

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	<p>The use of Ppremises used as a shop where for the primary purpose of displaying or selling:</p> <p>(a) is for the display or sale of sexually explicit materials; or</p> <p>(a)(b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.</p>	Sex shop	<p>Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with:</p> <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	<p>The use of Ppremises used for the sale of agricultural supplies and products, and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.</p>	<p>Examples of agricultural supplies and products include animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, and seeds.</p>	Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.
Air services	<p>Premises used for any of the following:</p> <p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the arrival and or departure of aircraft; or</p> <p>(b) the housing, servicing,</p>	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>refuelling, maintenanc maintaining and or repairing of aircraft; or</p> <p>(c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or</p> <p>(e)(d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or</p> <p>(e) aviation facilities; or</p> <p>(f) an activity that:</p> <p>(i) any is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and</p> <p>(i) activities directly serving services the needs of aircraft passengers and visitors to the use;</p> <p>(ii) associated training and education facilities;</p> <p>(iii)(i) aviation facilities.</p>		
Animal husbandry	<p>Premises used The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) production of animals or animal products on either native or improved pastures or vegetation; or</p> <p>(a) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(e)(b) The use includes ancillary yards, stables and temporary holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery.</p>	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying.	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries.
Animal keeping	<p>The use of Ppremises used for:</p> <p>(a) boarding, breeding or training of animals; or</p> <p>(a) a holding facility or machinery repairs and</p>	AviariesAviary, catteriescattery, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge.	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).-</p> <p>(b)-</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include ancillary temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.</p>		production, animal husbandry.
Aquaculture	<p>Premises used for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.</p> <p>the cultivation of aquatic animals or plants in a confined area that may require the provision of food either mechanically or by hand.</p>	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages.	Intensive animal industry.
Bar	<p>The use of premises, with seating for sixty (60) or less people, for:</p> <p>(a) selling Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises; or</p> <p>(a) 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), and that provides for a maximum capacity to seat sixty persons at any one time.</p> <p>(b)-</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include ancillary sale of food for consumption on the premises and entertainment activities.</p>		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern.
Brothel	<p>The use of premises</p> <p>Premises made available for prostitution by two (2) or more prostitutes at the premises.</p>		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop.
Bulk landscape supplies	<p>The use of premises</p> <p>Premises used for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping</p>		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	landscaping and gardening supplies, including, which may for example include soil, gravel, potting mix and or mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the premises are not in pre-packaged form.		
Caretaker's accommodation	The use of premises for Aa dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house.
Car wash	The use of premises Premises primarily used for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.		Service station.
Cemetery	The use of Ppremises used 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 Ppremises used for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children. minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours before or after school care, vacation care.	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care.
Club	The use of Ppremises used by for: (a) an association persons associated established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or (a) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). for social interaction or entertainment. (b) _____ (c)(b) The use may include the ancillary preparation and service of food and drink.	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club.	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre.
Community care centre	The use of Ppremises for: (a) providing social support to members of the public; or (b) providing medical care to	Disability support services, drop-in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous indigenous support	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), a community care centre does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public used to provide social support where no accommodation is provided. Medical care may be provided but is ancillary to the primary use.</p>	centre.	care facility.
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>Any dwelling used for accommodation for a maximum of six persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs, share communal spaces and who may be unrelated.</p> <p>The use of premises may include a building or structure resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence 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 Ppremises used for:</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities and or community support services to the public; or</p> <p>(a)(b) and may include the ancillary preparation and provision selling of</p>	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum.	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Crematorium	The use of premises used 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 (a) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes where dependant on the cultivation of soil. (b) (c) The use includes harvesting and the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the site and the ancillary repair and servicing of machinery used on the site.	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruits, nuts, vegetables or grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard.	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry.
Detention facility	The use of premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre, correctional facility.	
Dual occupancy	A residential use of premises for two (2) households involving: (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	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	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling, secondary dwelling.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>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. Premises containing two dwellings, each for a separate household, and consisting of:</p> <p>a single lot, where neither dwelling is a secondary dwelling; or</p> <p>two lots sharing common property where one dwelling is located on each lot.</p>	<p>within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply.</p>	
Dwelling house	<p>A residential use of premises involving:</p> <p>for one household that contains a single dwelling.</p> <p>(a) The use includes outbuildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling. one (1) dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or</p> <p>(a)(b) one (1) dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.</p>		<p>Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling.</p>
Dwelling unit	<p>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. A single dwelling within a premises containing non-residential use(s).</p>	'Shop-top' apartment.	<p>Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house.</p>
Educational	Premises used for training	College, outdoor	Childcare centre,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
establishment	<p>and instruction designed to impart knowledge and develop skills.</p> <p>The use may include outside hours school care for students or on-site student accommodation. The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or</p> <p>(a)(b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>education centre, Pre-preparatory, preparatory school, and primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres.</p>	home based child care, family day care.
Emergency services	<p>Premises used by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management services including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment. The use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide:</p> <p>(a) essential emergency services; or</p> <p>(b) disaster management services; or</p> <p>(a)(c) management support facilities for the services.</p>	<p>State emergency service facility, ambulance station, auxiliary fire and rescue station, coast guard search and rescue, emergency management support facility, evacuation centre, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, rural fire brigade, evacuation centres, state emergency service facility, urban fire and rescue station.</p>	Community use, hospital, residential care facility.
Environment facility	<p>The use of premises for a facility. Facilities used 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 and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value.</p>	<p>Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides.</p>	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Extractive industry	The use of premises for: (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (a)(b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market. Premises used for the extraction and/or processing of extractive resources and associated activities, including their transportation 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 (a)(b) providing liquor for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The use may include the ancillary sale of liquor for consumption on site.	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway, tea room.	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility.
Function facility	The use of premises for: (a) receptions or functions; or (a)(b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function. Premises used for conducting receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on site.	Conference centre, reception centre.	Community use, hotel.
Funeral parlour	The use of premises for: (a) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or (b) a mortuary; or (c) storing and preparing		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>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. Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial services and the like, but do not include burial or cremation.</p> <p>The use includes a mortuary and the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation.</p>		
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>(a) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used primarily for the sale of plants and may include sale of gardening and landscape products and supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) The use may include an ancillary food and drink outlet.</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. Premises used for the sale, display or hire of hardware and trade supplies including household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.</p>		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse.
Health care services	<p>The use of premises for medical purposes.</p>	Dental clinics, medical centres,	Community care centre, hospital.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises. Premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.</p>	<p>natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic.</p>	
<p>High impact industry</p>	<p>The use of premises for an industrial activity that include is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity have has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; (b) potential for significant 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 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. 	<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>	<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.</p>
<p>Home based business</p>	<p>The use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises. A dwelling used for</p>	<p>Bed and breakfast, home office, home based child care.</p>	<p>Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	a business activity where subordinate to the residential use.		
Hospital	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or</p> <p>(b) providing accommodation for patients; or</p> <p>(a) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).</p> <p>Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not involving overnight accommodation.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) The use may include ancillary accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.</p>		Health care services, residential care facility.
Hotel	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) Premises used primarily to selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or;</p> <p>(a) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Despite paragraph (a) or (b), hotel does not include a bar. The use may include short term accommodation, dining and entertainment activities and facilities.</p>	Pub, tavern.	Nightclub entertainment facility, bar.
Indoor sport and recreation	The use of Ppremises used for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	wholly or mainly indoors.	courts, enclosed tennis courts.	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. Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand.</p> <p>The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed and produce.</p>	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production.	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens.
Intensive horticulture	<p>The use of premises for: Premises used for the intensive production of plants or plant material on imported media and located within a building or structure or where outdoors, artificial lights or containers are used.</p> <p>The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.</p> <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</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms.	Wholesale nursery.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>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>		
Landing	<p>The use of premises for a structure:</p> <p>(a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and</p> <p>(a)(b) from which passengers embark and disembark. A structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels where passengers embark and disembark.</p>	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon.	Marina.
Low impact industry	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity have has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <p>(a) negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>(b) minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage;</p> <p>(c) demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses;</p> <p>(d) the use generally operates during the day (for example 07:00 to 18:00);</p> <p>(e) offsite impacts from</p>	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop.</p> <p>Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	storage of dangerous goods are negligible; (f) the use is primarily undertaken indoors.		
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) a transmission grid or supply network; or</p> <p>(b) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <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> <p>(i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or</p> <p>(i) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage. All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the Electricity Act 1994.</p> <p>(ii) —</p> <p>(iii)(ii) The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.</p>	Powerlines greater than 66kV.	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation.
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises with large-scale built facilities designed to cater for large-scale events including major sporting, recreation, conference and entertainment events. The use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.	Convention centre and, exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing facility, sports stadium.	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Marine industry	<p>Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure.</p> <p>The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste. The use of waterfront premises for:</p> <p>(a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or</p> <p>(a)(b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock.	Marina.
Market	<p>Premises used for the sale of goods to the public on a regular basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables.</p> <p>The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers. The use of premises on a regular basis for:</p> <p>(a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or</p> <p>(a)(b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales.	Shop, roadside stall.
Medium impact industry	<p>The use of premises used for an industrial activities activity that include is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity have has one or more of the following attributes:</p>	<p>Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working).</p> <p>Note — additional examples may be shown in</p>	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and re-treading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(a) potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>(b) potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release;</p> <p>(c) generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network;</p> <p>(d) generates an elevated demand on the local 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>	SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.
Motor sport facility	<p>Premises used for organised or recreational motor sports whether on or off road, which may include permanent, temporary or informal provision for spectators and other supporting uses. The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) organised or recreational motor sports; or</p> <p>(a)(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, Ggo-karting track, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicle parks, motocross tracks, motorcycle race track, off-road motorcycle facility, motorcycle trail bike park or car race tracks.</p>	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation.
Multiple dwelling	<p>A residential use of premises involving three (3) or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households. Premises containing three or more dwellings for separate households.</p>	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex.	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Nature based tourism	<p>The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists and visitor short-term accommodation, 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, that is intended for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value, local ecosystems and attributes of the natural environment.</p> <p>Nature-based tourism activities typically: maintain a nature based focus or product; promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; carry out sustainable practices.</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. 	Environment facility.
Nightclub entertainment facility	<p>The use of Ppremises for:</p> <p>used to provide entertainment, which may include cabaret, dancing and music.</p> <p>(a) The use generally includes the sale of liquor and food for consumption on site providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing, or music; or</p> <p>(a)(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>		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall.
Non-resident workforce accommodation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) accommodation for non-resident workers; or</p> <p>(a) recreation and entertainment facilities for</p>	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers'	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers.</p> <p>(b) –</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.</p>	accommodation.	
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. Premises used for an administrative, secretarial or management service or the practice of a profession, where no goods or materials are made, sold or hired and where the principal activity provides for one or more of the following:</p> <p>business or professional advice;</p> <p>service of goods that are not physically on the premises;</p> <p>office based administrative functions of an organisation.</p>	Administration building, Bank, real estate agent, administration building.	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</p>	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard.	Bulk landscape supplies, market.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or</p> <p>(a) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles, boats and caravans.</p> <p>(b) –</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include ancillary repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories.</p>		
Outdoor sport and recreation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or</p> <p>(a) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for a recreation or sport activity that is carried on outside a building and requires areas of open space and may include ancillary works necessary for safety and sustainability.</p> <p>(b) –</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include ancillary food and drink outlet(s) and the provision of ancillary facilities or amenities conducted indoors such as changing rooms and storage facilities.</p>	Cricket oval, Driving driving range, football ground, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval.	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Outstation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders; or</p> <p>(a) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long term camping.</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)(b) The use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.</p>	Indigenous camp site/campsite.	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park.
Park	<p>The use of Ppremises accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure, and may be used for community events or other community activities.</p> <p>Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields and ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.</p>	Urban common.	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation.
Parking station	The use of Ppremises used for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use, where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Bicycle parking, C car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking.	
Permanent plantation	The use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or other similar purpose. Premises used for	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management.	Forestry for wood production, bio-fuel production.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	growing plants not intended to be harvested.		
Place of worship	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) organised worship and other religious activities; or</p> <p>(a) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities.</p> <p>(b)–</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include ancillary facilities for social, educational and associated charitable activities.</p>	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple.	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium.
Port services	<p>The use of Ppremises for:</p> <p>(a) the arrival and departure of vessels; or</p> <p>(b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; or</p> <p>(c) storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or</p> <p>(a) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels, used for the following:</p> <p>(b) the arrival and departure of vessels;</p> <p>(c) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels;</p> <p>(d) any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors or the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels.</p>	Marina, ferry terminal.	Landing.
Relocatable home park	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or</p> <p>(a) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or</p>		Tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not) that provides long-term residential accommodation.</p> <p>(b) -</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include a manager's residence and office, ancillary food and drink outlet, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.</p>		
Renewable energy facility	<p>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.</p> <p>A renewable energy facility does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises. Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from renewable (naturally reoccurring) sources.</p>	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	<p>The use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment. Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research, design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, and</p>	Aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facilityfacilities, energy industries, medical laboratories.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>storage of machinery, equipment and components.</p> <p>The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.</p>		
Residential care facility	<p>The use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who:</p> <p>(a) cannot live independently; and</p> <p>(a)(b) require regular nursing or personal care.</p> <p>A residential use of premises for supervised accommodation where the use includes medical and other support facilities for residents who cannot live independently and require regular nursing or personal care.</p>	Convalescent home, nursing home.	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility.
Resort complex	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or</p> <p>(b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or</p> <p>(a) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service. Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities including:</p> <p>(b) restaurants and bars;</p> <p>(c) meeting and function facilities;</p> <p>(d) sporting and fitness facilities;</p> <p>(e) staff accommodation;</p> <p>(f)(c) transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air</p>	<p>Island resort.</p> <p>Examples of integrated leisure facilities include bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities.</p>	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Retirement facility	<p>services.</p> <p>A residential use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or</p> <p>(a) 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), an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people.</p> <p>(b)–</p> <p>(c) The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs.</p> <p>(d)–</p> <p>(e)(b) The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.</p>	Retirement village.	Residential care facility.
Roadside stall	The use of Ppremises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural areas.	Produce stall.	Market.
Rooming accommodation	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) residential accommodation, if each resident:</p> <p>(i) has a right to occupy one (1) or more rooms on the premises; and</p> <p>(ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and</p> <p>(iii) does not occupy a</p>	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>self-contained unit, as defined under the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008, Schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and</p> <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>(a) 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). Premises used for the accommodation of one or more households where each resident:</p> <p>(b) has a right to occupy one or more rooms;</p> <p>(c) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises in which the rooms are situated;</p> <p>(d) may be provided with separate facilities for private use;</p> <p>(e) may share communal facilities or communal space with one or more of the other residents.</p> <p>(f) —</p> <p>(g) The use may include:</p> <p>(h) rooms not in the same building on site;</p> <p>(i) provision of a food or other service;</p> <p>(j) on site management or staff and associated accommodation.</p> <p>(k) —</p>		

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(4)(b) Facilities include furniture and equipment as defined in the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>.</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>(a) 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). Premises used for storage, processing and packaging of products from a rural use.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)(b) The use includes processing, packaging and sale of products produced as a result of a rural use where these activities are ancillary to a rural use on or adjacent to the site.</p>	Packing shed.	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural 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>(a)(b) the employees are not non-resident workers. Any premises used as quarters for staff employed in the use of land for rural purposes, such as agriculture, intensive animal husbandry and forestry, conducted on a lot in the same ownership whether or not such quarters are</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.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	self-contained.		
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>(a) can be won as a prize in a competition. The temporary use of premises for displaying a land parcel or buildings that can be built for sale or can be won as a prize.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)(b) The use may include a caravan or relocatable dwelling or structure.</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 air, noise or odour emissions; and</p> <p>(a)(b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses. Premises used for industrial activities that have no external air, noise or odour emissions from the site and can be suitably located with other non-industrial uses.</p>	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing , bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, 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 industry, high impact industry, special industry.
Service station	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>Premises used for the sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate and alternative fuels.</p> <p>(a) The use may include, where ancillary, a shop, food and drink outlet, maintenance, repair servicing and washing of vehicles, the hire of trailers, and supply of compressed air selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or</p>		Car wash.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	(a)(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).		
Shop	The use of premises for: (a) Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public, displaying, selling or hiring goods; or (a)(b) providing personal services or betting to the public.	Betting agency, corner store, H department store, discount department store, discount variety store, hair dresser, dressing salon, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store.	Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market.
Shopping centre	The use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops. Premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops, and that function as an integrated complex.		
Short-term accommodation	The use of premises for: (a) providing accommodation of less than three (3) consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (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). Despite paragraph (a) or (b), short-term accommodation does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park. Premises used to provide short-term accommodation for tourists or travellers for a temporary period of time (typically not	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, farm stay, motel, serviced apartments, hotel, farm stay.	Hostel, hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex, rooming accommodation, tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>exceeding three consecutive months) may be self-contained.</p> <p>The use may include a manager's residence and office and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of visitors.</p>		
Showroom	<p>The use of premises used primarily for the sale of goods that are of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a large area for handling, display or storage; (a) direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired a related product line; and (b) a size, shape or weight that requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and (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. 	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies, bulk home supplies, motor vehicle sales showroom.	Food and drink outlet shop, outdoor sales.
Special industry	<p>The use of premises Premises used for an industrial activities activity that include is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, or treating of products, and the activity have-has one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, 	<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>	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>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>		
Substation	<p>The use of premises:</p> <p>(a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to:</p> <p>(i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or</p> <p>(ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or</p> <p>(iii) control electrical circuits; or</p> <p>(iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or</p> <p>(b) for a telecommunications facility for:</p> <p>(i) works as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or</p> <p>(ii) workforce operational and safety communications. Premises forming part of a transmission grid or supply network under the Electricity Act 1994, and used for:</p> <p>(i) converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another; or</p>	Substations, switching yards.	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(iii) regulating voltage in an electrical circuit; or</p> <p>(iv) controlling electrical circuits; or</p> <p>(v) switching electrical current between circuits; or</p> <p>(vi) a switchyard; or</p> <p>(vii)(ii) communication facilities for 'operating works' as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> or for workforce operational and safety communications.</p>		
Telecommunications facility	The use of premises used for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, systems that carry communications and signals by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station.	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
Theatre	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or</p> <p>(b) the production of film or music; or</p> <p>(c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b):</p> <p>(i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises;</p> <p>(ii) facilities for editing and post-production;</p> <p>(iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up;</p> <p>(iv) set construction</p>	Cinema, movie house, 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
	<p>workshops;</p> <p>(i) sound stages. Premises used for presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public and may include provision of food and liquor for consumption on the premises.</p> <p>(ii) —</p> <p>(iii)(v) — The use may include the production of film or music, including associated ancillary facilities, which are associated with the production, such as sound stages, wardrobe and laundry facilities, makeup facilities, set construction workshops, editing and post-production facilities.</p>		
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>(a) — preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). Premises used for providing onsite entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public.</p> <p>(b) —</p> <p>(c)(b) — The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.</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</p>	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins.	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>similar structures; or (a) 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). Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes. (b) (c)(b) The use may include, where ancillary, a manager's residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings, food and drink outlet, or the provision of recreation facilities for the use of occupants of the tourist park and their visitors, and accommodation for staff.</p>		resident workforce accommodation.
Transport depot	<p>Premises used for the storage, for commercial or public purposes, of more than one motor vehicle. The use includes premises for the storage of taxis, buses, trucks, heavy machinery and uses of a like nature. The term may include the ancillary servicing, repair and cleaning of vehicles stored on the premises. The use of premises for: (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or (a)(b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard. Using premises to store buses, taxis, trucks, heavy vehicles, heavy machinery or similar.	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry.
Utility installation	Premises used to provide the	Sewerage treatment	Telecommunications

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>public with the following services: supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas; sewerage, drainage or stormwater services; transport services including road, rail or water; waste management facilities; or network infrastructure.</p> <p>The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use. The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power 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).</p>	<p>plant, mail depot, pumping station, sewerage treatment plant, water treatment plant.</p>	<p>tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot.</p>
<p>Veterinary services</p>	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(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). Premises used for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals that may include provision for the short-term accommodation of the animals on the premises.</p>		<p>Animal keeping.</p>
<p>Warehouse</p>	<p>Premises used for the storage and distribution of goods, whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards.</p> <p>The use may include sale of goods by wholesale where</p>	<p>Self-storage sheds, facility, storage yard.</p>	<p>Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>ancillary to storage.</p> <p>The use does not include retail sales from the premises or industrial uses. The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(a)(b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		
Wholesale nursery	<p>Premises used for the sale of plants, but not to the general public, where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site.</p> <p>The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use. The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or</p> <p>(a)(b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre.
Winery	<p>The use of premises for:</p> <p>(a) making wine; or</p> <p>(a)(b) selling wine that is made on the premises. Premises used for manufacturing of wine, which may include the sale of wine manufactured on site.</p>		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	Long-term stay accommodation activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caretaker's accommodation • Community residence • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit • Home based business • Multiple dwelling • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Relocatable home park • Residential care facility • Retirement facility • Rooming accommodation • Rural worker's accommodation
	Short-term stay accommodation activities
	<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

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<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 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	<ol 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,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum.</p> <p>(10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including deboning brake or clutch components.</p> <p>(11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(14) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle 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</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>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> <p>(13) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum.</p> <p>(14) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater.</p> <p>(15) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum.</p> <p>(16) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum.</p> <p>(17) Concrete batching and producing concrete products.</p> <p>(18) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum.</p> <p>(23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre.</p> <p>(24) Abattoir.</p> <p>(25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents.</p> <p>(26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator).</p> <p>(27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste.</p> <p>(28) Manufacturing batteries.</p> <p>(29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>(30) Abrasive blasting facility using ten (10) tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum.</p> <p>(31) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	annum. (32) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
Special industry	(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. (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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depth of a lot • Demand unit • Developable area • Development footprint • Domestic outbuilding • Dwelling • Equivalent person • Equivalent tenement • Façade • Fenestration • Fine grain • Form • Fraction impervious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open carport • Non-resident workers • Outermost projection • Outermost projection height • Planning assumptions • Plot ratio • Primary road frontage • Projection area(s) • Public realm • Riparian corridor • Secondary dwelling • Secondary road frontage • Sensitive land use

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base date • Basement • Boundary clearance • Buffer • Building envelope • Building element • Building height • Building line • Built form • Bulk • Capital works • Car port • Deep planting • Degree of saturation • Demand unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Netserv plan • Non-resident worker • Netserv plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service catchment • Setback • Site • Site cover • Statistical Local Area • Storey • Streetscape • Temporary use • Third party advertising device • Trips • Ultimate development • Urban purposes • Urban activities • Unacceptable risk • 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>(a)(b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or 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.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
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	The probability of exceedance of a discharge of a given size or larger in any one year (expressed as a percentage). 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.
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 midpoints on each of the side boundaries boundary of the lot.
Base date	The date from which the a local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area, its projected infrastructure demands and costs.
Basement	A space: (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (a)(b) no part of which is more than one (1) metre above ground level. 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.
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. (a) 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. The shortest distance from the outermost projection of a structural part of the building or structure to the property boundary, including: (b) if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia—the outside face of the fascia; or (c) if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia—the roof structure. (d)– (e)(b) The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.
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

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	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 (a) the number of storeys in the building above ground level. If specified: (b) 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; (c) in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level; or (d)(b) in both metres and storeys, both (a) and (b) apply.
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.
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. Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on a trunk infrastructure network.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
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 (a)(f) another area of disturbance. 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.
Domestic outbuilding	A non-habitable class 10a building that is: (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (a)(b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is. 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 nonhabitable buildings for the purpose of a shed, garage and carport.
Dwelling	All or A building or part of a building that: (a) is used, or is capable of being used as a self-contained residence; and (a)(b) contains: that must include the following: (i) food preparation facilities; and (ii) a bath or shower; and (iii) a toilet; and (iii)(iv) and a wash basin; and (iv) clothes washing facilities for washing clothes. (v) (vi)(v) This term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.
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.
Fine grain	The quality of an area's layout of buildings and lots having small and frequent subdivisions.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
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, where if the level of the natural ground has been 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 (a) (b) make common provision for food and other essentials for living. 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.
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

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	scheme biodiversity overlays.
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

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	boundary.
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	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. This includes: (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	The area of the premises that: (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. The area of land available for development. It does not include land that cannot be developed due to constraints such as acid sulfate soils, conservation land, flood affected land or steep slope. Note—for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).
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 workers	A person who: (a) performs work as part of: (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. 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. An example of a non-resident worker is a person This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out, or drive-in/drive-out, working arrangements.
Open carport	Means a carport with: (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	Outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
projection	<p>the building or structure, other than a part that is:</p> <p>(a) a retractable blind; or</p> <p>(b) a fixed screen; or</p> <p>(c) a rainwater fitting; or</p> <p>(d) an ornamental attachment. 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>Editor's note: The outermost projection of a building or structure is a reference point in three-dimensional space.</p>
Outermost projection height	Outermost projection height, for a building or structure, means the vertical distance between any point of the building or structure at its outermost projection, and the ground level directly below that point.
Planning assumptions	An Assumptions 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)	Area or areas within a part of the local government area for which the local government has carries carried out demand growth projections.
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	<p>A dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot. A dwelling used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.</p> <p>A secondary dwelling may be constructed under a dwelling house, be attached to a dwelling house or be free standing.</p>
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	<p>An area serviced by an infrastructure network. An infrastructure network is made up of one or more service catchments. Service catchments are determined by the network type and how it has been designed to operate and provide service to the urban areas.</p> <p>Note – for example:</p> <p>stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries;</p> <p>open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standard;</p> <p>water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.</p>
Setback	Setback, For a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between from the outer-most projection of a the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>or structure is, excluding any eaves and sun shading devices.</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>(a)(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. 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>
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> <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>(a) a sun shade. 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 expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>(b)–</p> <p>(c) The term does not include:</p> <p>(d) any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure;</p> <p>(e) basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level;</p> <p>(f)(d) eaves and sun shading devices.</p>
Statistical Local Area	An Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area.
Storey	<p>(a) A storey: A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but not a space that contains only:</p> <p>(a) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room;</p> <p>(b) a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment;</p> <p>(c) a combination of the above.</p>

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	<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>(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 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>Note: For the purpose of this planning scheme, the irregular or infrequent event is not conducted for a period of either:</p> <p>(a) 12 hours consecutively, or</p> <p>(b) more than 2 days in every month or 30 consecutive day period, or</p> <p>(c) more than 24 days in a year or consecutive 365 day period.</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	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

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	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.
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.