

## Contents of Schedule 1

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# Schedule 1 Definitions

## SC1.1 Use definitions

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

Editor's Note—As prescribed by section 7 of the Regulation the definitions for the following use terms are located in schedule 3 column 2 of the Regulation.

**Table SC1.1.1 Index of use terms**

Index of use terms		
1. Adult store	33. Health care service	62. Port service
2. Agricultural supplies store	34. High impact industry	63. Relocatable home park
3. Air service	35. Home based business	64. Renewable energy facility
4. Animal husbandry	36. Hospital	65. Research and technology industry
5. Animal keeping	37. Hotel	66. Residential care facility
6. Aquaculture	38. Indoor sport and recreation	67. Resort complex
7. Bar	39. Intensive animal industry	68. Retirement facility
8. Brothel	40. Intensive horticulture	69. Roadside stall
9. Bulk landscape supplies	41. Landing	70. Rooming accommodation
10. Caretaker's accommodation	42. Low impact industry	71. Rural industry
11. Car wash	43. Major electricity infrastructure	72. Rural workers accommodation
12. Cemetery	44. Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	73. Sales office
13. Child care centre	45. Marine industry	74. Service industry
14. Club	46. Market	75. Service station
15. Community care centre	47. Medium impact industry	76. Shop
16. Community residence	48. Motor sport facility	77. Shopping centre
17. Community use	49. Multiple dwelling	78. Short-term accommodation
18. Crematorium	50. Nature based tourism	79. Showroom
19. Cropping	51. Nightclub entertainment facility	80. Special industry
20. Detention facility	52. Non-resident workforce accommodation	81. Substation
21. Dual occupancy	53. Office	82. Telecommunications facility
22. Dwelling house	54. Outdoor sales	83. Theatre
23. Dwelling unit	55. Outdoor sport and recreation	84. Tourist attraction
24. Educational establishment	56. Outstation	85. Tourist park
25. Emergency services	57. Park	86. Transport depot
26. Environment facility	58. Parking station	87. Utility installation
27. Extractive industry	59. Party house	88. Veterinary service
28. Food and drink outlet	60. Permanent plantation	89. Warehouse
29. Function facility	61. Place of worship	90. Wholesale nursery
30. Funeral parlour		91. Winery
31. Garden centre		
32. Hardware and trade supplies		

Table SC1.1.2 Use definitions as per the regulated requirements

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
1. Adult store	<p><b>adult store</b> means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling—</p> <p>(a) sexually explicit materials; or</p> <p>(b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.</p>	Sex shop	<p>Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature) or</li> <li>• the sale or display of underwear or lingerie or</li> <li>• the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.</li> </ul>
2. Agricultural supplies store	<p><b>agricultural supplies store</b> means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.</p> <p><i>Examples of agricultural supplies and products—</i></p> <p>animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds</p>		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales wholesale nursery
3. Air service	<p><b>air service</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or</p> <p>(b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or</p> <p>(c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on</p>	Airport, air strip, helipad, public or private airfield	

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>or from an aircraft; or</p> <p>(d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or</p> <p>(e) aviation facilities; or</p> <p>(f) an activity that—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers.</p> <p><i>Examples of an air service—</i> airport, air strip, helipad</p>		
4. Animal husbandry	<p><b>animal husbandry</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or</p> <p>(b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)</p> <p><i>Examples of animal husbandry—</i> cattle stud, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairy</p>	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying	Animal keeping, intensive animal husbandry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
5. Animal keeping	<p><b>animal keeping</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or</p> <p>(b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of animal keeping—</i> aviary, cattery, kennel, stables, wildlife refuge</p>	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
6. Aquaculture	<p><b>aquaculture</b> means the use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.</p>	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system,	Intensive animal husbandry

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		rack and line systems, sea cages	
7. Bar	<b>bar</b> means 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
8. Brothel	<b>brothel</b> means premises made available for prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes at the premises.  <i>Note — See the Prostitution Act 1999, schedule 4.</i>		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop
9. Bulk landscape supplies	<b>bulk landscape supplies</b> means the use of premises for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including for example, - soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
10. Caretaker's accommodation	<b>caretaker's accommodation</b> means the use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
11. Car wash	<b>car wash</b> means the use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.		Service station
12. Cemetery	<b>cemetery</b> means the use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
13. Childcare centre	<b>childcare centre</b> means the use of premises for the care,	Crèche, early childhood centre,	Educational establishment,

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>education and minding, but not residence, of children.</p> <p><i>Examples of a childcare centre—</i> before or after school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, vacation care</p>	<p>kindergarten, outside hours school care</p>	<p>home based child care, family day care</p>
<p>14. Club</p>	<p><b>club</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club</p>	<p>Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre club</p>
<p>15. Community care centre</p>	<p><b>community care centre—</b></p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for</p> <p>(i) providing social support to members of the public; or</p> <p>(ii) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.</p> <p><i>Examples of a community care centre—</i> disability support service, drop-in centre, respite centre, indigenous support centre</p>	<p>Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated indigenous support centre</p>	<p>Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility</p>
<p>16. Community residence</p>	<p><b>community residence—</b></p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for—</p> <p>(i) no more than 6 persons requiring 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</p>	<p>Hospice</p>	<p>Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation</p>

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	paragraph (a).		
17. Community use	<p><b>community use</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)</p> <p><i>Examples of a community use— art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum</i></p>	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship
18. Crematorium	<b>crematorium</b> means the use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
19. Cropping	<p><b>cropping</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or</p> <p>(b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or</p> <p>(c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of cropping— forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruits, nuts, vegetables and grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard</i></p>	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
20. Detention facility	<p><b>detention facility</b> means the use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.</p> <p><i>Example of a detention facility— correctional facility</i></p>	Prison, detention centre, youth detention centre	Police station, court cell complex

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
21. Dual occupancy	<p><b>dual occupancy</b>—</p> <p>(a) means a residential use of premises for 2 households involving</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but</p> <p>(b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.</p>	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling
22. Dwelling house	<p><b>dwelling house</b> means a residential use of premises involving—</p> <p>(a) 1 dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or</p> <p>(b) 1 dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling, and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.</p>		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
23. Dwelling unit	<p><b>dwelling unit</b> means 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.</p>	'Shop-top' apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
24. Educational establishment	<p><b>educational establishment</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or</p> <p>(b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in</p>	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres	Child care centre, home based child care, family day care

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of an educational establishment—</i> college, outdoor education centre, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university</p>		
25. Emergency services	<p><b>emergency services</b> means the use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide—</p> <p>(a) essential emergency services; or</p> <p>(b) disaster management services; or</p> <p>(c) management support facilities for the services.</p> <p><i>Examples of emergency services—</i> ambulance station, evacuation centre, fire station, police station</p>	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
26. Environment facility	<p><b>environment facility—</b></p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers.</p>	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
27. Extractive industry	<p><b>extractive industry</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and</p> <p>(b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.</p>	Quarry	
28. Food and drink outlet	<p><b>food and drink outlet</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or</p> <p>(b) providing liquor for consumption on the</p>	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

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a food and drink outlet—</i> café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway shop, tearoom</p>		
29. Function facility	<p><b>function facility</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) receptions or functions; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function.</p>	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
30. Funeral parlour	<p><b>funeral parlour—</b></p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or</p> <p>(ii) a mortuary; or</p> <p>(iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.</p>		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
31. Garden centre	<p><b>garden centre</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) selling plants; or</p> <p>(b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or</p> <p>(c) a food and drink outlet is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales
32. Hardware and trade supplies	<p><b>hardware and trade supplies</b> means the use of premises for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.</p>		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
33. Health care service	<p><b>health care service</b> means the use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.</p> <p><i>Examples of a health care service—</i> dental clinic, medical centre, physiotherapy clinic</p>	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
34. High impact industry	<p><b>high impact industry</b> means the use of premises 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 high 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>Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry
35. Home-based business	<p><b>home-based business</b> means the use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.</p>	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based child care	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
36. Hospital	<p><b>hospital</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or</p>		Health care services, residential care facility

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	(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).		
37. Hotel	<b>hotel</b> — (a) means the use of premises for— (i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (ii) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a bar.	Pub, tavern	Bar, nightclub entertainment facility
38. Indoor sport and recreation	<b>indoor sport and recreation</b> means the use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.  <i>Examples of indoor sport and recreation—</i> amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash court	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
39. Intensive animal industry	<b>intensive animal industry</b> — (a) means the use of premises for— (i) the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or (ii) storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>animals.</p> <p><i>Examples of intensive animal industry—</i> feedlot, piggery, poultry and egg production</p>		
40. Intensive horticulture	<p><b>intensive horticulture—</b> (a) means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or</li> <li>(ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or</li> <li>(iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to a use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but</li> </ul> <p>(b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.</p> <p><i>Examples of intensive horticulture—</i> greenhouse, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery
41. Landing	<p><b>landing</b> means the use of premises for a structure—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and</li> <li>(b) from which passengers embark and disembark.</li> </ul>	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
42. Low impact industry	<p><b>low impact industry</b> means the use of premises for an industrial activity—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</li> <li>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the</li> </ul>	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in Table 6 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</p>

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>premises states is low impact industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity states 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>industry, high impact industry, special industry</p>
<p>43. Major electricity infrastructure</p>	<p><b>major electricity infrastructure</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) a transmission grid or supply network; or</p> <p>(b) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(c) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6 [<u>Development local categorising instrument is prohibited...</u>], section 26(5), unless the use involves—</p> <p>(i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or</p> <p>(ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.</p>	<p>Powerlines greater than 66kV</p>	<p>Minor electricity infrastructure, substation</p>
<p>44. Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility</p>	<p><b>major sport, recreation and entertainment facility</b> means the use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting,</p>	<p>Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse</p>	<p>Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and</p>

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Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	recreation conference or entertainment events.  <i>Examples of a major sport, recreation and entertainment facility—</i> convention centre, exhibition centre, horse racing facility, sports stadium	racing	recreation
45. Marine industry	<b>marine industry</b> means the use of waterfront premises for— (a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or (b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).  <i>Examples of marine industry—</i> boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina
46. Market	<b>market</b> means the use of premises on a regular basis for— (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
47. Medium impact industry	<b>medium impact industry</b> means the use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the	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 Table 6 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry



Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.		
48. Motor sport facility	<p><b>motor sport facility</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) organised or recreational motor sports; or</p> <p>(b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities or food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a motor sport facility—</i> car race track, go-kart track, trail bike park, 4WD park</p>	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
49. Multiple dwelling	<b>multiple dwelling</b> means a residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
50. Nature-based tourism	<p><b>nature-based tourism</b> means the use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of—</p> <p>(a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or</p> <p>(b) a local ecosystem; or</p> <p>(c) the natural environment.</p> <p><i>Examples of nature-based tourism—</i> environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including cabins, huts, lodges and tents</p>	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
51. Nightclub entertainment facility	<p><b>nightclub entertainment facility</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or</p>		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall

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

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
55. Outdoor sport and recreation	<p><b>outdoor sport and recreation</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or</p> <p>(b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of outdoor sport and recreation—</i> cricket oval, driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis court</p>	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
56. Outstation	<p><b>outstation</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or</p> <p>(b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
57. Park	<b>park</b> means the use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
58. Parking station	<b>parking station</b> means the use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
59. Party house	<p><b>party house</b> means 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</p>		

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>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>		
60. Permanent plantation	<b>permanent plantation</b> means the use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for the carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
61. Place of worship	<b>place of worship</b> means the use of premises for— (a) organised worship and other religious activities; or, (b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
62. Port service	<b>port service</b> means the use of premises for— (a) the arrival and departure of vessels; or (b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; or (c) storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or (d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.	Marina, ferry terminal	Landing
63. Relocatable home park	<b>relocatable home park</b> means the use of premises for— (a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or (b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation		Tourist park

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
64. Renewable energy facility	<p><b>renewable energy facility</b>—</p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bio-energy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy that is to be used mainly on the premises.</p>	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power, hydroelectric power, geothermal power	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
65. Research and technology industry	<p><b>research and technology industry</b> means the use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.</p> <p><i>Examples of research and technology industry—</i> aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories</p>	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility	
66. Residential care facility	<p><b>residential care facility</b> means the use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who—</p> <p>(a) can not live independently; and</p> <p>(b) require regular nursing or personal care.</p> <p><i>Examples of residential care facility—</i> convalescent home, nursing home</p>	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
67. Resort complex	<b>resort complex</b> means the	Island resort	

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or</p> <p><i>Examples of integrated leisure facilities—</i></p> <p>bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities</p> <p>(b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or</p> <p>(c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.</p>		
68. Retirement facility	<p><b>retirement facility</b> means a residential use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or services units; or</p> <p>(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).</p>	Retirement village	Residential care facility
69. Roadside stall	<p><b>roadside stall</b> means the use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.</p>	Produce stall	Market
70. Rooming accommodation	<p><b>rooming accommodation</b> means the use of premises 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</p>	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>occupy the whole of the premises; and</p> <p>(iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined in 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><i>Examples of rooming accommodation—</i> boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation</p>		
71. Rural industry	<p><b>rural industry</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store
72. Rural workers' accommodation	<p><b>rural worker's accommodation</b> means the use of premises as accommodation, whether or</p>	Farm workers' accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if—</p> <p>(a) the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person; and</p> <p>(b) the employees are not non-resident workers.</p>		<p>accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation, multiple dwelling</p>
73. Sales office	<p><b>sales office</b> means the use of premises for temporary display of land parcels or buildings that—</p> <p>(a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or</p> <p>(b) can be won as a prize in a competition.</p>	Display dwelling	Bank, office
74. Service industry	<p><b>service industry</b> means the use of premises for an industrial activity that—</p> <p>(a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and</p> <p>(b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.</p> <p><i>Examples of service industries—</i> audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor</p>	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
75. Service station	<p><b>service station</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels or</p> <p>(b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Electric vehicle charging station	Car wash
76. Shop	<p><b>shop</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or</p>	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount	Adult store, food and drink outlet, showroom, market

# Schedule 1



Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(b) providing personal services or betting to the public.</p> <p><i>Examples of a shop—</i> betting agency, corner store, department store, discount variety store, hair dressing salon, liquor store, supermarket</p>	<p>department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store</p>	
77. Shopping centre	<p><b>shopping centre</b> means the use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.</p>		
78. Short-term accommodation	<p><b>short-term accommodation</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or</p> <p>(b) a manager’s residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but</p> <p>(c) does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.</p>	<p>Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, hotel accommodation, farm stay</p>	<p>Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park</p>
79. Showroom	<p><b>showroom</b> means the use of premises 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> <p><i>Examples of a showroom—</i> bulk stationary supplies, bulky goods sales, motor vehicle sales showroom</p>	<p>Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies</p>	<p>Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales</p>
80. Special industry	<p><b>special industry</b> means the use of premises for an industrial activity—</p>	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries,</p>	<p>Low impact industry, medium impact industry,</p>

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(a) that is manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating products; and</p> <p>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity states 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>waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in Table 6 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>high impact industry, service industry</p>
81. Substation	<p><b>substation</b> means the use of premises—</p> <p>(a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to—</p> <p>(i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or</p> <p>(ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or</p> <p>(iii) control electrical circuits; or</p> <p>(iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or</p> <p>(b) for a telecommunications facility for—</p> <p>(i) works, as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or</p> <p>(ii) workforce operational and safety communications.</p>	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
82. Telecommunications facility	<p><b>telecommunications facility</b> means the use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.</p>	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
83. Theatre	<p><b>theatre</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to</p>	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall,	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>the public; or            (b) the production of film or music; or            (c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b) —            (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises;            (ii) facilities for editing and post-production;            (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up;            (iv) set construction workshops;            (v) sound stages.</p> <p><i>Examples of a theatre—</i>            cinema, concert hall, film studio, music recording studio</p>	<p>film studio, music recording studio</p>	<p>facility, temporary film studio</p>
<p>84. Tourist attraction</p>	<p><b>tourist attraction</b> means the use of premises for—            (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or            (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a tourist attraction—</i>            theme park, zoo</p>	<p>Theme park, zoo</p>	<p>Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility</p>
<p>85. Tourist park</p>	<p><b>tourist park</b> means the use of premises for—            (a) holiday, accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or            (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	<p>Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins</p>	<p>Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation</p>
<p>86. Transport depot</p>	<p><b>transport depot</b> means the use of premises for—            (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used</p>	<p>Premises used for storing buses, taxis, heavy vehicles or heavy</p>	<p>Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry,</p>

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>for a commercial or public purpose; or</p> <p>(b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a transport depot—</i> using premises to store buses, taxis, trucks, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery.</p>	<p>machinery, contractors depot</p>	<p>service industry</p>
<p>87. Utility installation</p>	<p><b>utility installation</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or</p> <p>(b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or</p> <p>(c) a transport service; or</p> <p>(d) a waste management service; or</p> <p>(e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).</p>	<p>Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant</p>	<p>Telecommunication s tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot</p>
<p>88. Veterinary service</p>	<p><b>veterinary service</b> means the use of premises for-</p> <p>(a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or</p> <p>(b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		<p>Animal keeping</p>
<p>89. Warehouse</p>	<p><b>warehouse</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or</p> <p>(b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p><i>Examples of a warehouse—</i> self-storage facility, storage yard</p>	<p>Self-storage sheds</p>	<p>Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop</p>
<p>90. Wholesale nursery</p>	<p><b>wholesale nursery</b> means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the</p>		<p>Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre</p>

# Schedule 1

Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	use in paragraph (a).		
91. Winery	<b>winery</b> means the use of premises for— (a) making wine; or (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.		Rural industry

## SC1.2 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined use terms in **SC1.1 (Use definitions)** are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group is able to be referenced in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.
- (3) The activity groups clustered in **Table SC1.2.1 (Index of defined activity groups)** are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.
- (4) An activity group listed in column 1 of **Table SC1.2.2 (Defined activity groups)** clusters the defined use terms listed in column 2 of **Table SC1.2.2**.

**Table SC1.2.1 Index of defined activity groups**

Index of defined activity groups		
A. Residential activities	D. Industry activities	G. Rural activities
B. Business activities	E. Community activities	H. Other activities
C. Entertainment activities	F. Recreation activities	

**Table SC1.2.2 Defined activity groups**

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
<b>A. Residential activities</b>	Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Home based business Multiple dwelling Nature-based tourism Non-resident workforce accommodation Relocatable home park Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Rural workers accommodation Short-term accommodation Tourist park
<b>B. Business activities</b>	Adult store Agricultural supplies store Brothel Car wash Food and drink outlet

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Market Office Outdoor sales Sales office Service station Shop Shopping centre Showroom Veterinary service
<b>C. Entertainment activities</b>	Bar Club Function facility Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Theatre Tourist attraction
<b>D. Industry activities</b>	Bulk landscape supplies Extractive industry High impact industry Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Service industry Special industry Transport depot Warehouse
<b>E. Community activities</b>	Cemetery Child care centre Community care centre Community use Crematorium Detention facility Educational establishment Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care services Hospital

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	Outstation Place of worship
<b>F. Recreation activities</b>	Indoor sport and recreation Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility Motor sport facility Outdoor sport and recreation Park
<b>G. Rural activities</b>	Animal husbandry Animal keeping Aquaculture Cropping Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture Permanent plantation Roadside stall Rural industry Wholesale nursery Winery
<b>H. Other activities</b>	Air service Landing Major electricity infrastructure Parking station Port services Renewable energy facility Substation Telecommunications facility Utility installation



## SC1.3 Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined uses listed in **Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions)** – low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry.

**Table SC1.3.1 Industry thresholds**

Use	Examples include
<b>Low impact industry</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting;</li> <li>2. Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines;</li> <li>3. Fitting and turning workshop;</li> <li>4. Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting;</li> <li>5. Manufacturing or assembling wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, where producing less than 500 tonnes per annum and not involving spray painting or spraying of adhesives;</li> <li>6. Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.</li> </ol>
<b>Medium impact industry</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum;</li> <li>2. Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum;</li> <li>3. Dangerous goods storage facility not including the storage of toxic gases;</li> <li>4. Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum;</li> <li>5. Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum;</li> <li>6. Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum;</li> <li>7. Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres;</li> <li>8. Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum;</li> <li>9. Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum;</li> <li>10. Concrete batching and producing concrete products;</li> <li>11. Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components;</li> <li>12. Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>13. Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>14. Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1,000 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>15. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum and involving spray painting or spraying of adhesives;</li> <li>16. Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>17. Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum;</li> </ol>

Use	Examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Recycling and reprocessing batteries;</li> <li>19. Repairing or maintaining boats;</li> <li>20. Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing;</li> <li>21. Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5,000 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>22. Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading;</li> <li>23. Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery;</li> <li>24. Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>25. Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>26. Reconditioning metal or plastic drums;</li> <li>27. Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>28. Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</li> </ul>
<p><b>High impact industry</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum;</li> <li>2. Boiler making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum;</li> <li>3. Facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes;</li> <li>4. Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser;</li> <li>5. Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>6. Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>7. Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1,000 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>8. Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2,500 litres per annum;</li> <li>9. Sugar milling or refining;</li> <li>10. Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery and wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>11. Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum;</li> <li>12. Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>13. Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5,000 tonnes per annum;</li> <li>14. Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;</li> <li>15. Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum;</li> <li>16. Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater;</li> <li>17. Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum;</li> <li>18. Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum;</li> <li>19. Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote;</li> </ul>

Use	Examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. 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;</li> <li>21. Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum;</li> <li>22. Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum;</li> <li>23. Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre;</li> <li>24. Abattoir;</li> <li>25. Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents;</li> <li>26. Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator);</li> <li>27. Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste;</li> <li>28. Manufacturing batteries;</li> <li>29. Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum;</li> <li>30. Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum;</li> <li>31. Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</li> </ul>
<b>Special industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oil refining or processing;</li> <li>2. Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas;</li> <li>3. Power station;</li> <li>4. Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke;</li> <li>5. Waste incinerator;</li> <li>6. Pulp or paper manufacturing;</li> <li>7. Tobacco processing;</li> <li>8. Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather;</li> <li>9. Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing;</li> <li>10. Rendering plant;</li> <li>11. Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives;</li> <li>12. Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia;</li> <li>13. Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.</li> </ul>

## SC1.4 Administrative terms and definitions

- (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 column 1 of **Table SC1.4.2 (Administrative definitions)** has the meaning set out beside that administrative term in column 2 of **Table SC1.4.2**.
- (3) The administrative terms and definitions listed here are the terms and definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Editor's Note—As prescribed by section 8 of the Regulation the definitions for the following administrative terms are located in schedule 4 column 2 of the Regulation.

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2. Acid sulfate soils (ASS)	47. Essential community service infrastructure	86. Primary street frontage
3. Active transport	48. Exempt vegetation clearing	87. Private open space
4. Adjoining premises	49. Extractive resources	88. Probable maximum flood (PMF)
5. Advertising device	50. Filling or excavation	89. Projection area(s)
6. Affordable housing	51. Floodplain	90. Public open space
7. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	52. Frontage	91. Public safety areas
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9. ALC Class B	54. Gross floor area	93. Removable structure
10. Ancillary	55. Gross leasable floor area	94. Resource/processing area
11. Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	56. Ground level	95. Rooming unit
12. Articulation	57. Hazardous material	96. Safe refuge
13. Australian height datum (AHD)	58. Heritage place	97. Secondary dwelling
14. Australian noise exposure forecast (ANEF)	59. Highest astronomical tide (HAT)	98. Self-contained recreational vehicle ground
15. Average recurrence interval (ARI)	60. Household	99. Self-contained vehicle
16. Average width	61. Local areas of significance	100. Sensitive land use
17. Aviation facilities	62. Local species of significance	101. Separation area for a resource/processing area
18. Aviation facility sensitive area	63. Local utility	102. Service catchment
19. Aviation training facility	64. Major road	103. Setback
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21. Basement	66. Maritime development area	105. Site
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23. Best practice	68. Minor aquaculture	107. State coastal land
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24. Boundary clearance	69. Minor building work	109. State heritage place
25. Buffer	70. Minor redevelopment	110. Storey
26. Building height	71. Minor electricity infrastructure	111. Storm tide inundation area
27. Coastal-dependent development	72. Minor operational work	112. Streetscape
28. Community facilities zone annotation	73. Mixed use building	113. Structure
29. Corner store	74. Movement network	114. Temporary, readily relocatable or able to be abandoned (development)
30. Council	75. Nature of the hazard	115. Temporary use
31. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	76. Net developable area	116. Tidal water
32. Defined flood event (DFE)	77. Netserv Plan	117. Total use area
33. Defined flood level (DFL)	78. Nominated road frontage	118. Transport route
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35. Demand unit	80. Obstacle limitation surface (OLS)	120. Ultimate development
36. Department store	81. Operational airspace	121. Vegetation
37. Development commitment	82. Outermost projection	122. Vegetation clearing
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39. Development footprint	84. Planning assumptions	124. Verge
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42. Dwelling		127. Wetland
43. Ecologically important area		
44. Environmental harm		
45. Environmental nuisance		

**Table SC1.4.2 Administrative definitions**

<b>Column 1 Term</b>	<b>Column 2 Definition</b>
1. <b>Access</b>	The entry of persons and vehicles onto a lot, either existing or proposed, from a road which abuts the frontage of that lot.
2. <b>Acid sulfate soils (ASS)</b>	Soils, sediments, or other materials containing iron sulfides and/or acidity generated by their breakdown.  Note- These materials are environmentally benign when left undisturbed in an aqueous, anoxic environment, but when exposed to oxygen, the iron sulfides break down, releasing large quantities of sulfuric acid and soluble iron. Both substances have considerable ability to degrade the natural and built environment, and the acid can mobilise other pollutants such as arsenic, lead and zinc.  Note- definition from State Planning Policy, December 2013
3. <b>Active transport</b>	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
4. <b>Adjoining premises</b>  Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Adjoining premises means premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.
5. <b>Advertising device</b>  Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Advertising device- (a) means a permanent structure, device or sign used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and (b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of supporting the structure, device or sign mentioned in paragraph (a).
6. <b>Affordable housing</b>  Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Affordable housing means 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.
7. <b>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)</b>	The Agricultural Land Classes identified and mapped in the Audit, based on the Queensland Agricultural Land Class approach detailed in Chapter 5 of the Revised Land Evaluation Guidelines for Queensland (State of Queensland 2012-2013). The ALC approach is based on a four-tier hierarchy ranging from Class A (crop land) through to Class D (land that is unsuitable for agriculture).
8. <b>ALC Class A</b>	Is crop land and is defined as land that is suitable for a wide range of current and potential crops with nil to moderate limitations to production.  A wide range of crops is defined as four or more existing crops of local commercial significance. In areas where specialised infrastructure to support an agricultural industry is present, the land may only be currently suitable for two or more crops, providing at least one is regionally significant.
9. <b>ALC Class B</b>	Is limited crop land and is defined as land that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is suitable for a narrow range of current and potential crops;</li> <li>• is marginal for current and potential crops due to severe limitations, but is highly suitable for pastures;</li> <li>• may be suitable for cropping with engineering and/or agronomic improvements.</li> </ul> A narrow range of crops is defined as three or less crops of local commercial significance (or less than two where specialised infrastructure is present).
10. <b>Ancillary</b>	Associated with, but incidental and subordinate to.
11. <b>Annual</b>	The likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>exceedance probability (AEP)</b>	year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second has an AEP of five percent, it means that there is a five percent risk, that is the probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of one in twenty, of a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres/second or larger occurring in any one year.  Note—the AEP of a flood event gives no indication of when a flood of that size will occur next.
12. <b>Articulation</b>	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts.
13. <b>Australian height datum (AHD)</b>	The survey height datum adopted by the National Mapping Council as the datum to which all vertical control for mapping is to be referred. 0.0 metres AHD approximates mean sea level.
14. <b>Australian noise exposure forecast (ANEF)</b>	A single number index (expressed on an ANEF chart as a series of contours) that predicts for a particular future year (usually 10 or 20 years ahead) the cumulative exposure to aircraft noise likely to be experienced by communities near airports during a specified time period (usually one year).
15. <b>Average recurrence interval (ARI)</b>	The average, or expected, value of the periods between exceedances of a given rainfall total accumulated over a given duration. It is implicit in this definition that the periods between exceedances are generally random.  Note—for example, a 100 year ARI indicates an average of 100 years between exceedance of a given storm magnitude.
16. <b>Average width</b> Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Average width, of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
17. <b>Aviation facilities</b>	A communication, navigation or surveillance facility identified in Appendix 1 of the State Planning Policy Guideline: Strategic Airports and Aviation Facilities.  Note – definition from State Planning Policy December 2013
18. <b>Aviation facility sensitive area</b>	The area around an aviation facility that is sensitive to development including physical obstructions, competing radio transmissions or significant electromagnetic emissions.
19. <b>Aviation training facility</b>	A school for which there is an Air Operator's Certificate that authorises the school to conduct flying training, involving any training given during flight time in an aircraft for the purpose of increasing a person's skill in flying the aircraft and includes ancillary facilities such as staff rooms, class rooms and administration offices, where it is being operated for commercial purposes authorised under the <i>Civil Aviation Regulations 1988</i> .
20. <b>Base date</b> Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Base date means the date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.
21. <b>Basement</b> Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Basement means a space: (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than 1m above ground level.
22. <b>Bedroom</b>	An area of a building or structure which:- (a) is used, designed or intended for use for sleeping but excludes a lounge room, dining room, living room, kitchen, water closet, bathroom, laundry, garage or plant room; or (b) can be used for sleeping such as a den, study, loft, media or home entertainment room, library, family or rumpus room or other similar

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	space.
23. <b>Best practice</b>	The application of measures that are comparable with the acknowledged best measures applied nationally and internationally.
24. <b>Boundary clearance</b>  Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	<p>Boundary clearance means 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 an architectural or ornamental attachment, or a rainwater fitting.</p> <p><i>Examples—</i></p> <p>1 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.</p> <p>2 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.</p>
25. <b>Buffer</b>	<p>An area required for ecological, acoustic or scenic amenity protection purposes that incorporates a separation distance and associated landscaping, structures and works:-</p> <p>(a) between different land uses;</p> <p>(b) from a major noise source;</p> <p>(c) from a conservation area or a public recreation area; or</p> <p>(d) from a wetland, waterway or waterbody.</p>
26. <b>Building height</b>  Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	<p>Building height, of a building, means</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.</p>
27. <b>Coastal-dependent development</b>	<p>Development that requires land adjoining the foreshore and access to tidal water to function. The term does not include residential development, waste management facilities (landfills, sewerage treatment plants) or transport infrastructure (other than for access to the coast). Coastal-dependant development may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• industrial and commercial facilities such as ports, harbours and navigation channels and facilities, aquaculture involving marine species, desalination plants, tidal generators, erosion control structures and beach nourishment</li> <li>• tourism facilities for marine (boating) purposes or that are part of an integrated development proposal incorporating a marina.</li> </ul> <p>Note- definition from State Planning Policy, December 2013</p>
28. <b>Community facilities zone annotation</b>	<p>One of the following annotations attached to the Community facilities zone as identified on the zone maps in <b>Schedule 2 (Mapping)</b>:-</p> <p>(a) Community facilities 1 – Education and training facilities (CF1) – annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of an educational establishment. Such premises may include ancillary services and facilities including, but not limited to, administration offices, bookshops, canteens, child care, halls, libraries, residential accommodation, sport and recreation facilities (e.g. gymnasiums, sporting fields and courts, swimming pools and the like) and theatres.</p> <p>(b) Community facilities 2 – Government purposes and public utilities (CF2) – annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used by a public sector entity for the purpose of emergency services; office; parking station; substation; transport depot; transport services (including air, road, rail and water-based services); utility installation; or for other purposes of a public sector entity not otherwise specified in another Community facilities zone annotation.</p> <p>(c) Community facilities 3 – Hospital and medical services facilities (CF3)</p>



Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>– annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used for a hospital, health care services or the provision of services of a medical, paramedical or emergency services nature. Such premises may include ancillary activities which support the provision of these services and facilities or directly service the needs of employees, patients or visitors including, but not limited to, administration offices, canteens, convenience stores, crèche, florists, laboratories, newsagencies, pharmacies, research facilities and residential accommodation.</p> <p>(d) Community facilities 4 – Community and cultural facilities (CF4) – annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of community and cultural facilities, including a child care centre, club, community care centre, community use, function facility, indoor sport and recreation, outdoor sport and recreation (e.g. showground), outstation, theatre and place of worship. Such premises may include ancillary activities which support the provision of these services and facilities including, but not limited to, administration offices and food and drink outlets.</p> <p>(e) Community facilities 5 – Telecommunications facilities (CF5) – annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used for the deployment of telecommunications facilities and ancillary activities which support the provision of these facilities.</p> <p>(f) Community facilities 6 – Cemetery (CF6) – annotation identifying premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of a cemetery or crematorium. Such premises may include ancillary activities which support the provision of these facilities including, but not limited to, a funeral chapel, funeral parlour and machinery and equipment storage facilities.</p>
29. <b>Corner store</b>	A shop used for the display and retail sale of convenience goods to members of the public in a residential setting, where the gross leasable floor area does not exceed 100m <sup>2</sup> .
30. <b>Council</b>	The Fraser Coast Regional Council.
31. <b>Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)</b>	<p>A crime prevention philosophy based on proper design and effective use of the built environment leading to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, as well as an improvement in quality of life.</p> <p>The use of CPTED is intended to reduce crime and fear by reducing criminal opportunity and fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of space. The emphasis is on prevention rather than apprehension and punishment.</p>
32. <b>Defined flood event (DFE)</b>	The design flood event adopted by the Council. For the purposes of the planning scheme, the DFE is a 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) event.
33. <b>Defined flood level (DFL)</b>	A flood water level adopted by the Council that represents the defined flood event (DFE) at the development site. The DFL is also the adopted flood level for the purpose of section 13(1)(b) of the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> and Queensland Development Code MP3.5 – Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas.
34. <b>Defined storm tide event (DSTE)</b>	The event (measured in terms of the likelihood of reoccurrence) and associated inundation level adopted to manage the development of a particular area. The DSTE is the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide, equivalent to a 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) unless otherwise indicated for essential community service infrastructure.
35. <b>Demand unit</b> Editor's note – The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Demand unit means a unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.
36. <b>Department</b>	A single self-contained retailing outlet in a department based structure and with department based service facilities offering a wide variety of goods and

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>store</b>	services generally of a non-food nature for sale. Note—examples – David Jones, Myer.
37. <b>Development commitment</b>	Means any of the following:- (a) development that arises from, and is necessary to give effect to, a development approval; (b) is located within a State development area and is consistent with the development scheme prepared for the State development area; (c) the Coordinator-General has evaluated an environmental impact statement under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> and the report recommends the development be approved (with conditions); (d) is consistent with a designation of land for community infrastructure under the Act.
38. <b>Development envelope</b>	The area of a lot defined by metes and bounds within which all development including but not limited to a building, structure, private open space, accessway, car park, storage, on-site wastewater treatment and associated clearing of vegetation must be confined other than a boundary fence. The term does not include an accessway from a road to the development envelope area.
39. <b>Development footprint</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Development footprint, for development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that will be covered by the following after the development is carried out— (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; (b) landscaping or open space; (c) facilities associated with the development; (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; (e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; (f) another area of disturbance.
40. <b>Discount department store</b>	A single self-contained retailing outlet with fast service checkout facilities offering a wide variety of goods and services generally of a non-food nature for sale. Note—examples – Big W, K Mart, Target.
41. <b>Domestic outbuilding</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Domestic outbuilding means 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 located.
42. <b>Dwelling</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Dwelling means 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.
43. <b>Ecologically important area</b>	Means any of the following:- (a) an ecologically important area as identified on a Biodiversity areas, waterways and wetlands overlay map; (b) a natural waterway or wetland, including associated buffers; (c) an area which has otherwise been identified to contain or support:- (i) habitat for a scheduled species under the <i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i> ; (ii) contains or is likely to contain listed threatened species

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>and/or ecological communities, protected critical habitat or listed migratory species as defined by the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Cth) Act 1999</i>; or</p> <p>(iii) habitat for flora and/or fauna species of local ecological significance.</p>
<p>44. <b>Environmental harm</b></p>	<p>Any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value, and includes environmental nuisance.</p> <p>Environmental harm may be caused by an activity:-</p> <p>(a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the activity; or</p> <p>(b) whether the harm results from the activity alone or from the combined effects of the activity and other activities or factors.</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>.</p>
<p>45. <b>Environmental nuisance</b></p>	<p>An unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by:-</p> <p>(a) noise, dust, odour, light; or</p> <p>(b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or</p> <p>(c) another way prescribed by regulation.</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>.</p>
<p>46. <b>Erosion prone area</b></p>	<p>An area declared to be an erosion prone area under section 70(1) of the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>.</p>
<p>47. <b>Essential community service infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Any one or more of the following:-</p> <p>(a) emergency services infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) emergency shelters;</p> <p>(c) police facilities;</p> <p>(d) hospitals and associated facilities;</p> <p>(e) stores of valuable records or heritage items;</p> <p>(f) power stations and substations;</p> <p>(g) major switch yards;</p> <p>(h) communications facilities;</p> <p>(i) sewerage treatment plants; and</p> <p>(j) water treatment plants.</p>
<p>48. <b>Exempt vegetation clearing</b></p>	<p>Vegetation clearing under the following circumstances:-</p> <p>(a) vegetation clearing in the Rural zone where associated with the use of the land for a rural activity;</p> <p>(b) vegetation clearing by a statutory authority on land other than freehold land;</p> <p>(c) vegetation clearing undertaken by the Council in the exercise of its power under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>;</p> <p>(d) vegetation clearing that is reasonably necessary for carrying out work that is:-</p> <p>(i) authorised or required under legislation or a local law; or</p> <p>(ii) specified in a notice served by Council or another statutory authority;</p> <p>(e) vegetation clearing in accordance with a current permit or approved plan granted under a local law;</p> <p>(f) vegetation clearing for development where the clearing is:-</p> <p>(i) on land the subject of a current development approval issued by the Council or other statutory authority; and</p> <p>(ii) necessary to give effect to the conditions of the development approval;</p> <p>(g) vegetation clearing within an approved footprint for a building, pool or</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>associated infrastructure;</p> <p>(h) vegetation clearing within:-</p> <p>(i) 6m of an approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure where in the Rural zone or the Rural residential zone; or</p> <p>(ii) 4m of approved footprint for a building, pool or associated infrastructure where in another zone;</p> <p>(i) vegetation clearing where on a lot less than 5,000m<sup>2</sup> in area and outside of the areas specified in paragraph (g) above, where:-</p> <p>(i) the girth of any tree to be cleared is less than 50cm measured one 1m from the ground; or</p> <p>(ii) the height of the tree is less than 4m;</p> <p>(j) vegetation clearing where necessary to remove danger to people or property associated with falling trees or limbs provided that the vegetation is closer to an existing building, pool or other infrastructure than it is high;</p> <p>(k) vegetation clearing necessary for bushfire management purposes, where involving:-</p> <p>(i) the establishment or maintenance of a firebreak around an existing or approved building in a medium, high or very high bushfire hazard area where the distance cleared from the building is not more than 1.5 times the height of the vegetation or 20m, whichever is the greater;</p> <p>(ii) the establishment of a fire break or fire management line in a medium, high or very high bushfire hazard area to a maximum width of 10m and in accordance with an approved bushfire management plan; or</p> <p>(iii) the maintenance or re-clearing of an existing fire break or fire management line;</p> <p>(l) vegetation clearing in the Rural zone where involving the removal of immature vegetation less than 4m in height where the vegetation is not located within an ecologically important area or a koala habitat area and the vegetation clearing is part of an ongoing property management program;</p> <p>(m) vegetation clearing for a forest practice as defined in the Act;</p> <p>(n) vegetation clearing essential for the survey of a property boundary by a licensed cadastral surveyor and where undertaken by hand tools (including motorised hand tools);</p> <p>(o) vegetation clearing required for emergency works, where:-</p> <p>(i) a person honestly and reasonably believes that an immediate threat exists to life or property;</p> <p>(ii) no other lawful action is reasonably available to the person to avoid the immediate threat to life or property;</p> <p>(iii) no reasonable opportunity exists for an application to be made to clear the vegetation; and</p> <p>(iv) Council is advised in writing as soon as practicable after the vegetation clearing has occurred; and</p> <p>(p) vegetation clearing involving exotic plant species.</p> <p>The term does not include vegetation clearing on a heritage place or within a neighbourhood character area (garden dominated neighbourhood character precinct) as identified on a Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay map.</p> <p>The term does not include clearing native vegetation under Schedule 10, Part 3 of the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>.</p> <p>Editor's note—garden dominated neighbourhood character precincts are identified and described in the <b>Planning scheme policy for the Heritage and neighbourhood character overlay code</b>.</p>
49. <b>Extractive</b>	Natural deposits of sand, gravel, quarry rock, clay, and soil extracted from

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>resources</b>	the earth's crust and processed for use in construction. The products processed from extractive resources are sometimes termed extractive materials or construction aggregates. Extractive resources do not include minerals under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> such as metal ores, coal, clay for ceramic purposes, foundry sand, limestone and silica sand mined and used for their chemical properties, and rock mined in block or slab form for building or monumental purposes.
50. <b>Filling or excavation</b>	Removal or importation of material to, from or within a lot that will change the ground level of the land. This definition does not include Farm Dams.
51. <b>Floodplain</b>	An area of land adjacent to a creek, river, estuary, lake, dam or artificial channel, which is subject to inundation by the probable maximum flood (PMF). Note – definition from State Planning Policy 1/03.
52. <b>Frontage</b>	Means any boundary line, or part thereof, of a lot which coincides with the alignment of a road.
53. <b>Full-line supermarket</b>	A supermarket with a full range of goods including packaged groceries, fresh meat, bakery and deli departments, fresh fruit and vegetables and frozen foods.
54. <b>Gross floor area (GFA)</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Gross floor area for a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for— (a) building services, plant or equipment; or (b) access between levels; or (c) a ground floor public lobby; or (d) a mall; or (e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or (f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.
55. <b>Gross leasable floor area (GLFA)</b>	That part of the gross floor area of a building accommodating non-residential activities available to be rented by a tenant for exclusive use.
56. <b>Ground level</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Ground level means- (a) The level of the natural ground; or (b) if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.
57. <b>Hazardous material</b>	A substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of one or more the following:- (a) the chemical properties of the substance; (b) the physical properties of the substance; (c) the biological properties of the substance. Without limiting the first paragraph, all dangerous goods, combustible liquids and chemicals are hazardous materials. Note—definition from the <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001</i> .
58. <b>Heritage place</b>	A site, area, land, landscape, feature, building or work (or group of buildings or works) which is of cultural heritage significance. Note- definition from State Planning Policy, December 2013
59. <b>Highest astronomical tide (HAT)</b>	The highest tide level that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions. This level will not be reached every year, and is less than extreme levels that can be caused by storm tides.
60. <b>Household</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Household means 1 or more individuals who— (a) live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis; and (b) make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

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61. <b>Local areas of significance</b>	<p>Means any of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an area of local significance as identified on a Biodiversity areas, waterways and wetlands overlay map;</li> <li>(b) areas hosting locally uncommon species and ecosystems;</li> <li>(c) land set aside for environmental purposes, including nature refuges;</li> <li>(d) local wildlife corridors; and</li> <li>(e) trees that are locally significant because of their age, size or historic and/or cultural significance.</li> </ul>
62. <b>Local species of significance</b>	<p>Means any of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) locally uncommon species such as:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Agathis robusta</i> (kauri pine);</li> <li>(ii) <i>Clausena smyrelliana</i> (Smyrell's clausena);</li> <li>(iii) <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine);</li> <li>(iv) <i>Flindersia australis</i> (Crow's ash);</li> <li>(v) <i>Flindersia schottiana</i> (bumpy ash);</li> <li>(vi) <i>Acacia bakeri</i> (marblewood);</li> <li>(vii) <i>Pseudomys gracilicaudatus</i> (Eastern chestnut mouse);</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) locally uncommon species in urban areas such as:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> (sugar glider);</li> <li>(ii) <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> (feathertail glider); and</li> <li>(iii) <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> (squirrel glider);</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) iconic trees of foreshore areas such as:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Callitris columellaris</i> (Cypress pine);</li> <li>(ii) <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash); and</li> <li>(iii) <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (weeping paperbark);</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) trees that make a significant contribution to local natural amenity such as:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Ficus spp.</i> (figs);</li> <li>(ii) <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Queensland blue gum);</li> <li>(iii) <i>Livistona decipens</i> (cabbage palms);</li> <li>(iv) <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (paperbark); and</li> <li>(v) <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> (bunya pine); and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) species that are near the limit of their natural range such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>Alyxia stellata</i> (chain fruit);</li> <li>(ii) <i>Alectryon coriaceus</i> (beach alectryon);</li> <li>(iii) <i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i> (ivory mahogany); and</li> <li>(iv) <i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i> (Queensland white stringybark).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
63. <b>Local utility</b>	<p>A utility installation involving one or more of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any undertaking by the Council or other public sector entity for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the reticulation or conveyance of water, sewerage and stormwater drainage;</li> <li>(ii) the provision or maintenance of roads and traffic controls; or</li> <li>(iii) a public purpose carried out by the Council pursuant to the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) the reticulation of power (including electricity and gas);</li> <li>(c) activities and associated facilities that support the effective functioning of public transport services, including bus, rail, road and water transport;</li> <li>(d) activities and associated facilities that support the effective management of a State Forest, National Park or Conservation Park;</li> <li>(e) the provision of postal services; or</li> </ul>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	(f) the provision of telecommunication services not involving the erection of a telecommunications facility. The term includes ancillary maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the local utility.
64. <b>Major road</b>	A major road includes a road that is identified in the Council's road hierarchy as any type of highway, arterial or distributor road or a major collector road.
65. <b>Maritime development</b>	Development that requires location in, or adjacent to, tidal waters to function.
66. <b>Maritime development area</b>	An area identified as a maritime development area on a Coastal Protection Overlay Map.
67. <b>Mean high water spring tide (MHWS)</b>	The long term average of the heights of two successive high tides when the range of tide is greatest, at full moon and new moon.
68. <b>Minor aquaculture</b>	Aquaculture:- (a) involving: (b) (i) freshwater tanks with a total production area of less than 2,000m <sup>2</sup> (or less than 75m <sup>2</sup> where oxygen injection is used); or (ii) freshwater ponds with a total surface area of less than 5ha; and (b) not involving off site discharge of wastes from the tanks or ponds to natural waters.
69. <b>Minor building work</b>  Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Minor building work means building work that increases the gross floor area of an existing building by no more than the lesser of the following— (a) 50m <sup>2</sup> ; (b) an area that is equivalent to 5% of the gross floor area of the existing building.
70. <b>Minor redevelopment</b>	Minor redevelopment in an erosion-prone area in a coastal management district includes replacing an existing permanent building/structure with a building/structure that is the same, or substantially the same, in location and size, and the monetary value of the existing building or structure is more than the cost of the associated coastal protection works required to protect it. Examples of minor redevelopment may include: (a) extending the existing footprint of a building by less than 50 metres (b) adding an additional storey to a single-storey building.
71. <b>Minor electricity infrastructure</b>  Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Minor electricity infrastructure means development stated in the Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 6 Section 26(5)
72. <b>Minor operational work</b>	Operational work associated with a dwelling house, including any driveway, kerb crossover, internal path or outbuildings.
73. <b>Mixed use building</b>	A use of premises that integrates residential uses with non-residential uses such as business activities or community activities.
74. <b>Movement network</b>	All road, rail, bus, pedestrian and cycle corridors together with passenger transport stations and interchanges that provide access to these corridors.
75. <b>Nature of the hazard</b>	Means the important characteristics of the hazard including the type of hazard and its severity. Note – definition from State Planning Policy 1/03.
76. <b>Net developable area</b>  Editor's note - The term	Net developable area for premises, means the area of the premises that is (a) able to be developed and (b) is not subject to a development constraint, including, for example, a

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is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or slope.
77. <b>Netserv Plan</b>	A distributor-retailer's plan about its water and wastewater networks and provision of water service and waste water service pursuant to section 99BJ of the <i>South East Queensland (Distributor retailer Restructure) Water Act 2009</i> .
78. <b>Nominated road frontage</b>	Means the road frontage which provides the principal vehicular access to a site. Where a site has more than one road frontage, the selection of the nominated road frontage must have regard to traffic safety and maintaining the capacity and efficiency of the road system, in accordance with <i>Schedule 6, Appendix SC6.3A Fraser Coast Road Hierarchy</i> .
79. <b>Non-resident worker</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Non-resident worker means 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.
80. <b>Obstacle limitation surface (OLS)</b>	Means the surface that establishes the limit to which objects may project into the airspace associated with an airport or aerodrome to maintain safe aeronautical operations. The OLS consists of an outer surface, a take-off/approach surface and a transitional surface.
81. <b>Operational airspace</b>	Means the areas and vertical dimensions of the OLS of the Hervey Bay Airport and Maryborough Airport as identified on the relevant Airport Environs Overlay Map.
82. <b>Outermost projection</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is a retractable blind; fixed screen, rainwater fitting or ornamental attachment.
83. <b>Overland flow path</b>	Where a piped drainage system exists, the path where flood waters exceeding the capacity of the underground drainage system would flow. Where no piped drainage system or other form of defined waterway exists, the path taken by surface run-off from higher parts of the catchment. This does not include a waterway or wetland.
84. <b>Planning assumptions</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Planning assumption means an assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
85. <b>Plot ratio</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Plot ratio means the ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
86. <b>Primary street frontage</b>	Means: (a) where a lot is vacant, the frontage most commonly addressed by other buildings in the block as the front of the lot; or (b) where a lot is not vacant, the frontage to which the front of the existing building addresses the street.
87. <b>Private open space</b>	An outdoor space for the exclusive use of occupants of a building.



<b>Column 1 Term</b>	<b>Column 2 Definition</b>
88. <b>Probable maximum flood (PMF)</b>	The largest flood that could reasonably occur at a particular location, resulting from the probably maximum precipitation. The PMF defines the extent of flood-prone land. Generally, it is not physically or financially possible to provide general protection against this event. Note – definition from State Planning Policy 1/03.
89. <b>Projection area(s)</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Projection area means a part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
90. <b>Public open space</b>	Outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreation, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.
91. <b>Public safety areas</b>	The defined area at the end of a strategic airport's runway in which development is restricted in order to protect the safety of property and people on the ground in the event of an aircraft accident during landing or take-off. The public safety areas for the Hervey Bay Airport and Maryborough Airport are shown on the relevant Airport and Aviation Facilities Overlay Map.
92. <b>Recommended flood level (RFL)</b>	The minimum floor level established generally in accordance with the State Planning Policy and State Interest Guideline as providing the recommended level of flood immunity for particular types of community infrastructure.
93. <b>Removable structure</b>	A dwelling, building or structure including foundations, capable of being completely removed from a site.
94. <b>Resource / processing area</b>	The resource/processing area of a key resource area is the extent of the extractive resource and any existing or future processing operations. The term includes an area identified as a resource/processing area on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map.
95. <b>Rooming unit</b>	That part of a building used for accommodation which may include ensuite facilities but which is not a dwelling.
96. <b>Safe refuge</b>	An area at least 300mm above the DFE flood level with sufficient space to accommodate the likely population of the development in safety for a relatively short time until flash flooding subsides or people can be evacuated. Note – definition from State Planning Policy 1/03 Guideline.
97. <b>Secondary dwelling</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Secondary dwelling means a dwelling, whether attached or unattached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
98. <b>Self-contained vehicle</b>	A vehicle that has on board cooking and sleeping facilities and can: (a) hold freshwater; and (b) store greywater and/or blackwater.
99. <b>Self-contained recreational vehicle ground</b>	Land designated and managed for the purpose of short term lodging in self-contained recreational vehicles (RVs), motorhomes and caravans. The use does not include tent camping, cabins or constructed guest facilities such as sports courts, swimming pools or kiosks.
100. <b>Sensitive land use (or sensitive receiving environment)</b>	Means:- (a) caretaker's accommodation; or (b) child care centre; or (c) community care centre; or (d) community residence; or (e) detention facility; or

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	<p>(f) dual occupancy; or            (g) dwelling house; or            (h) dwelling unit; or            (i) educational establishment; or            (j) health care services; or            (k) hospital; or            (l) hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or            (m) multiple dwelling; or            (n) non-resident workforce accommodation; or            (o) relocatable home park; or            (p) residential care facility; or            (q) resort complex; or            (r) retirement facility; or            (s) rooming accommodation; or            (t) rural workers' accommodation; or            (u) short-term accommodation; or            (v) supervised accommodation service; or            (w) tourist park.</p> <p>Note—definition from <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>.</p>
<p>101. <b>Separation area for a resource / processing area</b></p>	<p>The area surrounding a resource processing/processing area needed to maintain separation of people from undesirable levels of noise, dust, ground vibration, or air blast overpressure that may be produced as residual impacts from existing or future extraction or processing of the extractive resource.</p>
<p>102. <b>Service catchment</b>             Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements</p>	<p>Service catchment means an area serviced by an infrastructure network.</p>
<p>103. <b>Setback</b>             Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements</p>	<p>Setback for a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.</p>
<p>104. <b>Signface area</b></p>	<p>In the case of a purpose-built advertising device which is freestanding, the area of the smallest rectangle that can wholly contain the advertising device, measured from the outside of the device's framework.</p> <p>In the case of an advertising device painted on or otherwise affixed to a building or other structure (e.g. individual lettering applied to an awning face), the area of the smallest rectangle that can wholly contain the advertising device, inclusive of any decorative lines, stripes, borders and architectural trims that immediately surround the device.</p>
<p>105. <b>Site</b>             Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements</p>	<p>Site of development means the land that the development is carried out on.</p> <p><i>Examples—</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot.</li> <li>2 If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.</li> </ol>
<p>106. <b>Site cover</b>             Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements</p>	<p>Site cover of development means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is—</p> <p>(a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo</p>

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	<p>or shade structure; or</p> <p>(b) a basement used for car parking; or</p> <p>(c) the eaves of a building; or</p> <p>(d) a sun shade.</p>
107. <b>State coastal land</b>	<p>Land within the coastal management district (including land below tidal waters) other than land that is:-</p> <p>(a) freehold land, or land contracted to be granted in fee simple by the State;</p> <p>(b) in a watercourse or lake as defined under the <i>Water Act 2000</i>; or</p> <p>(c) subject to a lease, licence, permit or other authority issued under an Act by or for the State, other than a permit issued under the <i>Land Act 1994</i>, section 177(1) or a lease issued over a protected area.</p>
108. <b>State-controlled road</b>	<p>A road or land, or part of a road or land, declared under section 24 [of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>] to be a State-controlled road, and, for chapter 6, part 5, division 2, subdivision 2 [of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>], see section 53 [of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>].</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>.</p>
109. <b>State heritage place<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>Means a place of State cultural heritage significance as entered in the Queensland heritage register under the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>.</p>
110. <b>Storey</b>  Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	<p>Storey—</p> <p>(a) means a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—</p> <p>(i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or</p> <p>(ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or</p> <p>(iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraphs (i) or (ii); or</p> <p>(iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and</p> <p>(b) includes—</p> <p>(i) a mezzanine; and</p> <p>(ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.</p>
111. <b>Storm tide inundation area</b>	<p>A medium or high storm tide inundation area shown on the SPP interactive mapping system.</p> <p>Note—definition from State Planning Policy December 2013.</p>
112. <b>Streetscape</b>	<p>The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and private domains. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.</p>
113. <b>Structure</b>	<p>Includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure.</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Building Act 1975</i>.</p>
114. <b>Temporary, readily relocatable or able to be abandoned (development)</b>	<p>A land use or structure that if threatened by adverse coastal hazard impacts will be relocated, or discontinued and removed rather than protected from the impacts because:-</p> <p>(a) it is not anticipated to remain in place for more than 10 years and/or is capable of being disassembled and/or easily removed; and</p> <p>(b) there will be negligible adverse economic or social consequences associated with its relocation, or from it being discontinued or removed.</p> <p>It includes, but is not limited to, temporary accommodation such as tents or</p>

<sup>1</sup> State heritage places are shown on the Heritage and Character Areas Overlay Maps for information purposes only. Development involving a State heritage place is subject to the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

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	demountable buildings, picnic areas and associated picnic tables and barbeques, market or stall venues, surf life-saving observation towers, equipment sheds, recreation reserves, or walking and biking trails.
115. <b>Temporary use</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Temporary use means a use that— (a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.
116. <b>Tidal water</b>	Means:- (a) the sea and any part of a harbour or watercourse ordinarily within the ebb and flow of the tide at spring tides; or (b) the water downstream from a downstream limit declared under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .  Note – definition from the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> .
117. <b>Total use area</b>	For a Secondary dwelling means the sum of all areas of the secondary dwelling inclusive of walls, staircases, balconies and patios (whether roofed or not). The term does not include areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.  For other than a Secondary dwelling means the total of all internal floor area and external areas associated with the use, including but not limited to display areas. The term does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• areas of any staircases;</li> <li>• areas of any common foyer where these are not being used for commercial or retail purposes;</li> <li>• areas of any public toilets;</li> <li>• areas of any staff toilets, washrooms, recreation areas and lunchrooms, provided that such areas are not open to persons other than staff; and</li> <li>• areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.</li> </ul>
118. <b>Transport route</b>	Means a transport route shown on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map being a road or rail link from the boundary of the resource/processing area for a Key Resource Area to a major road or railway that is used to transport extracted resources to markets.  Note—definition from State Planning Policy December 2013.
119. <b>Transport route separation area</b>	Means an area shown as a transport route separation area on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map, being the area measured 100 metres from the centre line of the transport route for a KRA, needed to maintain separation of people from undesirable levels of noise, dust and ground vibration produced as residual impacts from the transportation of extractive resources.  Note—definition from State Planning Policy December 2013.
120. <b>Ultimate development</b> Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements	Ultimate development, for an area or premises, means the likely extent of development that is anticipated in the area, or on the premises, if the area or premises are fully developed.
121. <b>Vegetation</b>	Trees, plants and all other organisms of vegetable origin, whether living or dead, other than:- (a) grass or non-woody herbage; (b) a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under a regulation; (c) declared plants within the meaning of the <i>Land Protection (Pest and</i>

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	<p><i>Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>; and</p> <p>(d) environmental weed species as identified in a pest management plan adopted by the Council.</p>
<p>122. <b>Vegetation clearing</b></p>	<p>The destruction of vegetation or interference with its natural growth in any way including removing, clearing, slashing, cutting down, ringbarking, scarbarking, pushing or pulling over, poisoning (including by contamination), burning, flooding, draining or compacting of roots.</p> <p>The term does not include:-</p> <p>(a) destruction of standing vegetation by stock;</p> <p>(b) lopping a tree by cutting or pruning its branches, provided that it does not involve:-</p> <p>(i) removing the tree's trunk; or</p> <p>(ii) cutting or pruning the tree's branches so severely that it is likely to die; or</p> <p>(c) mowing of grass or lawn for maintenance purposes provided that it is not undertaken in an area of remnant vegetation or high value regrowth vegetation.</p>
<p>123. <b>Vegetation management offset</b></p>	<p>An agreement to carry out works or activities to conserve, enhance, maintain, monitor or rehabilitate an area of vegetation.</p> <p>Note—definition from the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>.</p>
<p>124. <b>Water netserv plan</b></p> <p>Editor's note - The term is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017 – Regulated Requirements</p>	<p>Water netserv plan means a plan adopted by an SEQ service provider, as defined in the <i>South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i>, under section 99BJ of that Act.</p>
<p>125. <b>Verge</b></p>	<p>That part of the street or a road reserve between the carriageway and the boundary of the adjacent lot or other limit to the road reserve. The term may accommodate service provider utility infrastructure, footpaths, stormwater flows, street lighting, poles and planting.</p>
<p>126. <b>Waterway</b></p>	<p>A river, creek or other stream, including a stream in the form of an anabranch or a tributary, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of the frequency of flow events, in a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not.</p> <p>A waterway includes any of the following located in it:-</p> <p>(a) in-stream islands;</p> <p>(b) benches;</p> <p>(c) bars.</p>
<p>127. <b>Wetland</b></p>	<p>An area of permanent, periodic or intermittent inundation that includes areas of open water and/or native vegetation, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. The term may include wetlands which lie within floodplains, but does not include the whole of a floodplain. This definition includes natural features as well as constructed water bodies (excluding detention basins and other stormwater management systems) but does not include waterways as separately defined.</p>