

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.

Editor's note—the use terms and definitions in this planning scheme are as prescribed in the Planning Regulation, and are reproduced here for convenience.

Table SC1.1.1 Index of use definitions

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

Table SC1.1.2 Use definitions

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	The use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling— (a) sexually explicit materials; or (b) products and devices that are 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	The use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.	Animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds	Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales wholesale nursery
Air service	The use of premises for— (a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or (b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing	Airport, air strip, helipad, public or private airfield	

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	aircraft; or (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or (e) aviation facilities; or (f) an activity that— (i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and (ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers.		
Animal husbandry	The use of premises for— (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying	Animal keeping, intensive animal husbandry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	The use of premises for— (a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or (b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	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	The use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal husbandry
Bar	The use of premises, with seating for 60 or less people, for— (a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (b) an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern
Brothel	Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises. Note — See the <i>Prostitution Act 1999</i> , schedule 4.		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	The use of premises for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	mulch.		
Caretaker's accommodation	The use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	The use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.		Service station
Cemetery	The use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Childcare centre	The use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.	Before or after school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, vacation care	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care
Club	The use of premises for— (a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre
Community care centre	(a) The use of premises for— (i) providing social support to members of the public; or (ii) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) Does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated indigenous support centre	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility
Community residence	(a) The use of premises for residential accommodation for— (i) no more than— A. 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> ; or B. 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and (ii) no more than 1 support worker; and (b) Includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Community use	The use of premises for— (a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	The use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	The use of premises for— (a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or (b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	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	The use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.	Correctional facility, detention centre, prison, youth detention centre	Police station, court cell complex
Dual occupancy	(d) A residential use of premises for two households involving— (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot, or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings. (e) Does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the Building Units and <i>Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises involving— (a) 1 dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) 1 dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling, and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	The use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a	'Shop-top' apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house

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	caretaker of the non-residential use.		
Educational establishment	The use of premises for— (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	College, outdoor education centre, preparatory school, preparatory school, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university	Child care centre, home based child care, family day care
Emergency services	The use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide— (a) essential emergency services; or (b) disaster management services; or (c) management support facilities for the services.	Ambulance station, auxiliary fire and rescue station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres, police station, rural fire brigade, rural fire brigade, State emergency service facility, urban fire and rescue station	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	(a) The use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but (b) Does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	The use of premises for— (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	The use of premises for— (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or (b) providing liquor for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take-away shop, tearoom	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility
Function facility	The use of premises for— (a) receptions or functions; or (b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function.	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	(a) The use of premises for— (i) arranging and conducting		Cemetery, crematorium, place

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	funerals, memorials and other similar events; or (ii) a mortuary; or (iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but (b) Does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.		of worship
Garden centre	The use of premises for— (a) selling plants; or (b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or (c) a food and drink outlet is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales
Hardware and trade supplies	The use of premises for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.	Hardware store	Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Health care service	The use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.	Dental clinics, medical centre, natural medicine practice, nursing service, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
High impact industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry Note—additional examples may be shown in section SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	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
Home-based business	The use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based child care	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
Hospital	The use of premises for—		Health care

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	(a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or (b) providing accommodation for patients; or (c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).		services, residential care facility
Hotel	(a) The use of premises for— (i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (ii) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) Does not include a bar.	Pub, tavern	Bar, nightclub entertainment facility
Indoor sport and recreation	The use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, enclosed tennis court, gymnasium, squash courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
Intensive animal industry	(a) The use of premises for— (i) the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or (ii) storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) Does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals.	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens
Intensive horticulture	(a) The use of premises for— (i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or (ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or (iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but (b) Does not include the	Greenhouse, and shade house plant production, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm	Wholesale nursery

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	cultivation of aquatic plants.		
Landing	The use of premises for a structure— (a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and (b) from which passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop Note—additional examples may be shown in section SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	(a) The use of premises for— (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or (ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) Does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6, section 26(5), unless the use involves— (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or (ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	The use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation conference or entertainment events.	Convention centre, entertainment centre, exhibition centre, horse racing facility, sports stadium	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Marine industry	The use of waterfront premises for—	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina

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	(a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or (b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Market	The use of premises on a regular basis for— (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
Medium impact industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working) Note—additional examples may be shown in section SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Motor sport facility	The use of premises for— (a) organised or recreational motor sports; or (b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities or food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)	Car race track, go-kart track, lawnmower race track, trail bike park, 4WD and all terrain park, motocross track, , motorcycle race track, off road motorcycle facility	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation
Multiple dwelling	A residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	The use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of— (a) an area of environmental,	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including cabins, huts, lodges	Environment facility

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	cultural or heritage value; or (b) a local ecosystem; or (c) the natural environment.	and tents	
Nightclub entertainment facility	The use of premises for— (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or (b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall
Non-resident workforce accommodation	The use of premises for— (a) accommodation for non-resident workers; or (b) recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Office	(a) The use of premises for— (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or (ii) the practice of a profession; or (iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but (b) Does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.	Bank, real estate agency	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales
Outdoor sales	The use of premises for— (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	The use of premises for— (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or (b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	The use of premises for— (a) cultural or recreation activities	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or (b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
Park	The use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	The use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Party house	Premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if— (a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and (b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and (c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.		
Permanent plantation	The use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for the carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.		Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	The use of premises for— (a) organised worship and other religious activities; or (b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Port service	The use of premises for— (a) the arrival and departure of vessels; or (b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; or (c) storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or (d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.	Marina, ferry terminal	Landing
Relocatable home park	The use of premises for— (a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or (b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation		Tourist park

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Renewable energy facility	(a) The use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bio-energy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but (b) Does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy that is to be used mainly on the premises.	Geothermal power, hydroelectric power, solar farm, tidal power, wind farm	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
Research and technology industry	The use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.	Aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories	
Residential care facility	The use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who— (a) can not live independently; and (b) require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
Resort complex	The use of premises for— (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.	Island resort, bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities	
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for— (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or (b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is	Retirement village	Residential care facility

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Roadside stall	The use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	The use of premises for— (a) residential accommodation, if each resident— (i) has a right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; and (ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and (iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined under the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i> , schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and (iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with 1 or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or (b) a manager's residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling
Rural industry	The use of premises for— (a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or (b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store
Rural workers' accommodation	The use of premises as accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if— (a) the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person; and (b) the employees are not non-resident workers.	Farm workers' accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
			workforce accommodation, multiple dwelling
Sales office	The use of premises for temporary display of land parcels or buildings that— (a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or (b) can be won as a prize in a competition.	Display dwelling	Bank, office
Service industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity that— (a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and (b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.	Audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, 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, high impact industry, special industry
Service station	The use of premises for— (a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or (b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Electric vehicle charging station	Car wash
Shop	The use of premises for— (a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or (b) providing personal services or betting to the public.	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store	Adult store, food and drink outlet, hardware and trade supplies, market, showroom
Shopping centre	The use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.		
Short-term accommodation	The use of premises for— (i) providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i). (c) Does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, hotel accommodation, farm stay	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	complex or tourist park.		
Showroom	The use of premises for the sale of goods that are of— (a) a related product line; and (i) a size, shape or weight that requires— (ii) a large area for handling, display or storage; and (b) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.	Bulk goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales
Special industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers Note—additional examples may be shown in section SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry
Substation	The use of premises— (a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to— (i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or (ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or (iii) control electrical circuits; or (iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or (b) for a telecommunications facility for— (i) works as defined under the Electricity Act, section s12(1); or (ii) workforce operational and safety communications.	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
Telecommunications facility	The use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.	station	facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
Theatre	The use of premises for— (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or (b) the production of film or music; or (c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b)— (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises; (ii) facilities for editing and post-production; (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up; (iv) set construction workshops; (v) sound stages.	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	The use of premises for— (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility
Tourist park	The use of premises for— (a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation
Transport depot	The use of premises for— (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Premises used for storing buses, taxis, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery, contractors depot	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry
Utility installation	The use of premises for— (a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Includes the following examples	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	or gas; or (b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or (c) a transport service; or (d) a waste management service; or (e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).	plant	electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot
Veterinary service	The use of premises for— (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or (b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Animal keeping
Warehouse	The use of premises for— (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Self-storage facility, storage yards	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop
Wholesale nursery	The use of premises for— (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	The use of premises for— (a) making wine; or (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.		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 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

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
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 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 2004</i> 2011; 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; 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);

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	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	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; 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; 19-18. Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats; 20-19. 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); 24-20. Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum; 22-21. Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre; 23-22. Abattoir; 24-23. Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents; 25-24. Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator); 26-25. Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste; 27-26. Manufacturing batteries; 28-27. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>29-28. Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>30-29. Crematoria;</p> <p>31-30. Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>32-31. Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>33-32. Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2,500 litres per annum;</p> <p>34-33. Sugar milling or refining.</p>
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; 13-14. <u>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.</u>

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.

Editor's note—definitions for the administrative terms marked with an asterisk (*) are as prescribed in the Planning Regulation, and are reproduced here for convenience.

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 • <u>Development footprint*</u> • <u>Development footprint plan</u> • 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) • <u>Ground level*</u> • <u>Ground level of the building</u> • Habitable room • Heritage place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest astronomical tide (HAT) • Household* • 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 • <u>Outermost projection*</u> • 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

Index of administrative definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooming unit Rural-based tourism Secondary dwelling* Sensitive land uses Separation area Service catchment* Setback* Sewered area Site* Site cover* State-controlled road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storey* Streetscape Structure Temporary and/or relocatable development Temporary use* Third party advertising device Transport noise corridor Transport route Transport route separation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total use area 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. Premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.
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. (b)(a) A permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and (c)(b) Includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device.
Affordable housing*	Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes. Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.
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

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	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. Of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary 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. The date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.
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. A space— (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than 1m 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: if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia — the outside face of the fascia or 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. The distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is— (a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or (b) a rainwater fitting. <i>Examples—</i> If the fascia of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between the outside of the fascia and the boundary. If a point on the roof of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between that point on the roof and the boundary.
Buffer	An area required for ecological, acoustic or scenic amenity protection purposes that incorporates a separation distance and associated landscaping, structures and works: (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: 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 in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level or in both metres and storey, both (a) and (b) apply. Of a building, means— (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
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)	<p>The level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise. The defined flood level for a flood hazard area is:</p> <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 stated 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). The flood event and associated inundation level adopted by Council to manage the development of a particular area.</p> <p>Editor's note—the DFE is generally measured in terms of the likelihood of re-occurrence but can also refer to a historical flood event. The defined flood events adopted for the Bundaberg Region are identified in Council's flood hazard area resolution and associated 'Hazard Evaluation Report – Flood'.</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 Building Regulation 2006 and Queensland Development Code MP3.5—

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Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas. The level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise. The defined flood level for a flood hazard area is:</p> <p>(a) the water level reached during the defined flood event (DFE) or defined storm tide event (DSTE) declared by Council 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 Council – the level stated in the application, subject to a referral 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 referral agency, decide whether the defined flood level stated in the application is appropriate (see schedule 9, Part 3, Division 2, Table 12 of the Regulation).</p>
<p>Defined storm tide event (DSTE)</p>	<p>The event, (measured in terms of the likelihood of re-occurrence), and associated inundation level adopted <u>by Council</u> to manage the development of a particular area.</p> <p>Editor’s note—The DSTE is the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide event (including climate change) adopted for the Bundaberg Region as identified in Council’s flood hazard area resolution and associated ‘Hazard Evaluation Report – Flood’ (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).</p>
<p>Demand unit*</p>	<p>Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on the trunk infrastructure network.</p> <p>A unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.</p>
<p>Department store</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Note—examples: David Jones, Myer.</p>
<p>Development footprint*</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>For development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or (b) landscaping or open space; or (c) facilities relating to the development; or (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or (e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or (f) another area of disturbance.
<p>Development footprint plan</p>	<p>A plan, approved by Council through a previous development approval, that defines the location and extent for development on a site. This may include, but is not limited to, all buildings and structures, on-site wastewater treatment and disposal, and on-site parking, access and manoeuvring areas.</p> <p>Editor’s note—an approved building location envelope, building location plan or development envelope has the same meaning.</p>
<p>Discount department store</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Note—examples: Big W, K Mart, Target.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Domestic outbuilding*	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A non-habitable class 10a building that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is. <p>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.</p>
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*	<p>A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following:</p> <p>food preparation facilities</p> <p>a bath or shower</p> <p>a toilet and wash basin</p> <p>clothes washing facilities.</p> <p>The term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.</p> <p>All or part of a building that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) food preparation facilities; and (ii) a bath or shower; and (iii) a toilet; and (iv) a wash basin; and (v) facilities for washing clothes.
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.
Equivalent dwelling	<p>The equivalence factor used to calculate density for a multiple-residential use, where:</p> <ol 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> <ol 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vegetation clearing on Rural zoned land and associated with the use of

Schedule 1 – Definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>the land for a rural activity</p> <p>(b) vegetation clearing by a statutory authority on land other than freehold land</p> <p>(c) vegetation clearing undertaken by the Council in the exercise of its power under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i></p> <p>(d) vegetation clearing that is reasonably necessary for carrying out work that is:</p> <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 <p>(e) vegetation clearing for development where the clearing is:</p> <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 <p>(f) vegetation clearing within an approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure</p> <p>(g) vegetation clearing within:</p> <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 <p>(h) vegetation clearing where on a lot less than 5,000m² in area and outside of the areas specified in paragraph (g) above, where:</p> <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 <p>(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</p> <p>(j) vegetation clearing necessary for bushfire management purposes, where involving:</p> <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 (iii) the maintenance or re-clearing of an existing fire break or fire management line <p>(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</p> <p>(l) vegetation clearing required for emergency works, where:</p> <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.

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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: (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: building services, plant and equipment access between levels ground floor public lobby a mall the parking, loading or manoeuvring of motor vehicles unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not. For a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for— (a) building services, plant or equipment; or (b) access between levels; or (c) a ground floor public lobby; or (d) a mall; or (e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or (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. (b)(a) The level of the natural ground; or (e)(b) If the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Ground level of the building	For building height, means the ground level of the building site. Editor's note—the ground level of the building is to be measured from the ground level of the building site, not the floor level of the ground floor.
Habitable room	See the Building Code of Australia.
Heritage place	See the State Planning Policy.
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

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	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. Means 1 or more individuals who— (a) live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis; and (b) make common provision for food and 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	A utility installation involving one or more of the following: (a) any undertaking by the Council or other public sector entity for: (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. The term includes ancillary maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the local utility.
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 State-controlled road <u>or any road</u> that is identified in as trunk infrastructure under the Council's road hierarchy <u>Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP)</u> 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 <u>development that is accepted development pursuant to Schedule 7 of the Planning Regulation 2017 and complies with the accepted development requirements prescribed under the Fisheries Act 1994</u> 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. Building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following— (a) 50m ² ; (b) an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.
Minor electricity	All aspects of development for an electricity supply network as defined under

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infrastructure*	<p>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> <p>augmentations/upgrades to existing powerlines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Development stated in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6, section 26(5).</p>
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*	<p>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.</p> <p>Note—for the purposes of the priority infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in net developable hectares (net dev ha).</p> <p>For premises, means the area of the premises that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is able to be developed; and (b) is not subject to a development constraint, including, for example, a constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or slope.
Non-resident worker*	<p>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.</p> <p>This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.</p> <p>A person who—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) performs work as part of— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a resource extraction project; or (ii) a project identified in a planning scheme as a major industry or infrastructure project; or (iii) a rural use; and (b) lives, for extended periods, in the locality of the project, but has a permanent residence elsewhere. <p><i>Example of a non-resident worker</i>—a person engaged in fly-in/fly-out, or drive in/drive out, working arrangements</p>
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*	<p>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.</p> <p>Of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or (c) a rainwater fitting; or (d) an ornamental attachment.

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Planning assumption*	Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth. An assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
Plot ratio*	The ratio of gross floor area to the area of the site. The ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site 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*	Area or areas within a local government area for which a local government carries out demand growth projections. Part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
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. A dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Sensitive land uses	See the State Planning Policy.
Separation area	See the State Planning Policy.
Service catchment*	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. An area serviced by an infrastructure network. Editor's note—for example: <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. For a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.

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Sewered area	See the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002</i> .
Site*	<p>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.</p> <p>Of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.</p> <p><i>Examples—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot. 2. If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.
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> <p>any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure</p> <p>basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level</p> <p>eaves and sun shading devices.</p> <p>Of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or (b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or (c) the eaves of a building; or (d) a sun shade.
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> <p>a lift shaft, stairway or meter room</p> <p>a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment</p> <p>a combination of the above.</p> <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> <p>(g)(a) A space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or (ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or (iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or (iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and <p>(h)(b) Includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a mezzanine; and (ii) a roofed structured that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.
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.

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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> <p>(a) 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</p> <p>(b) there will be negligible adverse economic or social consequences associated with its relocation, or from it being discontinued or removed.</p> <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*	<p>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.</p> <p>A use that—</p> <p>(a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and</p> <p>(b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.</p>
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	<p>See the <i>Building Act 1975</i>.</p> <p>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).</p>
Transport route	See the State Planning Policy.
Transport route separation area	See the State Planning Policy.
Total use area	<p>The sum of all parts of the lot used for that particular use including any ancillary use, but does not include areas used for:-</p> <p>(a) car parking;</p> <p>(b) landscaping; and</p> <p>(c) vehicle manoeuvring.</p> <p>For the purpose of calculating on-site parking requirements the term includes the gross floor area of all buildings.</p>
Ultimate development*	<p>The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.</p> <p>For an area or premises, means the likely extent of development that is anticipated in the area, or on the premises, if the area or premises are fully developed.</p>
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	<p>Trees, plants and all other organisms of vegetable origin, whether living or dead, other than:-</p> <p>(a) grass or non-woody herbage;</p> <p>(b) a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under a regulation;</p> <p>(c) declared plants within the meaning of the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>; and</p> <p>(d) environmental weed species as identified in a pest management plan adopted by the Council.</p>
Vegetation clearing	The destruction of vegetation or interference with its natural growth in any way including removing, clearing, slashing, cutting down, ringbarking, scar-barking,

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	<p>pushing or pulling over, poisoning (including by contamination), burning, flooding, draining or compacting of roots.</p> <p>The term does not include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) destruction of standing vegetation by stock; (b) lopping a tree by cutting or pruning its branches, provided that it does not involve:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>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.</p>
Watercourse	<p>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.</p> <p>A watercourse includes any of the following located in it:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in-stream islands; (b) benches; (c) bars. <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>