

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

• 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	• 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	• 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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• Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies	• Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Permanent plantation • Place of worship	• 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	Premises used as a shop where the primary purpose is for the display or sale of sexually explicit materials, products and devices associated with or used in a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: • the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature); or • the sale or display of underwear or lingerie; or • the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural products and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.
Air services	Premises used for any of the following: • the arrival and departure of aircraft; • the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft; • the assembly and	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
	dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; - any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors to the use; - associated training and education facilities; - aviation facilities.		
Animal husbandry	Premises used for production of animals or animal products on either native or improved pastures or vegetation. The use includes ancillary yards, stables and temporary holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery.	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying.	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries.
Animal keeping	Premises used for boarding, breeding or training of animals. The use may include ancillary temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge.	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry.
Aquaculture	Premises used for the cultivation of aquatic animals or plants in a confined area that may require the provision of food either mechanically or by hand.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages.	Intensive animal industry.
Bar	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises and that provides for a maximum capacity to seat sixty persons at		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	any one time. The use may include ancillary sale of food for consumption on the premises and entertainment activities.		
Brothel	Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop.
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for bulk storage and sale of landscaping and gardening supplies, which may include soil, gravel, potting mix and mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the premises are not in pre-packaged form.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.
Caretaker's accommodation	A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house.
Car wash	Premises primarily used for commercially cleaning motor vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.		Service station.
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum.	Crematorium, funeral parlour.
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours school care.	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care.
Club	Premises used by persons associated for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes for social interaction or entertainment. The use may include the ancillary	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club.	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	preparation and service of food and drink.		
Community care centre	Premises used to provide social support where no accommodation is provided. Medical care may be provided but is ancillary to the primary use.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre.	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility.
Community residence	Any dwelling used for accommodation for a maximum of six persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs, share communal spaces and who may be unrelated. The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence.	Hospice.	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, hostel, residential care facility, short-term accommodation.
Community use	Premises used for providing artistic, social or cultural facilities and community support services to the public and may include the ancillary preparation and provision of food and drink.	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum.	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship.
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery.
Cropping	Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes where dependant on the cultivation of soil. The use includes harvesting and the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the site and the ancillary repair and servicing of machinery used on the site.	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard.	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Detention facility	Premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law.	Prison, detention centre.	
Dual occupancy	Premises containing two dwellings, each for a separate household, and consisting of: - a single lot, where neither dwelling is a secondary dwelling; or - two lots sharing common property where one dwelling is located on each lot.	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply.	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises for one household that contains a single dwelling. The use includes out-buildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling unit	A single dwelling within a premises containing non-residential use(s).	'Shop-top' apartment.	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house.
Educational establishment	Premises used for training and instruction designed to impart knowledge and develop skills. The use may include outside hours school care for students or on-site student accommodation.	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres.	Childcare centre, home based child care, family day care.
Emergency services	Premises used by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police	Community use, hospital, residential care facility.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	services including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment.	station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres.	
Environment facility	Facilities used for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides.	
Extractive industry	Premises used for the extraction and/or processing of extractive resources and associated activities, including their transportation to market.	Quarry.	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The use may include the ancillary sale of liquor for consumption on site.	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway, tea room.	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility.
Function facility	Premises used for conducting receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on site.	Conference centre, reception centre.	Community use, hotel.
Funeral parlour	Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial services and the like, but do not include burial or cremation. The use includes a mortuary and the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation.		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship.
Garden centre	Premises used primarily for the sale of plants and may include sale of gardening and	Retail plant nursery.	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	landscape products and supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form. The use may include an ancillary food and drink outlet.		
Hardware and trade supplies	Premises used for the sale, display or hire of hardware and trade supplies including household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse.
Health care services	Premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic.	Community care centre, hospital.
High impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: • potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • generates high traffic flows in the context of the	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry. Note — additional examples are shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	locality or the road network; - generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network; - the use may involve night time and outdoor activities; - onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks.		
Home based business	A dwelling used for a business activity where subordinate to the residential use.	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based child care.	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot.
Hospital	Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not involving overnight accommodation. The use may include ancillary accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.		Health care services, residential care facility.
Hotel	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption. The use may include short-term accommodation, dining and entertainment activities and facilities.	Pub, tavern.	Nightclub entertainment facility.
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts.	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre.
Intensive animal industry	Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production.	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand. The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed and produce.		weaning pens.
Intensive horticulture	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. The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms.	Wholesale nursery.
Landing	A structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels where passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon.	Marina.
Low impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: - negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; - minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage;	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop. Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	- demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses; - the use generally operates during the day (for example 07:00 to 18:00); - offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible; - the use is primarily undertaken indoors.		
Major electricity infrastructure	All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>. The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.	Powerlines greater than 66kV.	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation.
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises with large scale built facilities designed to cater for large scale events including major sporting, recreation, conference and entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing.	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation.
Marine industry	Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure. The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock.	Marina.
Market	Premises used for the sale of goods to the	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales.	Shop, roadside stall.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	public on a regular basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables. The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.		
Medium impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: • potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; • generates an elevated demand on the local infrastructure network; • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks; • the use is primarily undertaken	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working). Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and re-treading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	indoors; evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors.		
Motor sport facility	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.	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicle parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks.	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation.
Multiple dwelling	Premises containing three or more dwellings for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex.	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility.
Nature based tourism	The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term accommodation, that is intended for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value, local ecosystems and attributes of the natural environment. Nature-based tourism activities typically: - maintain a nature based focus or product; - promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; - carry out sustainable practices.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps.	Environment facility.
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used to provide entertainment, which may include		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	cabaret, dancing and music. The use generally includes the sale of liquor and food for consumption on site.		concert hall.
Non-resident workforce accommodation	Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers. The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation.	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.
Office	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: • business or professional advice; • service of goods that are not physically on the premises; • office based administrative functions of an organisation.	Bank, real estate agent, administration building.	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales.
Outdoor sales	Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles,	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
	boats and caravans. The use may include ancillary repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories.		
Outdoor sport and recreation	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. 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.	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval.	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use.
Outstation	Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long term camping. The use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.	Indigenous camp site.	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park.
Park	Premises accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure, and may be used for community events or other community activities. Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields and	Urban common.	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.		
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking.	
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing plants not intended to be harvested.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management.	Forestry for wood production, bio-fuel production.
Place of worship	Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities. The use may include ancillary facilities for social, educational and associated charitable activities.	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple.	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium.
Port services	Premises used for the following: - the arrival and departure of vessels; - the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; - any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors or the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels.	Marina, ferry terminal.	Landing.
Relocatable home park	Premises used for relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not) that provides long-term residential accommodation. The use may include a manager's residence and office, ancillary food and drink outlet,		Tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.		
Renewable energy facility	Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from renewable (naturally reoccurring) sources.	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power.	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site.
Research and technology industry	Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research, design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, and storage of machinery, equipment and components. The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility.	
Residential care facility	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.	Convalescent home, nursing home.	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility.
Resort complex	Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities including: • restaurants and bars; • meeting and function facilities; • sporting and fitness facilities; • staff accommodation;	Island resort.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air services.		
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people. The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs. The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.	Retirement village.	Residential care facility.
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in rural areas.	Produce stall.	Market.
Rooming accommodation	Premises used for the accommodation of one or more households where each resident: - has a right to occupy one or more rooms; - does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises in which the rooms are situated; - may be provided with separate facilities for private use; - may share	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
	communal facilities or communal space with one or more of the other residents. The use may include: - rooms not in the same building on site; - provision of a food or other service; - on site management or staff and associated accommodation. Facilities include furniture and equipment as defined in the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>.		
Rural industry	Premises used for storage, processing and packaging of products from a rural use. The use includes processing, packaging and sale of products produced as a result of a rural use where these activities are ancillary to a rural use on or adjacent to the site.	Packing shed.	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store.
Rural workers accommodation	Any premises used as quarters for staff employed in the use of land for rural purposes, such as agriculture, intensive animal husbandry and forestry, conducted on a lot in the same ownership whether or not such quarters are self-contained.	Farm workers accommodation.	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workers accommodation, multiple dwelling.
Sales office	The temporary use of premises for displaying	Display dwelling.	Bank, office.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	a land parcel or buildings that can be built for sale or can be won as a prize. The use may include a caravan or relocatable dwelling or structure.		
Service industry	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.	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor.	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.
Service station	Premises used for the sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate and alternative fuels. 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.		Car wash.
Shop	Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store.	Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market.
Shopping centre	Premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops, and that function as an integrated complex.		
Short-term accommodation	Premises used to provide short-term accommodation for	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	tourists or travellers for a temporary period of time (typically not exceeding three consecutive months) may be self-contained. The use may include a manager's residence and office and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of visitors.	apartments, hotel, farm stay.	
Showroom	Premises used primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires: - a large area for handling, display or storage; - direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired.	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies.	Food and drink outlet shop, outdoor sales.
Special industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: - potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; - potential for extreme offsite impacts in the	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers. Note — additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.3 industry thresholds.	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
	event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks; • the use generally involves night time and outdoor activities; • the use may involve the storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods; • requires significant separation from non-industrial uses.		
Substation	Premises forming part of a transmission grid or supply network under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, and used for: • converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another; or • regulating voltage in an electrical circuit; or • controlling electrical circuits; or • switching electrical current between circuits; or • a switchyard; or • communication facilities for 'operating works' as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> or for workforce operational and safety communications.	Substations, switching yards.	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure.
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for systems that carry communications and signals by means of	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.	station.	under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
Theatre	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. 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.	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio.	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio.
Tourist attraction	Premises used for providing onsite entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public. The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.	Theme park, zoo.	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility.
Tourist park	Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes. The use may include, where ancillary, a manager's residence	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins.	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	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.		
Transport depot	Premises used for the storage, for commercial or public purposes, of more than one motor vehicle. The use includes premises for the storage of taxis, buses, trucks, heavy machinery and uses of a like nature. The term may include the ancillary servicing, repair and cleaning of vehicles stored on the premises.	Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard.	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry.
Utility installation	Premises used to provide the public with the following services: • supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas; • sewerage, drainage or stormwater services; • transport services including road, rail or water; • waste management facilities; or • network infrastructure. The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant.	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot.
Veterinary services	Premises used for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals that may include provision for the short-term accommodation of the		Animal keeping.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	animals on the premises.		
Warehouse	Premises used for the storage and distribution of goods, whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards. The use may include sale of goods by wholesale where ancillary to storage. The use does not include retail sales from the premises or industrial uses.	Self-storage sheds.	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop.
Wholesale nursery	Premises used for the sale of plants, but not to the general public, where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site. The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre.
Winery	Premises used for manufacturing of wine, which may include the sale of wine manufactured on site.		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
	• 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
	• Nature based tourism • Resort complex • Short-term accommodation • Tourist park
Business activities	• 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	• Adult store • Food and drink outlet • Health care services • Office • Shop • Shopping centre
Community activities	• Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community use • Educational establishment • Hospital • Outstation

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	• Place of worship
Entertainment activities	• Bar • Brothel • Function facility • Hotel • Nightclub entertainment facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction
Industrial activities	• High impact industry • Low impact industry • Marine industry • Medium impact industry • Research and technology industry • Service industry • Special industry • Warehouse
Recreation activities	• Environment facility • Indoor sport and recreation • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Motor sport facility • Outdoor sport and recreation • Park
Rural activities	• Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Cropping • Extractive industry • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Permanent plantation • Roadside stall • Rural industry • Wholesale nursery • Winery
Special activities	• Air services • Cemetery • Crematorium • Detention facility • Emergency services • Landing • Major electricity infrastructure • Parking station • Port services • Renewable energy facility

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	• 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	(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	(1) Metal foundry producing less than ten (10) tonnes of metal castings per annum. (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum. (3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>. (4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than ten (10) tonnes of abrasive material per annum. (5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum. (6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum. (7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres. (8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum. (9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum. (10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including deboning brake or clutch components. (11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum. (12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum. (13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum. (14) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum. (15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum. (16) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum. (17) Recycling and reprocessing batteries. (18) Repairing or maintaining boats. (19) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing. (20) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum. (21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading. (22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery. (23) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractor depot, and storage yard. (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). (25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum. (26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums. (27) Glass fibre manufacture of less than 200 tonnes per annum. (28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
High impact industry	(1) Metal foundry producing ten (10) tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum. (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum. (3) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes. (4) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser. (5) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum. (6) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum. (7) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1,000 tonnes per annum. (8) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	(9) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum. (10) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum. (11) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5,000 tonnes per annum. (12) Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum. (13) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum. (14) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater. (15) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum. (16) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum. (17) Concrete batching and producing concrete products. (18) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote. (19) Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic sludges and domestic waste. (20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats. (21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, five (5) tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools). (22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum. (23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre. (24) Abattoir. (25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents. (26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator). (27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste. (28) Manufacturing batteries. (29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum. (30) Abrasive blasting facility using ten (10) tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum. (31) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum. (32) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
Special industry	(1) Oil refining or processing. (2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
	(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		
- Accommodation room - Active frontage - Active transport - Adjoining premises - Advertising device - Affordable housing - Ancillary - Annual exceedance probability - Appearance - Articulation - Average width - Base date - Basement - Boundary clearance - Buffer - Building envelope - Building element - Building height	- Demand unit - Development footprint - Domestic outbuilding - Dwelling - Façade - Fenestration - Fine grain - Form - Gross floor area - Gross leasable floor area - Ground level - Household - Landscape - Landscape gardening purposes - Legibility - Lot volume - Minor building work - Minor electricity	- Non-resident workers - Outermost projection - Planning assumptions - Plot ratio - Projection area(s) - Public realm - Riparian corridor - Secondary dwelling - Sensitive land use - Service catchment - Setback - Site - Site cover - Storey - Streetscape - Temporary use - Third party advertising device - Ultimate development

• Building line • Built form • Bulk • Deep planting	• infrastructure • Net developable area • Netserv plan	• 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
Accommodation room	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'. 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.
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	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.
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, the distance between the midpoints of the side boundaries of the lot.
Base date	The date from which a local government has estimated its projected infrastructure demands and costs.
Basement	A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next below where no part of the space projects more than one metre above ground level.
Boundary clearance	The shortest distance from the outermost projection of a structural part of the building or structure to the property boundary, including: (a) if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia—the outside face of the

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	fascia; or (b) if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia—the roof structure. The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.
Buffer	An area, structure or physical feature separating a source of potential impact (environmental nuisance, health hazard, safety hazard et cetera) from an area or development sensitive to such impact.
Building envelope	The three-dimensional extent where buildings and associated structures are to be developed within a site, after consideration of limits for height, setbacks, overlay constraints and other similar restrictions.
Building location envelope	The ground location within a site where buildings are to be developed.
Building location envelope plan	A plan which defines the ground location(s) within a site where buildings are to be developed. The building location envelope: (a) does not include a height component; and (b) is clearly shown on the plan by an area defined by permanent survey marks or by metes and bounds.
Building element	A feature (such as a door, window or cornice) that contributes to the overall design of a building.
Building height	If specified: (a) in metres, the vertical distance between the ground level and the highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point, but not including load-bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like; (b) in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level; or (c) in both metres and 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.
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.
Demand unit	Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on a trunk infrastructure network.
Development	The location and extent of all development proposed on a site. This includes all

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
footprint	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 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	A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following: (a) food preparation facilities; (b) a bath or shower; (c) a toilet and wash basin; and (d) clothes washing facilities. This term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.
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.
Form	The layout (structure and urban grain), density, scale (height and bulk), appearance (materials and details), and landscape of development.
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 the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Household	An individual or a group of two or more related or unrelated people who reside in the dwelling, with the common intention to live together on a long-term basis and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
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.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Legibility	The degree to which a place can be easily understood by its users and the clarity of the image it presents to the wider world.
Lot volume	The lot volume is a three-dimensional area within a lot, comprised of the lot area multiplied by the height limit applicable to the lot as expressed in a zone code. The height limit applicable to the lot is to be determined based on the height limit for buildings (other than a Class 10a building under the Building Code of Australia) as expressed in an acceptable outcome for the zone code that is relevant to the site.
Matters of environmental significance	Matters of environmental significance is an all-encompassing reference to matters of national environmental significance, matters of State environmental significance, and matters of local environmental significance. Areas that are known to contain matters of environmental significance or which may contain matters of environmental significance are identified on the series of planning scheme biodiversity overlays.
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	Matters of national environmental significance means the following matters which are protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>: (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. 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>.
Matters of State environmental significance	Matters of state environmental significance are a component of the biodiversity state interest. Matters of state environmental significance include the following: (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;

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	(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).
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 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	Workers who reside in areas for extended periods when employed on projects directly associated with resource extraction, major industry, major infrastructure or rural uses, but have a permanent place of residence in another area. This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.
Outermost projection	The outermost projection of any part of a building or structure including, in the case of a roof, the outside face of the fascia, or the roof structure where there is no fascia, or attached sunhoods or the like, but does not include retractable blinds, fixed screens, rainwater fittings, or ornamental attachments.
Planning assumptions	Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area to the area of the site.
Projection area(s)	Area or areas within a local government area for which a local government

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	carries 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	A dwelling used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot. A secondary dwelling may be constructed under a dwelling house, be attached to a dwelling house or be free standing.
Sensitive land use	Sensitive land use as defined in the Queensland Planning Regulation 2017.
Service catchment	An area serviced by an infrastructure network. An infrastructure network is made up of one or more service catchments. Service catchments are determined by the network type and how it has been designed to operate and provide service to the urban areas. Note - for example: (a) stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries; (b) open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standard; (c) water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback	For a building or structure, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outer most projection of a building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot, excluding any eaves and sun shading devices. 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. Note for example: • 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	Any land on which development is carried out or is proposed to be carried out whether such land comprises the whole or part of one lot or more than one lot if each of such lots is contiguous.
Site cover	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. The term does not include: (a) any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure; (b) basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level; (c) eaves and sun shading devices.
Storey	A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but not a space that contains only: (a) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; (b) a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment; (c) a combination of the above. A mezzanine is a storey. A roofed structure on or part of a rooftop that does not solely accommodate building plant and equipment is a storey. A basement is not a storey.
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	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. Note: For the purpose of this planning scheme, the irregular or infrequent event is not conducted for a period of either: (a) 12 hours consecutively, or (b) more than 2 days in every month or 30 consecutive day period, or (c) more than 24 days in a year or consecutive 365 day period.
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.
Ultimate development	The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.
Urban purposes	For the purpose of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Urban activities	For the purpose of the planning scheme, urban activities is a broad reference to the majority of defined uses that are intended for location in an urban zone or which generally require access to urban infrastructure networks and other services. These uses are clustered within the following defined activity categories: accommodation activities; business activities; community activities; entertainment activities; industrial activities; recreation activities; and special activities.
Unacceptable risk	A situation where people or property are exposed to a predictable hazard event that may result in serious injury, loss of life, failure of community infrastructure, or property damage that would make a dwelling unfit for habitation or development unfit for occupation.
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.