

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have a particular meaning for the purpose of the planning scheme.
- (2) Any use not listed in table SC1.1.2 column 1 is an undefined use.
Note - Development comprising a combination of defined uses is not considered to be an undefined use.
- (3) A use listed in table SC1.1.2 column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (4) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.
- (5) Column 3 of table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (6) Column 4 of table SC1.1.2 identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 of table SC1.1.2 are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in table SC1.1.2 columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

Table SC1.1.1—Index of use definitions

<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 • Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardware and trade supplies • Health care services • High impact industry • Home based business • Hospital • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Landing • Low impact industry • Major electricity infrastructure • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Marine industry • Market • Medium impact industry • Motor sport facility • Multiple dwelling • Nature-based tourism • Nightclub entertainment facility • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Office • Outdoor sales • Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Party house • Permanent plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of worship • Port services • Relocatable home park • Renewable energy facility • Research and technology industry • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Roadside stall • Rooming accommodation • Rural industry • Rural workers accommodation • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Special industry • Substation • Supervised accommodation service • Telecommunications facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park • Transport depot • Utility installation • Veterinary services • Warehouse • Wholesale nursery
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Table SC1.1.2—Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	Means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling - (a) sexually explicit materials; or (b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature) or • the sale or display of underwear or lingerie or • the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural supplies and products. Examples include 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

<p>Air service</p>	<p>Premises used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or (b) housing, servicing, refueling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or (e) aviation facilities; or (f) an activity that - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and ii. directly services the needs of aircraft passengers. 	<p>Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield</p>	
<p>Animal husbandry</p>	<p>Premises used for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	<p>Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non- feedlot dairying</p>	<p>Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Animal keeping	Premises used for - (a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or (b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non- feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	Premises used for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry
Bar	The use of premises, with seating for 60 or less people, for - (a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (b) an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern
Brothel	Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.		Adult store, club, nightclub, entertainment facility, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including, for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch,		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery

Caretaker's accommodation	A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	Premises used for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.		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

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Child care centre	Premises used for the care, education and minding, 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 for - (a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub, entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre
Community care centre	(a) Premises used for - (i) providing social support to members of the public; or (ii) Providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Community residence	<p>(a) the use of premises for residential accommodation for -</p> <p>(i) no more than -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(A) 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(B) 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and</p> <p>(ii) no more than 1 support worker; and</p> <p>(b) includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short- term accommodation
Community use	<p>Premises used for</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling of food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub, entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Cropping	Premises used for - (a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or (b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	Premises used for the lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre, correctional facility	
Dual occupancy	(a) a residential use of premises for 2 households involving - (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but (b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises involving - (a) 1 dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) 1 dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short- term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	The use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.	"Shop-top" apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	Premises used for - (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	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

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Emergency services	Premises used by a government entity or community organisation to provide - (a) essential emergency services; or (b) disaster management services; or (c) management support facilities for the services.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	(a) The use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	Premises used for - (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for - (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or (b). providing liquor for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take-away, tea room	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Function facility	Premises used for - (a) receptions or functions; or (b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function..	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	(a) The use of premises for - (i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or (ii) a mortuary; or (iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but (b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	Premises used for - (a) selling plants; or (b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or (c) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)..	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales
Hardware and trade supplies	Premises used for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Health care services	The use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
High impact industry	Premises used for an industrial activity - (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry Note— additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Home-based business	The use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based childcare	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
Hospital	Premises used for - (a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or (b) providing accommodation for patients; or (c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).		Health care services, residential care facility
Hotel	(a) Premises used for - (i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (ii) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a bar..	Pub, tavern	Nightclub, entertainment facility
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub, entertainment facility theatre

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Intensive animal industry	(a) Premises used for - (i) the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or (ii) storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals.	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens
Intensive horticulture	(a) Premises used for - (i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or (ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or (iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but (b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery
Landing	Premises used for a structure - (a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and (b) from which passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Low impact industry	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity. 	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop</p> <p>Note— additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 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
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>(a) The use of premises for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or (ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6, section 26(5) of the Planning Regulation 2017, unless the use involves -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or (ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage. <p>The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.</p>	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises used for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Marine industry	<p>Waterfront premises used for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or (b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Market	Premises used on a regular basis for - (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or. (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). .	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Medium impact industry	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity -</p> <p>(a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</p> <p>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.</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 SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Motor sport facility	Premises used for - (a) organised or recreational motor sports; or (b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities and food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation
Multiple dwelling	A residential premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	The use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of - (a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or (b) a local ecosystem; or (c) the natural environment.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used for - (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music. (b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Non-resident workforce accommodation	Premises used for - (a) accommodation for non-resident workers; or. (b) recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Office	(a) Premises used for - (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or (ii) the practice of a profession; or (iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but (b), does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales
Outdoor sales	Premises used for - (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)..	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Outdoor sport and recreation	Premises used for - (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or (b) providing and selling food and drink, change rooms or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)..	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	Premises used for - (a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders. (b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Park	Premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure, and facilities.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	

Party House	<p>Premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if -</p> <p>(a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves or wedding receptions, for example); and</p> <p>(b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and</p> <p>(c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.</p>		
Permanent plantation	<p>Premises used for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.</p>	<p>Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management</p>	<p>Forestry for wood production, biofuel production</p>
Place of worship	<p>Premises used for -</p> <p>(a) organised worship and other religious activities; or</p> <p>(b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple</p>	<p>Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium</p>
Port service	<p>Premises used 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>(d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.</p>	<p>Marina, ferry terminal</p>	<p>Landing</p>

Relocatable home park	Premises used for - (a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or (b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)..		Tourist park
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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Renewable energy facility	(a) Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bio-energy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but (b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy that is to be used mainly on the premises. .	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 or emerging industry that involves designing and researching assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility	
Residential care facility	The use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who - (a) can not live independently; and (b) require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility

Resort complex	Premises used for - (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities; or (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.	Island resort	
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for - (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or (b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Retirement village	Residential care facility
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in rural areas.	Produce stall	Market

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Use	Definition	Examples Include	Does not include the following examples

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

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Sales office	Premises used for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that - (a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or (b) can be won as a prize in a competition.	Display dwelling	Bank, office

Service industry	Premises used for an industrial activity that - (a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and (b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.	Audio visual equipment repair, 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 high impact industry, special industry
Service station	Premises used for - (a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or. (b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire or, maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Car wash
Shop	Premises used for - (a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or (b) providing personal services or betting to the public.	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store	Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market
Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples

Shopping centre	Premises used for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops..		
Short-term accommodation	<p>(a) Premises used for -</p> <p>(i) providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or</p> <p>(ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park..</p>	Motel, backpacker's accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, hotel, farm stay.	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park
Showroom	<p>Premises used for the sale of goods that are of -</p> <p>(a) a related product line; and</p> <p>(b) a size, shape or weight that requires -</p> <p>(i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and</p> <p>(ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.</p>	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationery supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales

<p>Special industry</p>	<p>Premises used for an industrial activity - (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.</p>	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry</p>
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<p>Column 1 Use</p>	<p>Column 2 Definition</p>	<p>Column 3 Examples Include</p>	<p>Column 4 Does not include the following examples</p>
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Substation	<p>Premises used -</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.</p>	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
Supervised accommodation service	<p>(a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for no less than 7 and no more than 20 children provided as part of a program or service under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>; and</p> <p>(b) includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use mentioned in paragraph (a).</p>		
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>

Theatre	Premises used for - (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or (b) the production of film or music; or (c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b) - (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises; (ii) facilities for editing and post-production; (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up; (iv) set construction workshops; (v) sound stages. .	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio
Tourist attraction	Premises used for - (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub, entertainment facility

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
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<p>Tourist park</p>	<p>Premises used for - (a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins</p>	<p>Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation</p>
<p>Transport depot</p>	<p>Premises used for - (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial purpose; or (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard</p>	<p>Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry</p>

Utility installation	Premises used for - (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).	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 service	Premises used for (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or (b) the short-term stay of the animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Animal keeping
Warehouse	Premises used for - (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples Include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples

Wholesale nursery	Premises used for (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or. (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	Premises used for - (a) making wine; or (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.		Rural industry

SC 1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined use terms listed in Table SC1.1.1.2 are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined use terms listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5.
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.1.1.1— Index of defined activity groups

Accommodation activities	Community activities	Recreational activities
Business activities	Entertainment activities	Rural activities
Centre activities	Industry activities	Waterfront activities

Table SC1.1.1.2—Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Use Terms
Accommodation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caretaker's accommodation • Community residence • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit • Home based business • Multiple dwelling • Nature-based tourism • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Outstation • Relocatable home park • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Rooming accommodation • Rural workers' accommodation • Short-term accommodation
Business activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Store • Air services • Agricultural supplies store • Bulk landscaping supplies • Brothel • Car wash • Food and drink outlet • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies • Market • Office • Outdoor sales • Parking station • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Showroom • Storage Sheds • Veterinary services

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Centre activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar • Caretaker's accommodation • Car wash • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community use • Educational establishment (where excluding exclusive outdoor recreation facilities) • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Health care services • Hospital • Hotel • Market • Multiple dwelling • Nightclub entertainment facility • Office • Parking station • Place of worship • Residential care facility • Retirement facility • Rooming accommodation • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Storage sheds • Theatre
Community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Crematorium • Detention facility • Educational establishment • Emergency services • Funeral parlour • Health care services • Hospital • Major electrical infrastructure • Outstation • Place of worship • Renewable energy facility • Substation • Telecommunication facility • Utility installation

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Entertainment activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar • Club • Entertainment facility • Function facility • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Night entertainment facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park
Industry activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air services • Extractive industry • High impact industry • Low impact industry • Marine industry • Medium impact industry • Research and technology industry • Service industry • Special industry • Transport depot • Warehouse
Recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment facilities • Indoor sports and recreation • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Motor sport facility • Outdoor sport and recreation • Park
Rural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural supplies store • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Cropping • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Permanent plantation • Roadside stall • Rural industry • Rural workers' accommodation • Veterinary services • Wholesale nursery • Winery
Waterfront activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landing • Marine industry • Port service

SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

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

Table SC1.1.2.1—Industry thresholds

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<p>Industrial uses that have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise • minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage • demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses • the use generally operates during the day (e.g. 7am to 6pm) • offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible • the use is primarily undertaken indoors. <p>Examples of Low Impact Industry uses include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting (2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines (3) Fitting and turning workshop (4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting (5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting (6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components

<p>Medium impact industry</p>	<p>Industrial uses that have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 locality or the road network • generates an elevated demand on the local infrastructure network • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risk • the use is primarily undertaken indoors • event or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors. <p>Examples of Medium Impact Industry uses include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum (3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> (4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum (5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15 000 litres of enamel per annum (6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum (7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres (8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum (9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20 000 litres of paint per annum (10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components (11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum (12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum
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<p>Column 1 Use</p>	<p>Column 2 Additional examples include</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 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 5000 tonnes per annum (21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading (22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery (23) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard (24) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools) (25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum (26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums (27) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum (28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum. (29) Concrete batching and producing concrete products less than 200 tonnes per annum.
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<p>High impact industry</p>	<p>Industrial uses that have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise • potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network • generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network • the use may involve night time and outdoor activities • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks. <p>Examples of High Impact Industry uses include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10 000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum (3) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes (4) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser (5) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (6) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (7) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1 000 tonnes per annum
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	<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 5000 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 greater than 200 tonnes per annum</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, 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 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum</p> <p>(31) Crematorium</p> <p>(32) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater</p> <p>(33) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
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Column 1 Use	Column 2 Additional examples include
Special industry	<p>Industrial uses that have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise • potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release • 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 <p>Examples of a Special Industry use include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Oil refining or processing (2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas (3) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2 500 litres per annum (4) Power station (5) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke (6) Waste incinerator (7) Sugar milling or refining (8) Pulp or paper manufacturing (9) Tobacco processing (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 terms

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

Table SC1.2.1—Index of administrative definitions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active frontage* • Activity centre* • Adjoining premises • Advertising device • Affordable housing • Average width • Base date • Basement • Boundary clearance • Building height • Community infrastructure* • Defined flood event* • Demand unit • Development footprint • Domestic outbuilding • Dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontage* • Filling and excavation* • Gross floor area • Ground level • Gross leaseable area* • Habitable floor level* • Habitable room* • Heavy vehicle* • Household • Lawful point of discharge* • Low impact aquaculture* • Minor building work • Minor electricity infrastructure • Minor Operational work* • Mixed-use building* • Net developable area • Noise sensitive use* • Non-resident workers • Outermost projection • Plan of development* • Planning assumptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plot ratio • Primary frontage* • Projection area(s) • Residential Density* • Secondary dwelling • Secondary frontage* • Sensitive land use • Sensitive zone* • Setback • Service catchment • Site • Site cover • Site density* • Storey • Temporary use • Total use area* • Ultimate development • Urban purposes* • Urban zone* • Vegetation clearing* • Water netserv plan
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Editor's note - Terms noted with * are additional to the terms listed in the Standard Planning Scheme Provisions (Queensland Planning Provisions).

Table SC1.2.2—Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Active frontage*	<p>A building that ensures interactivity and encourages cross-movement between the public and private domains at ground level and above ground levels, by the way the buildings are designed and oriented. An active frontage is one that avoids blank walls and facades and instead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) includes windows, openings, entry statements, balconies and awnings (b) uses a variety of materials, textures and colours (c) creates opportunity for surveillance and interface between different user groups (d) provides a variety of activities to occur along the building front.
Activity centre*	<p>A community focal point which includes activities such as commercial, retail, higher-density housing, entertainment, tourism, civic, community, higher education and medical services. Activity centres vary in size and diversity and are designed to be well-served by public transport. They are generally defined as Principal, Major, District or Local centres.</p>
Adjoining premises	<p>Premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.</p>
Advertising device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used for advertising; and (b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device.
Affordable housing	<p>Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs..</p>
Average width	<p>In regard to a lot, the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.</p>
Base date	<p>The date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.</p>
Basement	<p>A space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than 1 m above ground level.

Boundary clearance	<p>The distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or (b) a rainwater fitting. <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; or (b) if a point on the roof of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between that point on the roof and the boundary. .
Building height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level. (c)
Community infrastructure*	<p>A use that provides essential services vital to the wellbeing of the community, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) police and emergency services facilities including emergency shelters (b) hospitals and associated institutions (c) facilities for the storage of valuable records or items of cultural or historical significance (d) State controlled roads (e) Railway lines, stations and associated facilities (f) Aeronautical facilities (g) Communication network facilities (h) Works of an electricity entity under the <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>, <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> and <i>Electricity Regulation 2006</i> (i) Water cycle management infrastructure
Define flood event*	<p>The higher of the 1% Annual Exceedence Probability flood event or the 1% Annual Exceedence Probability storm tide inundation event for the fully developed catchment including an allowance for greenhouse climate change (20% increase in rainfall intensity), general sea level rise(0.8m) to the planning horizon year 2100 and blockages (as specified in the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual).</p>
Demand unit	<p>Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.</p>

Development footprint	For development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by - (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or (b) landscaping or open space; or (c) facilities relating to the development; or (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or (e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or (f) another area of disturbance.
Domestic outbuilding	A non-habitable class 10a building that is - (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.
Dwelling	All or part of a building that - (a) is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains - i. food preparation facilities; and ii. a bath or shower; and iii. a toilet; and iv. a wash basin; and v. facilities for washing clothes.
Frontage*	Any boundary line, or part thereof, of a lot which abuts a roads reserve.
Filling and excavation*	Includes the non-commercial removal, relocation or importation of material to or from a property that will change the contours of the land.
Gross floor area	The total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for - (a) building services, plant or equipment; or (b) access between levels; or (c) a ground floor public lobby; or (d) a mall; or (e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or (f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.
Ground level	(a) the level of the natural ground; or (b) if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Gross leaseable area*	The total floor area of a building capable of being occupied by a tenant for their exclusive use.
Habitable floor level*	Is the finished floor level of a room which is designed or used on a regular basis for a residential accommodation activity. Examples include: bedrooms, living rooms, rumpus rooms, hobby rooms, kitchens, toilets, ensuites, laundries and home offices. Exclusions include: spaces that are permanently open to the elements on one or more sides, rooms with an earth floor, spaces designed or used solely for car or other vehicle accommodation.
Habitable room*	Habitable room is that defined in the <i>Building Code of Australia</i> (Volume 1).

Heavy Vehicle*	A vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 4.5t, or a combination that includes a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass of more than 4.5t.
Household	1 or more individuals who - (a) live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis; and (b) make common provision for food and other essentials for living.
Lawful point of discharge*	A point of discharge which is either under the control of a Local Authority or Statutory Authority, or at which discharge rights have been granted by registered easement in favour of the Local Authority or Statutory Authority, and at which discharge from a development will not create a worse situation for downstream property owners than that which existed prior to the development.
Low impact aquaculture*	Aquaculture that is regarded as low-impact aquaculture under the 'Code for self-assessable development - Low impact aquaculture' (AQUA01).
Minor building work	Building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following - (a) 50m ² ; or (b) an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building
Minor electricity infrastructure	Development for a supply network 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, other than development for - (a) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or (b) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.

<p>Minor operational work*</p>	<p>Any of the following is minor operational work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Landscape work</i> where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – not involving a structure other than a fence or boundary fence; or – not exceeding a cumulative site area of fifty square metres (over any period) where not in association with a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot; or – for the conservation or restoration of natural areas; or – associated with a <i>Dwelling House</i> (not involving a structure other than a fence or boundary fence); and – not involving land in an Extreme flood hazard area or High flood hazard area identified on Flood Hazard Overlay Map (OM-004) except where the fence or boundary fence is not less than 50% permeable; • <i>Vegetation clearing</i> where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – not involving vegetation in an area of Local Ecological Significance (LES) or General Ecological Significance (GES) or High Ecological Significance (HES) on Biodiversity Areas Overlay Maps (OM-002); and – not involving vegetation in an area identified on Waterway Corridors Overlay Maps (OM-014); and – not involving vegetation in an area identified on Wetlands Overlay Map (OM-015); and – not involving vegetation in a High Landscape Value or Scenic Route Buffer Area identified on Scenic Amenity Overlay Map (OM-013); and – not involving vegetation on Council's significant tree register; and – results in the removal of, or damage to, vegetation that has a circumference of less than sixty centimetres measured at one metre above ground level; – associated with an existing <i>Dwelling House</i> and located in a <i>Residential Zone Category</i> and on a lot less than 1,000m² (all vegetation clearing qualifications identified above also apply). • <i>Excavating or filling</i> where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – not involving land in an Extreme flood hazard area or High flood hazard area identified on Flood Hazard Overlay Map (OM-004); and – in an <i>Urban Zone</i> and not exceeding a volume of 20 cubic metres of fill or excavation and is not closer than two metres from a boundary; and – in an <i>Urban Zone</i> and not exceeding a volume of 50 cubic metres of fill or excavation, is not closer than two metres from a boundary and where also not involving land in a Medium flood hazard area or Low flood hazard area identified on Flood Hazard Overlay Map (OM-004); and – in the Rural Residential 4000 Precinct and Rural Residential 8000 Precinct not exceeding a volume of 100 cubic metres of fill or excavation and is not closer than two metres from a boundary; and – in the Rural Residential 20,000 Precinct or the Rural Zone and not exceeding a volume of 500 cubic metres of fill or excavation and is not closer than two metres from a boundary. • <i>Works for infrastructure</i> where for <i>Minor electricity infrastructure</i>. • <i>Works for infrastructure</i> where for the maintenance or repair of existing infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in an on-maintenance period prior to transfer of ownership to a public entity; or – where for lawfully approved private infrastructure; or – where for lawfully approved gates and grids. • <i>Advertising device</i> where advertising a business that operates from the subject site.
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Mixed-use building*	A building that integrates residential uses with non-residential uses.
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, acid sulfate soils, flooding or 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).
Noise sensitive use*	Means each of the following defined land uses: (a) child care centre (b) community care centre (c) community residence (d) dual occupancy (e) dwelling house (f) education establishment (g) health care services (h) hospital (i) multiple dwelling (j) nature-based tourism (k) office (l) relocatable home park (m) residential care facility (n) resort complex (o) retirement facility (p) rooming accommodation (q) short term accommodation (r) tourist park
Non-resident worker	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. This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.
Outermost projection	The outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is - (a) a retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or (c) a rainwater fitting; or (d) an ornamental attachment.
Planning assumption	An assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.

Primary frontage*	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For a laneway lot - the non-laneway frontage; or (b) For all other lots - the highest order road (not a motorway); or (c) For lots with two road frontages (including a corner lot) to the same order road - the road that is dominant, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the number of vehicle movements over a standard day ii. its width and length iii. its role in providing the setback pattern and character of the surrounding area. <p>Note- Refer to Overlay map - Road hierarchy for road classification.</p>
Projection area	A part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
Residential density*	The number of dwellings per net hectare.
Secondary dwelling	A dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Secondary frontage*	A frontage that is not the primary frontage.
Sensitive land use	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) caretaker's accommodation; or (b) a child care centre ; or (c) a community care centre; or (d) a community residence; or (e) a detention facility; or (f) a dual occupancy; or (g) a dwelling house; (h) a dwelling unit; or (i) an educational establishment; or (j) a health care service; or (k) a hospital; or (l) a hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or (m) a multiple dwelling; or (n) non-resident workforce accommodation; or (o) a relocatable home park; or (p) a residential care facility; or (q) a resort complex; or (r) a retirement facility; or (s) rooming accommodation; or (t) rural workers' accommodation; or (u) short-term accommodation; or (v) a supervised accommodation service; or (w) a tourist park.

Sensitive zone*	Means: (a) any residential or accommodation zone in the Queensland Planning Provisions (b) any centre zone in the Queensland Planning Provisions, except where a precinct or overlay is used to make sensitive land uses impact assessable.
Service catchment	An area serviced by an infrastructure network.
Setback	For a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, from the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.
Site	For development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.
Site cover	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 - (a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or (b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or (c) the eaves of a building; or (d) a sun shade
Site density*	Site density is the total number of dwellings in a development divided by the site area in hectares (the property on which the building(s) are constructed, not including roads, footpaths or parks). Site density only includes the residential component of the land area. It is the most concentrated measure of density and is useful when considering the density of smaller developments, such as multiple dwellings. This is often calculated on a per hectare basis. An example of site density would be 10 dwellings, sitting on a 0.3ha site (10 dwellings divided by the site area of 0.3ha), would equal 33.33dw/ha.

Storey	<p>(a) A space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof above, other than -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or ii. a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or iii. a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or iv. a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and <p>(b) includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a mezzanine; and. (ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plan and equipment.
Temporary use	<p>A use that -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is carried out on a premises on a non-permanent basis; and (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures. <p>Note—provisions for temporary use timeframes for defined uses may be provided in the section for Local government administrative matters.</p> <p>Editor's Note- it is recommended that local government use the ability under the section for Local government administrative matters to further refine this definition for use in the local government area for defined uses.</p>
Total use area*	<p>The sum of all the areas (exclusive of all walls and columns) of all storeys of a building which are used or intended for use for a particular purpose, plus any other area of a site which is used, or intended to be used, for the same purpose. The term does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) areas (inclusive of all walls and columns) of any lift wells, lift motor rooms, air conditioning and associated mechanical or electrical plant and equipment rooms; (b) areas of any staircases; (c) areas of any common foyer where these are not being used for commercial or retail purposes; (d) areas of any public toilets; (e) areas of any staff toilets, washrooms, recreation areas and lunchrooms, provided that such areas are not open to persons other than staff; and (f) areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.
Ultimate development	<p>For an area or premises, the likely extent of development that is anticipated in the area, or on the premises, if the area or premises are fully developed.</p>
Urban purposes*	<p>For the purpose of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.</p>

Urban zone*	(a) any of the following zones - (i) low density residential zone or medium density residential zone; or (ii) major centre zone, district centre zone or local centre zone; or (iii) low impact industry zone, medium impact industry zone or high impact industry zone; or (iv) township zone; or (v) community facilities zone; or (b) a zone that is of a substantially similar type to a zone in paragraph (a).
Vegetation clearing*	Means the damaging or destroying of vegetation by ring bark, topping, lopping, poisoning, burning, flooding, draining, or otherwise injuring vegetation including cutting down, pushing over, and damaging root zone by compaction, excavation or filling within the drip zone of vegetation that may destroy or seriously affect vegetation. Partial clearing such as removal of understory or thinning of native vegetation or the removal of dead habitat tree is classed as clearing. This does not include: (a) maintaining existing open pastures, lawns or creating gardens; and (b) grazing of native pasture by stock.
Water Netserv Plan	A plan adopted by an SEQ service provider, as defined under the <i>South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> , under section 99BJ of that Act.