

Schedule 1. Definitions

SC1.1. Use definitions

SC1.1.1. Defined Uses

- (1) Use definitions have a particular meaning for the purpose of the planning scheme.
 - (2) Any use not listed in Table SC1.1.2 column one 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 column one has the meaning set out beside that term in column two.
 - (4) Column three of Table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of the types of activities which fall within the use identified in column one.
 - (5) Column four of Table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of activities which do not fall within the use identified in column one.
 - (6) Columns three and four of Table SC1.1.2 are not exhaustive lists.
 - (7) Uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 columns three and four which are not listed in column one, do not form part of the definition.
 - (8) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.
 - (9) The use definitions listed here are listed alphabetically.

Table SC1.1.1.1 — Index of use definitions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult store • Agricultural supplies store • Air services • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Bar • Brothel • Bulk landscape supplies • Caretaker's accommodation • Car wash • Cemetery • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Crematorium • Cropping • Detention facility • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit • Educational establishment • Emergency services • Environment facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care services • High impact industry • Home based business • Hospital • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Landing • Low impact industry • Major electricity infrastructure • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Marine industry • Market • Medium impact industry • Motor sport facility • Multiple dwelling • Nature-based tourism • Nightclub entertainment facility • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Office • Outdoor sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port services • Relocatable home park • Renewable energy facility • Research and technology industry • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Roadside stall • Rooming accommodation • Rural industry • Rural workers' accommodation • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Special industry • Substation • Telecommunications facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Permanent plantation • Place of worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport depot • Utility installation • Veterinary services • Warehouse • Wholesale nursery • Winery
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Table SC1.1.1.2 — Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	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.	Examples of agricultural supplies and products include animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, and 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 aircraft; or	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or</p> <p>(d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or</p> <p>(e) aviation facilities; or</p> <p>(f) an activity that:</p> <p>(i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and</p> <p>(ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers.</p>		
Animal husbandry	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or</p> <p>(b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Cattle stud, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying.	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries.
Animal keeping	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or</p> <p>(b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Aviary, cattery, kennel, 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 industry.
Bar	<p>The use of premises, with seating for sixty (60) or less people, for:</p> <p>(a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or</p> <p>(b) an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is</p>		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Brothel	The use of premises made available for prostitution by two (2) or more prostitutes at the premises.		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 mulch.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.
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.
Child care centre	The use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, before or after school care, 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	The use of premises for: (a) providing social support to members of the public; or (b) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Despite paragraph (a) or (b),	Disability support services, drop-in centre, respite centre, indigenous support centre.	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	a community care centre does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.		
Community residence	<p>The use of premises for residential accommodation for:</p> <p>(a) no more than six (6) persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and</p> <p>(b) no more than one (1) support worker.</p> <p>The use of premises may include a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the residential accommodation of the community residence.</p>	Hospice.	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, hostel, residential care facility, short-term accommodation.
Community use	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	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	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruits, nuts, vegetables or grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard.	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Detention facility	The use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre, correctional facility.	
Dual occupancy	<p>A residential use of premises for two (2) households involving:</p> <p>(a) two (2) dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot, or two (2) dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and</p> <p>(b) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings.</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), a dual occupancy does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.</p>	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 <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply.	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling, secondary dwelling.
Dwelling house	<p>A residential use of premises involving:</p> <p>(a) one (1) dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or</p> <p>(b) one (1) dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.</p>		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 caretaker of the non-residential use.	'Shop-top' apartment.	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house.
Educational establishment	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or</p> <p>(b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the</p>	College, outdoor education centre, pre-preparatory, preparatory school, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university.	Childcare centre, home based child care, family day care.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	use in paragraph (a).		
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, coast guard search and rescue, emergency management support facility, evacuation centre, police station, rural fire brigade, state emergency service facility, urban fire and rescue station.	Community use, hospital, residential care facility.
Environment facility	The use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation, or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but it 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, takeaway, tea room.	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	The use of premises for: (a) arranging and conducting		Cemetery, crematorium, place of

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>funerals, memorials and other similar events; or</p> <p>(b) a mortuary; or</p> <p>(c) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation.</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a), or (b), or (c), a funeral parlour does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.</p>		worship.
Garden centre	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) selling plants; or</p> <p>(b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or</p> <p>(c) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Retail plant nursery.	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales.
Hardware and trade supplies	<p>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.</p>		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse.
Health care service	<p>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.</p>	Dental clinic, medical centre, natural medicine practice, nursing service, physiotherapy clinic.	Community care centre, hospital.
High impact industry	<p>The use of premises for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <p>(a) potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>(b) potential for significant offsite impacts in the</p>	<p>Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry.</p> <p>Note — additional examples are shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.</p>	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.

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	event of fire, explosion or toxic release; (c) generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; (d) generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network; (e) the use may involve night time and outdoor activities; (f) onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks.		
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: (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).		Health care services, residential care facility.
Hotel	The use of premises for: (a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (b) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Despite paragraph (a) or (b), hotel does not include a bar.	Pub, tavern.	Nightclub entertainment facility, bar.
Indoor sport and recreation	The use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation	Amusement parlour, bowling alley,	Cinema, hotel, nightclub

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	gymnasium, squash court, enclosed tennis court.	entertainment facility, theatre.
Intensive animal industry	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or</p> <p>(b) storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), intensive animal industry does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals.</p>	Feedlot, piggery, poultry and egg production.	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens.
Intensive horticulture	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or</p> <p>(b) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or</p> <p>(c) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), intensive horticulture does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm.	Wholesale nursery.
Landing	<p>The use of premises for a structure:</p> <p>(a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and</p> <p>(b) from which passengers embark and disembark.</p>	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon.	Marina.
Low impact industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing,	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop.	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; (b) minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage; (c) demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses; (d) the use generally operates during the day (for example 07:00 to 18:00); (e) offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible; (f) the use is primarily undertaken indoors. 	<p>Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.</p>
<p>Major electricity infrastructure</p>	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a transmission grid or supply network; or (b) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b) above, major electricity infrastructure does not include the use of premises for a supply network, or private electricity works stated in Schedule 6, section 26(5) of the Planning Regulation 2017, unless the use involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>Powerlines greater than 66kV.</p>	<p>Minor electricity infrastructure, substation.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	voltage.		
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, exhibition centre, entertainment 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: (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).	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock.	Marina.
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 that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity has one or more of the following attributes: (a) potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; (b) potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; (c) generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; (d) generates an elevated demand on the local	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 SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and re-treading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>infrastructure network;</p> <p>(e) onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks;</p> <p>(f) the use is primarily undertaken indoors;</p> <p>(g) evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors.</p>		
Motor sport facility	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) organised or recreational motor sports; or</p> <p>(b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities, and food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use is paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Car race track, four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicle park, go-kart track, lawn mower race track, motocross track, motorcycle race track, off-road motorcycle facility, trail bike park.</p>	<p>Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation.</p>
Multiple dwelling	<p>A residential use of premises involving three (3) or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.</p>	<p>Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex.</p>	<p>Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility.</p>
Nature based tourism	<p>The use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation, or interpretation of:</p> <p>(a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or</p> <p>(b) a local ecosystem; or</p> <p>(c) the natural environment.</p>	<p>Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps.</p> <p>Nature-based tourism activities typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a nature based focus or product; • promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; and • carry out sustainable practices. 	<p>Environment facility.</p>
Nightclub entertainment facility	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing,</p>		<p>Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre,</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>or music; or</p> <p>(b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		concert hall.
Non-resident workforce accommodation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) accommodation for non-resident workers; or</p> <p>(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).</p>	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation.	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.
Office	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or</p> <p>(b) the practice of a profession; or</p> <p>(c) providing business or professional advice or services.</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a), or (b), or (c), an office does not include the use of premises for making, selling, or hiring goods.</p>	Administration building, bank, real estate agent.	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales.
Outdoor sales	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or</p> <p>(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).</p>	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard.	Bulk landscape supplies, market.
Outdoor sport and recreation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) a recreation or sporting</p>	Cricket oval, driving range, football	Major sport, recreation and

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	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).	ground, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts.	entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use.
Outstation	The use of premises for: (a) cultural or recreation activities 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).	Indigenous campsite.	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple 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.	Bicycle parking, car park, 'park and ride'.	
Permanent plantation	The use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or other similar purpose.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management.	Forestry for wood production, bio-fuel 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 services	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	Marina, ferry terminal.	Landing.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	vessels; or (d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.		
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 facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Tourist park.
Renewable energy facility	The use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy, or wind energy. A renewable energy facility does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises.	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power.	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site.
Research and technology industry	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) cannot 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.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Resort complex	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>Island resort.</p> <p>Examples of integrated leisure facilities include bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities.</p>	
Retirement facility	<p>A residential use of premises for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Retirement village.	Residential care facility.
Roadside stall	The use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall.	Market.
Rooming accommodation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) residential accommodation, if each resident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has a right to occupy one (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 	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation.	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with one (1) or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or</p> <p>(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).</p>		
Rural industry	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or</p> <p>(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).</p>	Packing shed.	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store.
Rural workers accommodation	<p>The use of premises as accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if:</p> <p>(a) the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person; and</p> <p>(b) the employees are not non-resident workers.</p>	Farm workers accommodation.	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workers accommodation, multiple dwelling.
Sales office	<p>The use of premises for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that:</p> <p>(a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or</p> <p>(b) can be won as a prize in a competition.</p>	Display dwelling.	Bank, office.
Service industry	<p>The use of premises for an industrial activity that:</p> <p>(a) does not result in off-site</p>	Audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>air, noise or odour emissions; and</p> <p>(b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.</p>	<p>and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor.</p>	<p>making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.</p>
Service station	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or</p> <p>(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).</p>		Car wash.
Shop	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or</p> <p>(b) providing personal services or betting to the public.</p>	<p>Betting agency, corner store, department store, discount department store, discount variety store, hair dressing salon, liquor store, supermarket.</p>	<p>Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market.</p>
Shopping centre	<p>The use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.</p>		
Short-term accommodation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) providing accommodation of less than three (3) consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or</p> <p>(b) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), short-term accommodation does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.</p>	<p>Backpackers accommodation, cabins, farm stay, motel, serviced apartments.</p>	<p>Hostel, hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex, rooming accommodation, tourist park.</p>
Showroom	<p>The use of premises for the</p>	<p>Bulky goods sales,</p>	<p>Food and drink outlet</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>sale of goods that are of;</p> <p>(a) a related product line; and</p> <p>(b) a size, shape or weight that requires:</p> <p>(i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and</p> <p>(ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.</p>	<p>bulk stationary supplies, bulk home supplies, motor vehicle sales showroom.</p>	<p>shop, outdoor sales.</p>
Special industry	<p>The use of premises for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <p>(a) potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>(b) potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release;</p> <p>(c) onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks;</p> <p>(d) the use generally involves night time and outdoor activities;</p> <p>(e) the use may involve the storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods;</p> <p>(f) requires significant separation from non-industrial uses.</p>	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers.</p> <p>Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry.</p>
Substation	<p>The use of premises:</p> <p>(a) as part of a transmission</p>	<p>Substations, switching yards.</p>	<p>Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>grid or supply network to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <p>(b) for a telecommunications facility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) works as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or (ii) workforce operational and safety communications. 		infrastructure.
Telecommunications facility	The use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station.	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
Theatre	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, movie house , music recording studio.	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Tourist attraction	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Theme park, zoo.	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility.
Tourist park	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or similar structures; or</p> <p>(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).</p>	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins.	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation.
Transport depot	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or</p> <p>(b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Using premises to store buses, taxis, trucks, heavy vehicles, heavy machinery or similar.	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry.
Utility installation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or</p> <p>(b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or</p> <p>(c) a transport service; or</p> <p>(d) a waste management service; or</p> <p>(e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).</p>	Mail depot, pumping station, sewerage treatment plant, water treatment plant.	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot.
Veterinary services	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or</p>		Animal keeping.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	(b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
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 yard.	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.

SC1.1.2. Defined activity groups

- (1) This section identifies clusters of land uses otherwise known as activity groups.
- (2) These activity groups are not defined uses; rather they are only a mechanism for clustering uses from the defined uses in SC1.1.1.
- (3) For the purpose of this planning scheme, the clustering of land use definitions into activity groups assists in the following ways:
 - (a) identifying and grouping uses that broadly have similar characteristics;
 - (b) identifying and grouping uses that may be associated with certain zones;
 - (c) improving the readability of the tables of assessment;
 - (d) reducing the length of some performance outcomes contained within codes when broadly referring to a group of uses having similar characteristics.

Table SC1.1.2.1 — Activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Accommodation activities	<p style="text-align: center;">Long-term stay accommodation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caretaker's accommodation • Community residence • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home based business • Multiple dwelling • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Relocatable home park • Residential care facility • Retirement facility • Rooming accommodation • Rural worker's accommodation <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Short-term stay accommodation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature based tourism • Resort complex • Short-term accommodation • Tourist park
Business activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural supplies store • Bulk landscape supplies • Car wash • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies • Market • Outdoor sales • Sales office • Service station • Showroom • Veterinary services
Centre activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult store • Food and drink outlet • Health care services • Office • Shop • Shopping centre
Community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community use • Educational establishment • Hospital • Outstation • Place of worship
Entertainment activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar • Brothel • Function facility • Hotel • Nightclub entertainment facility

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theatre • Tourist attraction
Industrial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact industry • Low impact industry • Marine industry • Medium impact industry • Research and technology industry • Service industry • Special industry • Warehouse
Recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment facility • Indoor sport and recreation • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Motor sport facility • Outdoor sport and recreation • Park
Rural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Cropping • Extractive industry • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Permanent plantation • Roadside stall • Rural industry • Wholesale nursery • Winery
Special activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air services • Cemetery • Crematorium • Detention facility • Emergency services • Landing • Major electricity infrastructure • Parking station • Port services • Renewable energy facility • Substation • Telecommunications facility • Transport depot • Utility installation

SC1.1.3. Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds table below is to be used in conjunction with the use definitions for low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry as defined in SC1.1.1.

Table SC1.1.3.1 — Industry thresholds

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ul 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 ten (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 deboning brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing less than ten (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 2011</i>. (4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than ten (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 deboning 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, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum. (15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(16) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(17) Recycling and reprocessing batteries.</p> <p>(18) Repairing or maintaining boats.</p> <p>(19) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing.</p> <p>(20) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading.</p> <p>(22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery.</p> <p>(23) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractor depot, and storage yard.</p> <p>(24) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than five (5) tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools).</p> <p>(25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums.</p> <p>(27) Glass fibre manufacture of less than 200 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
High impact industry	<p>(1) Metal foundry producing ten (10) tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum.</p> <p>(2) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum.</p> <p>(3) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes.</p> <p>(4) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser.</p> <p>(5) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(6) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(7) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(8) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(9) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum.</p> <p>(10) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(11) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(12) Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (13) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum. (14) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater. (15) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum. (16) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum. (17) Concrete batching and producing concrete products. (18) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote. (19) 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. (20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats. (21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, five (5) tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools). (22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum. (23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre. (24) Abattoir. (25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents. (26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator). (27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste. (28) Manufacturing batteries. (29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum. (30) Abrasive blasting facility using ten (10) tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum. (31) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum. (32) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
Special industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Oil refining or processing. (2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas. (3) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2,500 litres per annum. (4) Power station. (5) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke. (6) Waste incinerator. (7) Sugar milling or refining. (8) Pulp or paper manufacturing. (9) Tobacco processing.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	(10) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather. (11) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing. (12) Rendering plant. (13) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives. (14) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia. (15) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.

SC1.2. Administrative definitions

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

Table SC1.2.1 — Index of administrative definitions

Index of administrative definitions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Capital Works Program • Accommodation room • Active frontage • Active transport • Adjoining premises • Advertising device • Affordable housing • Ancillary • Annual exceedance probability • Appearance • Articulation • Average width • Base date • Basement • Boundary clearance • Buffer • Building envelope • Building element • Building height • Building line • Built form • Bulk • Capital works • Car port • Deep planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depth of a lot • Developable area • Development footprint • Domestic outbuilding • Dwelling • Equivalent person • Equivalent tenement • Façade • Fenestration • Fine grain • Form • Fraction impervious • Gross floor area • Gross leasable floor area • Ground level • Household • Impervious area • Landscape • Landscape gardening purposes • Legibility • Lot volume • Mean height • Minor building work • Minor electricity infrastructure • Net developable area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open carport • Outermost projection • Outermost projection height • Planning assumption • Plot ratio • Primary road frontage • Projection area(s) • Public realm • Riparian corridor • Secondary dwelling • Secondary road frontage • Sensitive land use • Service catchment • Setback • Site • Site cover • Statistical Local Area • Storey • Streetscape • Temporary use • Third party advertising • Trips • Ultimate development • Urban purposes • Urban activities • Unacceptable risk

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of saturation Demand unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Netserv plan Non-resident worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular Visual clutter
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Table SC1.2.2 — Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Approved Capital Works Program	The schedule of works and capital costs approved by Council and presented in the Council Budget documents outlined in the Plans for Trunk Infrastructure and associated Infrastructure Schedules.
Accommodation room	<p>A room within a building which provides for accommodation but the room is not self-contained within the scope of the administrative term for 'dwelling'.</p> <p>The term might commonly apply to some of the rooms used for different types of accommodation activities such as a non-resident workforce, rural workers accommodation, or rooming accommodation and the like. In such instances the room provides accommodation for sleeping but other components that are provided for a 'dwelling' (such as food preparation facilities, ablutions, clothes washing facilities and the like) might be located in another communally accessible room.</p>
Active frontage	Frontages that are comprised of shopfronts and ground floor uses that foster a high level of social and business activity on streets and in public places.
Active transport	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
Adjoining premises	Premises that share all or part of a common boundary. A common boundary may be a single point such as a corner point.
Advertising device	<p>Advertising device:</p> <p>(a) means a permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and</p> <p>(b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device.</p>
Affordable housing	Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes.
Ancillary	An activity that is necessarily associated with a defined use or development, but it is incidental and subordinate to the defined use or development.
Annual exceedance probability	<p>The probability of exceedance of a discharge of a given size or larger in any one year (expressed as a percentage).</p> <p>Editor's note: The annual exceedance probability of a discharge event does not give an indication of when a discharge of that size will occur next.</p>
Appearance	In the context of the various zone codes in this planning scheme, appearance encompasses consideration of a combination of the aspects of a place or development which determine the visual impression it makes.
Articulation	The inclusion of design elements to help divide building surfaces (both vertical and horizontal) into distinguishable parts.
Average width	In regard to a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
Base date	The date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.
Basement	<p>A space:</p> <p>(a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	below it; and (b) no part of which is more than one (1) metre above ground level.
Boundary clearance	The distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the boundary 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. Examples: (a) 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. (b) 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, structure or physical feature separating a source of potential impact (environmental nuisance, health hazard, safety hazard et cetera) from an area or development sensitive to such impact.
Building envelope	The three-dimensional extent where buildings and associated structures are to be developed within a site, after consideration of limits for height, setbacks, overlay constraints and other similar restrictions.
Building location envelope	The ground location within a site where buildings are to be developed.
Building location envelope plan	A plan which defines the ground location(s) within a site where buildings are to be developed. The building location envelope: (a) does not include a height component; and (b) is clearly shown on the plan by an area defined by permanent survey marks or by metes and bounds.
Building element	A feature (such as a door, window or cornice) that contributes to the overall design of a building.
Building height	Building height, 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 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 line	The line formed by the frontages of buildings along a street. The building line can be shown on a plan section.
Built form	Form as represented by buildings and structures.
Bulk	When referenced in the context of built form, bulk includes the combined effect of the arrangement, volume and shape of a building or group of buildings. Also called massing. When not referenced in the context of built form, bulk may mean 'large in quantity' or 'large in size, shape, or mass', depending on the context.
Capital works	Infrastructure or other works that ensures the land is suitable for development for its intended purpose.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Carport	Means a Class 10a building, other than a garage, providing covered vehicular parking.
Coastal-dependent development	Means development that requires land adjoining the foreshore and access to tidal water to function. Examples include ports, harbours, marinas and associated facilities and infrastructure, and a use defined as a landing or port services.
Deep planting	Means planting of large shrubs and trees within the natural ground of the site.
Degree of saturation	The degree of saturation (used in regards to transport modelling) is the arrival flow divided by the entry (absorption) capacity of a lane or intersection.
Demand unit	A unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.
Depth of a lot	Means either: (a) the dimension at right angles to the road boundary; or (b) the average of the relevant dimensions at right angles to an irregular road boundary.
Developable area	The area of land available for development. It does not include land that cannot be developed due to constraints such as conservation land, flood affected land or steep slope.
Development footprint	Development footprint, 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: (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.
Domestic outbuilding	A non-habitable class 10a building that is: (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.
Dwelling	All or part of a building that: (a) is used, or is capable of being used as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains: (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.
Equivalent person	A unit of measurement used for determining water demand or the quality and/or quantity of sewerage discharge for a person in a detached house/dwelling.
Equivalent tenement	A property-based unit of measurement used to indicate infrastructure demand. The demand from a property, with a single detached dwelling is 1 Equivalent Tenement (ET).
Facade	The principal face of a building.
Fenestration	The arrangement of windows on a facade.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Fine grain	The quality of an area's layout of buildings and lots having small and frequent subdivisions.
Form	The layout (structure and urban grain), density, scale (height and bulk), appearance (materials and details), and landscape of development.
Fraction impervious	The part of a catchment/site which is the impervious area, expressed as a decimal or percentage.
Gross floor area	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: (a) building services, plant and equipment; (b) access between levels; (c) ground floor public lobby; (d) a mall; (e) the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles; (f) unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.
Gross leasable floor area	The total floor area of all storeys of a building that are leasable for use as part of a shopping centre.
Ground level	The level of the natural ground, or, if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Household	One (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.
Impervious area	A surface or area within a stormwater drainage catchment where the majority of rainfall will become runoff (no infiltration).
Landscape	The appearance of land, including its shape, form, colours and elements, the way these (including those of streets) components combine in a way that is distinctive to particular localities, the way they are perceived, and an area's cultural and historical associations.
Landscape gardening purposes	Means work undertaken in relation to vegetation located within the curtilage of a dwelling, or within the garden or approved building location envelope of other approved buildings and structures on a lot which include: (a) planting, pruning, cutting, shaping and removing trees, shrubs, grass and other plants.
Legibility	The degree to which a place can be easily understood by its users and the clarity of the image it presents to the wider world.
Lot volume	The lot volume is a three-dimensional area within a lot, comprised of the lot area multiplied by the height limit applicable to the lot as expressed in a zone code. The height limit applicable to the lot is to be determined based on the height limit for buildings (other than a Class 10a building under the Building Code of Australia) as expressed in an acceptable outcome for the zone code that is relevant to the site.
Matters of environmental significance	Matters of environmental significance is an all-encompassing reference to matters of national environmental significance, matters of State environmental significance, and matters of local environmental significance. Areas that are known to contain matters of environmental significance or which may contain matters of environmental significance are identified on the series of planning scheme biodiversity overlays.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Matters of local environmental significance	Matters of local environmental significance means local government environmental matters determined to be locally significant and needing protection and management under the planning scheme. These environmental matters may have values which are significant or important in the local government planning scheme area.
Matters of national environmental significance	<p>Matters of national environmental significance means the following matters which are protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) world heritage properties; (b) national heritage places; (c) wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed); (d) nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities; (e) listed migratory species; (f) Commonwealth marine areas; and (g) The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. <p>Actions that have or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance may require approval from the relevant Australian Government Minister for the Environment under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p>
Matters of State environmental significance	<p>Matters of state environmental significance are a component of the biodiversity state interest.</p> <p>Matters of state environmental significance include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the Nature Conservation Act 1992; (b) marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the Marine Parks Act 2004; (c) areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the Fisheries Regulation 2008; (d) threatened wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and special least concern animal under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006; (e) regulated vegetation under the Vegetation Management Act 1999; (f) high preservation areas of wild river areas under the Wild Rivers Act 2005; (g) wetlands in a wetland protection area or wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008; (h) wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters as defined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, schedule 2; and (i) legally secured offset areas; and (j) a designated precinct in a strategic environmental area under the <i>Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014</i>, schedule 2, s15(3).
Mean height	Mean height, of a building or structure, means the vertical height worked out by dividing the total elevational area of the wall of a building or structure facing the boundary by the horizontal length of the building or structure facing the boundary.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
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 (5) percent of the gross floor area of the existing building(s) or fifty (50) square metres, whichever is the lesser.
Minor electricity infrastructure	<p>All aspects of development for an electricity supply network as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, (or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to properties from the network), if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) augmentations/upgrades to existing powerlines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase; (b) augmentations to existing substations (including communication facilities for controlling works as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>) where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase, and where they are located on an existing substation lot.
Net developable area	<p>The area of the premises that:</p> <ul 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. <p>Note—for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).</p>
Netserv plan	A distributor-retailer's plan about its water and wastewater networks and provision of water service and wastewater service pursuant to section 99BJ of the <i>South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> .
Non-resident worker	<p>A person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) performs work as part of: <ul 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>An example of a non-resident worker is a person engaged in fly-in/fly-out, or drive-in/drive-out, working arrangements.</p>
Open carport	<p>Means a carport with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) two sides or more open, and a side is also considered open where the roof covering adjacent to that side is not less than 500 millimetres from another building or a side or rear lot boundary; and (b) not less than one-third of its perimeter open.
Outermost projection	<p>Outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or (c) a rainwater fitting; or (d) an ornamental attachment. <p>Editor's note: The outermost projection of a building or structure is a reference point in three-dimensional space.</p>
Outermost	Outermost projection height, for a building or structure, means the vertical

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
projection height	distance between any point of the building or structure at its outermost projection, and the ground level directly below that point.
Planning assumption	An assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
Primary road frontage	The boundary of the lot aligned with the road from which the street address is allocated.
Plot ratio	The ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
Projection area(s)	A part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
Public realm	The parts of a village, town or city (whether publicly or privately owned) that are available, without charge, for everyone to use or see, including streets, squares and parks. Also called the public domain.
Riparian corridor	That part of the landscape adjacent to watercourse and waterbodies that exert a direct influence on the stream or lake margins, and on the water and aquatic ecosystems contained within them, including the stream banks and a variable width belt of land alongside the banks/shore.
Secondary dwelling	A dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Secondary road frontage	Any road frontage boundary of a lot, which is not the primary road frontage.
Sensitive land use	Sensitive land use as defined in the Queensland Planning Regulation 2017.
Service catchment	An area serviced by an infrastructure network.
Setback	<p>Setback, 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.</p> <p>Setback may be referenced in other contexts in this planning scheme. In such instances it is commonly referring to a separation distance measured horizontally from one thing to another.</p> <p>Note for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the setback may refer to a minimum separation distance between two different land uses; or the setback may refer to a minimum separation distance between a land use and a natural hazard area or matter of environmental significance; or the setback may refer to a minimum separation distance between a building or structure and a natural hazard area or matter of environmental significance.
Site	<p>Site, of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>(a) If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot.</p> <p>(b) If development is to be carried out on part of one (1) lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.</p>
Site cover	<p>Site cover, 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> <p>(a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or</p> <p>(c) the eaves of a building; or</p> <p>(d) a sun shade.</p>
Statistical Local Area	An Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area.
Storey	<p>A storey:</p> <p>(a) means a space within a building between two floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than:</p> <p>(i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or</p> <p>(ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or</p> <p>(iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or</p> <p>(iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than one metre above ground level; and</p> <p>(b) includes:</p> <p>(i) a mezzanine; and</p> <p>(ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.</p>
Streetscape	The combination of natural and built elements in or near the street, including buildings, building setbacks, yards, roads, footpaths, street furniture, street trees, signs, street lights, transportation amenities, and public art.
Temporary use	<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	Any permanent device that advertises goods or services that are not sold, conducted, available, or the like, on the site on which the advertising device is located.
Trips	The number of trips generated from a traffic district between a generator and attractor (or from origin to destination) as a single trip.
Ultimate development	The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.
Urban purposes	For the purpose of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Urban activities	For the purpose of the planning scheme, urban activities is a broad reference to the majority of defined uses that are intended for location in an urban zone or which generally require access to urban infrastructure networks and other services. These uses are clustered within the following defined activity categories: accommodation activities; business activities; community activities; entertainment activities; industrial activities; recreation activities; and special activities.
Unacceptable risk	A situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage that would make a dwelling unfit for habitation or development unfit for occupation.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Vernacular	The way in which ordinary buildings were built in a particular place before local styles, techniques and materials were superseded by imports.
Visual clutter	The uncoordinated arrangement of street furniture, advertising devices, signs and other features.