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined uses listed in Table SC1.1.2—low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry.

Table SC1.1.2.1 Industry thresholds

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting; 2. Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines; 3. Fitting and turning workshop; 4. Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting; 5. Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting; 6. Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum; 2. Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum; 3. Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2001</i>; 4. Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum; 5. Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum; 6. Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum; 7. Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres; 8. Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum; 9. Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum;

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components; 11. Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum; 12. Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum; 13. Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum; 14. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, where producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; 15. Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum; 16. Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum; 17. Recycling and reprocessing batteries; 18. Repairing or maintaining boats; 19. Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing; 20. Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum; 21. Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading; 22. Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery; 23. Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard; 24. Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools); 25. Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum; 26. Reconditioning metal or plastic drums; 27. Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum; 28. Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum; 29. Concrete batching and producing concrete products.
High impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum; 2. Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum; 3. Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes; 4. Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser; 5. Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum; 6. Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum; 7. Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1,000 tonnes per annum; 8. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum; 9. Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum; 10. Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum; 11. Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5,000 tonnes per annum; 12. Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum; 14. Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater; 15. Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum; 16. Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum; 17. Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote; 18. Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic sludges and domestic waste; 19. Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats; 20. Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools); 21. Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum; 22. Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre; 23. Abattoir; 24. Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents; 25. Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator); 26. Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste; 27. Manufacturing batteries; 28. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum; 29. Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum; 30. Crematoria; 31. Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum; 32. Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum; 33. Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2,500 litres per annum; 34. Sugar milling or refining.
Special industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil refining or processing; 2. Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas; 3. Power station; 4. Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke; 5. Waste incinerator; 6. Pulp or paper manufacturing; 7. Tobacco processing; 8. Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather; 9. Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing; 10. Rendering plant; 11. Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives; 12. Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia; 13. Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.

SC1.2 Administrative definitions

- (1) Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a meaning in relation to a use.
- (2) A term listed in **Table SC1.2.2 (Administrative definitions)** column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2 under the heading.
- (3) The administrative definitions listed here are the definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.2.1 Index of administrative definitions

Index of administrative definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Acid sulfate soils (ASS) • Active transport • Adjoining premises • Advertising device • Affordable housing • Agricultural land classification (ALC) Class A and Class B land • Ancillary • Annual exceedance probability (AEP) • Articulation • Australian height datum (AHD) • Australian noise exposure forecast (ANEF) • Average width • Aviation facility • Base date • Basement • Best practice • Boundary clearance • Buffer • Building height • Building restricted area • Bushfire hazard area • Coastal-dependent development • Community facilities zone annotation • Commercial building • Corner store • Council • Defined flood event (DFE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined flood level (DFL) • Defined storm tide event (DSTE) • Demand unit • Department store • Development footprint • Discount department store • Domestic outbuilding • Dwell time • Dwelling • Electronic display component • Equivalent dwelling • Erosion prone area • Essential community infrastructure • Exempt vegetation clearing • Existing development footprint • Extractive resources • Filling or excavation • Flood hazard area • Flood hazard level (FHL) • Freeboard • Frontage • Full line supermarket • Gross floor area (GFA) • Gross leasable floor area (GLA) • Ground level • Habitable room • Heritage place • Highest astronomical tide (HAT) • Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important agriculture areas (IAAs) • Landslide hazard area • Lighting area buffer zone • Local utility • Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) • Major full line supermarket • Major road • Maritime development • Minor aquaculture • Minor building work • Minor electricity infrastructure • Minor operational work • Mixed use building • Net developable area • Non-resident workers • Obstacle limitation surface (OLS) • Operational airspace • Outermost projection Planning assumptions • Plot ratio • Primary street frontage • Private open space • Projection area(s) • Public open space • Public safety area • Resource/processing area for a KRA • Rooming unit • Rural-based tourism • Secondary dwelling

Index of administrative definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive land uses • Separation area • Service catchment • Setback • Sewered area • Site • Site cover • State-controlled road • Storey • Streetscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure • Temporary and/or relocatable development • Temporary use • Third party advertising device • Transport noise corridor • Transport route • Transport route separation area • Total use area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimate development • Urban purposes • Vegetation • Vegetation clearing • Verge • Watercourse • Wetland • Wildlife hazard buffer zone

Table SC1.2.2 Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Access	The entry of persons and vehicles onto a lot, either existing or proposed, from a road which abuts the frontage of that lot.
Acid sulfate soils (ASS)	See the State Planning Policy.
Active transport	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
Adjoining premises	Premises that share all or part of a common boundary. A common boundary may be a single point such as a corner point.
Advertising device	Any permanent structure, device, sign or the like intended for advertising purposes. It includes any framework, supporting structure or building feature that is provided exclusively or mainly as part of the advertisement. Editor's note—an advertising device that is not visible from a road or other public place is not an advertising device for the purposes of the planning scheme.
Affordable housing	Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes.
Agricultural land classification (ALC) Class A and Class B land	See the State Planning Policy.
Ancillary	Associated with, but incidental and subordinate to.
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	See the State Planning Policy.
Articulation	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts.
Australian height datum (AHD)	The survey height datum adopted by the National Mapping Council as the datum to which all vertical control for mapping is to be referred. 0.0 metres AHD approximates mean sea level.
Australian noise exposure forecast (ANEF)	See the State Planning Policy.
Average width	In regard to a lot, the distance between the midpoints of the side boundaries of the lot.
Aviation facility	See the State Planning Policy.
Base date	The date from which a local government has estimated its projected infrastructure demands and costs.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Basement	A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next below where no part of the space projects more than one metre above ground level.
Best practice	The application of measures that are comparable with the acknowledged best measures applied nationally and internationally.
Boundary clearance	The shortest distance from the outermost projection of a structural part of the building or structure to the property boundary, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia – the outside face of the fascia or (b) if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia – the roof structure. The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.
Buffer	An area required for ecological, acoustic or scenic amenity protection purposes that incorporates a separation distance and associated landscaping, structures and works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) between different land uses (b) from a major noise source (c) from a conservation area or a public recreation area or (d) from a wetland, watercourse or waterbody.
Building height	If specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in metres, the vertical distance between the ground level and the highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point, but not including load-bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like (b) in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level or (c) in both metres and storey, both (a) and (b) apply.
Building restricted area	See the State Planning Policy.
Bushfire hazard area	An area shown on the SPP interactive mapping system (plan making) as being a bushfire hazard area.
Coastal-dependent development	See the State Planning Policy.
Community facilities zone annotation	One of the following annotations attached to the Community facilities zone as identified on the zone maps in Schedule 2 (Mapping) : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air services 2. Cemetery 3. Child care centre 4. Community use (Examples—library, arts facilities, showgrounds, community halls, CWA, scout facilities, Council administration offices) 5. Crematorium 6. Educational establishment 7. Emergency services 8. Extractive resource (Example—a reserve for resource extraction) 9. Hospital 10. Place of worship 11. Residential care facility 12. Substation and other electricity infrastructure 13. Tourist park 14. Utility installation (Example—Council-owned infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, stormwater and waste infrastructure)
Commercial building	A Class 5, 6, 7b, 8 or 9a building as classified under the Building Code of Australia.
Corner store	A shop used for the display and retail sale of convenience goods to members of the public in a residential setting, where the gross leasable floor area does not exceed 100m ² .
Council	The Bundaberg Regional Council.
Defined flood event (DFE)	The level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise. The defined flood level for a flood hazard area is:

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(a) the level declared by a local government, under the Building Regulation 2006, section 13, to be the defined flood level for the part of the area where the lot is located; or</p> <p>(b) if the defined flood level stated in a building development application for the lot is lower than the defined flood level declared by the local government – the level started in the application, subject to a concurrence agency’s response.</p> <p>Note—If the defined flood level stated in a building development application is lower than the defined flood level declared by the local government, the local government must, as a concurrence agency, decide whether the defined flood level stated in the application is appropriate (see schedule 7, table 1, item 30 of the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009).</p>
Defined flood level (DFL)	A flood water level adopted by the Council that represents the defined flood event (DFE) or defined storm tide event (DSTE) at the development site. The DFL is also the adopted flood level for the purpose of section 13(1)(b) of the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> and Queensland Development Code MP3.5 – Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas.
Defined storm tide event (DSTE)	The event (measured in terms of the likelihood of re-occurrence) and associated inundation level adopted to manage the development of a particular area. The DSTE is the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide event (including climate change, wave setup and runup) as detailed in BMT WBM’s Bundaberg Coastal Stormtide Study 2013, equivalent to a 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI).
Demand unit	Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on the trunk infrastructure network.
Department store	A single self-contained retailing outlet in a department based structure and with department based service facilities offering a wide variety of goods and services generally of a non-food nature for sale. Note—examples: David Jones, Myer.
Development footprint	The location and extent of all development proposed on a site. This includes all buildings and structures, open space, all associated facilities, landscaping, on-site stormwater drainage, on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring areas.
Discount department store	A single self-contained retailing outlet with fast service checkout facilities offering a wide variety of goods and services generally of a non-food nature for sale. Note—examples: Big W, K Mart, Target.
Domestic outbuilding	A Class 10a building, as defined in the Building Code of Australia, that is ancillary to a residential use on the same premises and is limited to non-habitable buildings for the purpose of a shed, garage and carport. Editor’s note—for the purpose of the planning scheme, a non-habitable shed, garage or carport established on a vacant residential lot is considered to be a domestic outbuilding.
Dwell time	For an advertising device that is an electronic display component or digital advertising device – means the minimum time that each message or individual advertisement is required to be displayed.
Dwelling	A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) food preparation facilities (b) a bath or shower (c) a toilet and wash basin (d) clothes washing facilities. <p>The term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.</p>
Electronic display component	An advertising device or part of an advertising device that utilises an image projector, bulbs, LED’s, LCD or similar devices that are used to display the content of the sign. Also referred to as digital advertising devices.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Equivalent dwelling	<p>The equivalence factor used to calculate density for a multiple-residential use, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a rooming unit is equivalent to 0.4 of a dwelling (b) a one bedroom dwelling is equivalent to 0.5 of a dwelling (c) a two bedroom dwelling is equivalent to 0.7 of a dwelling and (d) a three or more bedroom dwelling is equivalent to 1 dwelling.
Erosion prone area	See the State Planning Policy.
Essential community infrastructure	<p>Any one of more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) emergency services infrastructure (b) emergency shelters (c) police facilities (d) hospitals and associated facilities (e) stores of valuable records or heritage items (f) power stations and substations (g) major switch yards (h) communications facilities (i) sewage treatment plants and (j) water treatment plants.
Exempt vegetation clearing	<p>Vegetation clearing under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vegetation clearing on Rural zoned land and associated with the use of the land for a rural activity (b) vegetation clearing by a statutory authority on land other than freehold land (c) vegetation clearing undertaken by the Council in the exercise of its power under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> (d) vegetation clearing that is reasonably necessary for carrying out work that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) authorised or required under legislation or a local law or (ii) specified in a notice served by Council or another statutory authority (e) vegetation clearing for development where the clearing is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on land the subject of a current development approval issued by the Council or other statutory authority and (ii) necessary to give effect to the conditions of the development approval (f) vegetation clearing within an approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure (g) vegetation clearing within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 6 metres of an approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure where in the Rural residential zone or (ii) 4 metres of approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure where in another zone (h) vegetation clearing where on a lot less than 5,000m² in area and outside of the areas specified in paragraph (g) above, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the girth of any tree to be cleared is less than 50cm measured one 1m from the ground or (ii) the height of the tree is less than 4m (i) vegetation clearing where necessary to remove danger to people or property associated with falling trees or limbs provided that the vegetation is closer to an existing building, pool or other infrastructure than it is high (j) vegetation clearing necessary for bushfire management purposes, where involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the establishment or maintenance of a firebreak around an existing or approved building in a medium or high bushfire hazard area where the distance cleared from the building is not more than 1.5 times the height of the vegetation or 20 metres, whichever is the greater (ii) the establishment of a fire break or fire management line in a medium or high bushfire hazard area to a maximum width of 10 metres and in accordance with an approved bushfire management plan or

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) the maintenance or re-clearing of an existing fire break or fire management line (k) vegetation clearing essential for the survey of a property boundary by a licensed cadastral surveyor and where undertaken by hand tools (including motorised hand tools) and (l) vegetation clearing required for emergency works, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a person honestly and reasonably believes that an immediate threat exists to life or property (ii) no other lawful action is reasonably available to the person to avoid the immediate threat to life or property (iii) no reasonable opportunity exists for an application to be made to clear the vegetation and (iv) Council is advised in writing as soon as practicable after the vegetation clearing has occurred.
Existing development footprint	The location and extent of all development existing on a site. This includes all buildings and structures, open space, all associated facilities, landscaping, on-site stormwater drainage, on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring areas.
Extractive resources	See the State Planning Policy.
Filling or excavation	Removal or importation of material to, from or within a lot that will change the ground level of the land.
Flood hazard area	An area, whether or not mapped, designated by a local government as a flood hazard area under the Building Regulation 2006, section 13. Note—section 13 of the Building Regulation requires a local government to keep a register of the flood hazard area it designates and when the designation was made.
Flood hazard level (FHL)	The defined flood level (DFL) plus the freeboard.
Freeboard	The height above defined flood level that takes account of matters that may cause flood waters to rise above the defined flood level. The freeboard for a lot in a flood hazard area is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if a local government has declared a freeboard for the part of the area where the lot is located, under section 13 of the Building Regulation 2006 – the height above the defined flood level declared to be the freeboard or (b) otherwise—a height of at least 300mm.
Frontage	Means any boundary line, or part thereof, of a lot which coincides with the alignment of a road.
Full line supermarket	A supermarket with a full range of goods including packaged groceries, fresh meat, bakery and deli departments, fresh fruit and vegetables and frozen foods.
Gross floor area (GFA)	The total floor area of all storeys of a building (measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall), other than areas used for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) building services, plant and equipment (b) access between levels (c) ground floor public lobby (d) a mall (e) the parking, loading or manoeuvring of motor vehicles (f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.
Gross leasable floor area (GLA)	That part of the gross floor area of a building accommodating non-residential activities available to be rented by a tenant for exclusive use.
Ground level	The level of the natural ground, or, where the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Habitable room	See the Building Code of Australia.
Heritage place	See the State Planning Policy.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Highest astronomical tide (HAT)	The highest tide level that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions. This level will not be reached every year, and is less than extreme levels that can be caused by storm tides.
Household	An individual or a group of two or more related or unrelated people who reside in the dwelling, with the common intention to live together on a long-term basis and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Important agriculture areas (IAAs)	See the State Planning Policy.
Landslide hazard area	An area of land with a slope greater than or equal to 15 per cent, as identified on a Steep land (slopes >15%) overlay map.
Lighting area buffer zone	See the State Planning Policy.
Local utility	<p>A utility installation involving one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any undertaking by the Council or other public sector entity for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the reticulation or conveyance of water, sewerage and stormwater drainage (ii) the provision or maintenance of roads and traffic controls or (iii) a public purpose carried out by the Council pursuant to the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> (b) the reticulation of power (including electricity and gas) (c) activities and associated facilities that support the effective functioning of public transport services, including bus, rail, road and water transport (d) activities and associated facilities that support the effective management of a State Forest, National Park or Conservation Park (e) the provision of postal services or (f) the provision of telecommunication services not involving the erection of a telecommunications facility. <p>The term includes ancillary maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the local utility.</p>
Matters of state environmental significance (MSES)	See the State Planning Policy.
Major full line supermarket	A full line supermarket with a gross leasable floor area exceeding 3,000m ² .
Major road	A major road includes a road that is identified in the Council's road hierarchy as any type of highway, arterial road, distributor road or major collector road.
Maritime development	Development that requires a location in, or adjacent to, tidal waters to function.
Minor aquaculture	Aquaculture that is regarded as low-impact aquaculture under the 'Code for self-assessable development – Low impact aquaculture' (AQUA01).
Minor building work	An alteration, addition or extension to an existing building(s) which results in an increase in the gross floor area of the building(s) of less than five percent of the gross floor area of the existing building(s) or 50 square metres, whichever is the lesser.
Minor electricity infrastructure	<p>All aspects of development for an electricity supply network as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, (or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to properties from the network), if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) augmentations/upgrades to existing powerlines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase (b) augmentations to existing substations (including communication facilities for controlling works as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>) where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase, and where they are located on an existing substation lot.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Minor operational work	Operational work associated with a dwelling house, including any driveway, kerb crossover, internal path or outbuildings.
Mixed use building	A use of premises that integrates residential uses with non-residential uses such as business activities or community activities.
Net developable area	The area of land available for development. It does not include land that cannot be developed due to constraints such as acid sulfate soils, conservation land, flood affected land or steep slope. Note—for the purposes of the Local Government Infrastructure Plan, net developable area is usually measured in net developable hectares (net dev ha).
Non-resident workers	Workers who reside in areas for extended periods when employed on projects directly associated with resource extraction, major industry, major infrastructure or rural uses, but have a permanent place of residence in another area. This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.
Obstacle limitation surface (OLS)	Means the surface that establishes the limit to which objects may project into the airspace associated with an airport or aerodrome to maintain safe aeronautical operations. The OLS consists of an outer surface, a take-off/approach surface and a transitional surface.
Operational airspace	See the State Planning Policy.
Outermost projection	The outermost projection of any part of a building or structure including, in the case of a roof, the outside face of the fascia, or the roof structure where there is no fascia, or attached sunhoods or the like, but does not include retractable blinds, fixed screens, rainwater fittings or ornamental attachments.
Planning assumptions	Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area to the area of the site.
Primary street frontage	Means: (a) where a lot is vacant, the frontage most commonly addressed by other buildings in the block as the front of the lot or (b) where a lot is not vacant, the frontage to which the front of the existing building addresses the street.
Private open space	An outdoor space for the exclusive use of occupants of a building.
Projection area(s)	Area or areas within a local government area for which a local government carries out demand growth projections.
Public open space	Outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreation, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.
Public safety area	See the State Planning Policy.
Resource / processing area for a KRA	See the State Planning Policy.
Rooming unit	That part of a building used for residential accommodation which may include ensuite facilities but which is not a dwelling.
Rural based tourism	The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term accommodation, that is intended for the interpretation, appreciation and/or enjoyment of rural areas and rural-based activities. Note—examples include farm stays and rural holiday cabins.
Secondary dwelling	A dwelling used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot. A secondary dwelling may be constructed under a dwelling house, be attached to a dwelling house or be free standing.
Sensitive land uses	See the State Planning Policy.
Separation area	See the State Planning Policy.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Service catchment	<p>An area serviced by an infrastructure network. An infrastructure network is made up of one or more service catchments. Service catchments are determined by the network type and how it has been designed to operate and provide service to the urban areas.</p> <p>Note—for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries • open space network service catchments can be determined using local government accessibility standards • water network service catchments can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback	For a building or structure, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outer most projection of a building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot.
Sewered area	See the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002</i> .
Site	Any land on which development is carried out or is proposed to be carried out whether such land comprises the whole or part of one lot or more than one lot if each of such lots is contiguous.
Site cover	<p>The proportion of the site covered by a building(s), structure(s) attached to the building(s) and carport(s), calculated to the outer most projections of the building(s) and is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>The term does not include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level eaves and sun shading devices.
State-controlled road	See the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .
Storey	<p>A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is not floor above the ceiling or roof above, but not a space that contains only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a lift shaft, stairway or meter room a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment a combination of the above. <p>A mezzanine is a storey.</p> <p>A roofed structure on or part of a rooftop that does not solely accommodate building plant and equipment is a storey.</p> <p>A basement is not a storey.</p>
Streetscape	The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and private domains. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.
Structure	See the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .
Temporary and/or relocatable development	<p>A land use or structure that if threatened by adverse coastal hazard impacts will be relocated, or discontinued and removed rather than protected from the impacts because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it is not anticipated to remain in place for more than 10 years and/or is capable of being disassembled and/or easily removed and there will be negligible adverse economic or social consequences associated with its relocation, or from it being discontinued or removed. <p>It includes, but is not limited to, temporary accommodation such as tents or demountable buildings, picnic areas and associated picnic tables and barbeques, market or stall venues, surf life-saving observation towers, equipment sheds, recreation reserves, or walking and biking trails.</p>
Temporary use	A use that is impermanent and may be irregular or infrequent that does not require the construction of a permanent building or the installation of permanent infrastructure or services.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Third party advertising device	A third party advertising device is an advertising device placed on premises for the purpose of advertising a matter not associated with the primary purpose for which the premises is used or developed.
Transport noise corridor	See the <i>Building Act 1975</i> . Note—land identified within the transport noise corridors and the detail about the levels of noise within the corridors can be accessed via SPP interactive mapping system (plan making).
Transport route	See the State Planning Policy.
Transport route separation area	See the State Planning Policy.
Total use area	The sum of all parts of the lot used for that particular use including any ancillary use, but does not include areas used for:- (a) car parking; (b) landscaping; and (c) vehicle manoeuvring. For the purpose of calculating on-site parking requirements the term includes the gross floor area of all buildings.
Ultimate development	The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.
Urban purposes	For the purposes of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Vegetation	Trees, plants and all other organisms of vegetable origin, whether living or dead, other than:- (a) grass or non-woody herbage; (b) a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under a regulation; (c) declared plants within the meaning of the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> ; and (d) environmental weed species as identified in a pest management plan adopted by the Council.
Vegetation clearing	The destruction of vegetation or interference with its natural growth in any way including removing, clearing, slashing, cutting down, ringbarking, scar-barking, pushing or pulling over, poisoning (including by contamination), burning, flooding, draining or compacting of roots. The term does not include:- (a) destruction of standing vegetation by stock; (b) lopping a tree by cutting or pruning its branches, provided that it does not involve:- (i) removing the tree's trunk; or (ii) cutting or pruning the tree's branches so severely that it is likely to die; or (c) mowing of grass or lawn for maintenance purposes provided that it is not undertaken in an area of remnant vegetation or high value regrowth vegetation.
Verge	That part of the street or a road reserve between the carriageway and the boundary of the adjacent lot or other limit to the road reserve. The term may accommodate service provider utility infrastructure, footpaths, stormwater flows, street lighting, poles and planting.
Watercourse	A river, creek or other stream, including a stream in the form of an anabranch or a tributary, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of the frequency of flow events, in a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream. A watercourse includes any of the following located in it:- (a) in-stream islands; (b) benches;

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(c) bars.</p> <p>The term includes constructed storm water drains with surface water flows but not piped water drains.</p>
Wetland	<p>An area of permanent, periodic or intermittent inundation that includes areas of open water and/or native vegetation, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. The term may include wetlands which lie within floodplains, but does not include the whole of a floodplain. This definition includes natural features as well as constructed water bodies but does not include watercourses as separately defined.</p>
Wildlife hazard buffer zone	<p>See the State Planning Policy.</p>