## Schedule 1 Definitions

#### SC1.1 Use definitions

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

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Editor's note: The following terms and definitions within schedule 3 of the Planning Regulation 2017 have not been included in the planning scheme due to the applicability to an inland, non-coastal LGA:

- Marine industry
- Port services

Table SC1.1.2 - Use definitions as per the regulated requirements

Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Adult store	adult store means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling—  (a) sexually explicit materials; or  (b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with:  (a) the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature); or  (b) the sale or display of underwear or lingerie; or  (c) the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	agricultural supplies store means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.	animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds	Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Air service	air service means the use of premises for—  (a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or  (b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or  (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or  (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or  (e) aviation facilities; or  (f) an activity that—  (i) is ancillary to an activity	Airport, airstrip, heliport, public or private airfield	

Regulated	Regulated requirements		dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4  Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and (ii) directly services the needs of		
	aircraft passengers.		
Animal husbandry	animal husbandry means the use of premises for—  (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or  (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying	Animal keeping, aquaculture, intensive animal industry, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	animal keeping means the use of premises for—  (a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or  (b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production
Aquaculture	aquaculture means the use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry

Regulated i	requirements	Guid	dance
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Use term	Use definition	Examples include	Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Bar	bar 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
Brothel	brothel means premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.  Note – these the Prostitution Act 1999, schedule 4.		Adult store, club, nightclub, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	bulk landscape supplies 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
Caretaker's accommodation	caretaker's accommodation means the use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	car wash means the use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.		Service station
Cemetery	cemetery means the use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, columbarium, crypt, lawn cemetery, mausoleum, pet cemetery	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Child care centre	childcare centre means the use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.	Outside hours school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care

Regulated requirements		Guid	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4  Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Club	club means the use of premises for—  (a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or  (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility , place of worship, theatre
Community care centre	community care centre—  (a) means the use of premises for  (i) providing social support to members of the public; or  (ii) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but  (b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility
Community residence	community residence—  (a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for—  (i) no more than 6 persons requiring assistance or support with daily living needs; and  (ii) no more than 1 support worker; and  (b) includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, hostel, residential care facility, short-term accommodation

Regulated r	equirements	Guidance	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Use term	Use definition	Examples include	Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Community use	community use means the use of premises for—  (a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or  (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	crematorium means the use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	cropping means the use of premises for—  (a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or  (b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or  (c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	detention facility means the use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre, youth detention centre	Police station, court cell complex
Dual occupancy	dual occupancy—  (a) means a residential use of premises for 2 households involving  (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the Body Corporate and Community	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling

Regulated requirements		Gui	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but (b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	Management Act 1997, two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the Building Units and Group Title Act 1980 continues to apply	
Dwelling house	dwelling house means a residential use of premises involving—  (a) 1 dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or  (b) 1 dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling, and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	dwelling unit 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.	'Shop-top' apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	educational establishment means the use of premises for—  (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or  (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is	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

Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Emergency services	emergency services means the use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide—  (a) essential emergency services; or  (b) disaster management services; or  (c) management support facilities for the services.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	environment facility—  (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  (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	extractive industry means the use of premises for—  (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and  (b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.	Quarry	

Regulated r	equirements	Guid	dance
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Use term	Use definition	Examples include	Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Food and drink outlet	food and drink outlet means the use of premises for—  (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or  (b) providing liquor for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take- away, tea room,	Bar, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility , shop,
Function facility	function facility means the use of premises for—	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
	<ul> <li>(a) receptions or functions; or</li> <li>(b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function.</li> </ul>		
Funeral parlour	funeral parlour—		Cemetery,
	(a) means the use of premises for—  (i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or  (ii) a mortuary; or  (iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but  (b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.		crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	garden centre means the use of premises for— (a) selling plants; or (b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre- packaged form; or	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery ,outdoor sales

Regulated r	Regulated requirements		dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	(c) a food and drink outlet is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Hardware and trade supplies	hardware and trade supplies 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.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Health care services	health care service 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.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
High impact industry	high impact industry 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 high impact industry; and  (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry  Note: For additional examples also refer to SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry

Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	produced by the activity		
Home based business	home-based business 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.	Bed and breakfast, farm stay, home office, home based child care	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
Hospital	hospital means the use of premises for—  (a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or  (b) providing accommodation for patients; or  (c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).		Health care services, residential care facility
Hotel	(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
Indoor sport and recreation	indoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, enclosed tennis courts, gymnasium, squash courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre

Regulated	Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples	
	conducted wholly or mainly indoors.			
Intensive animal industry	intensive animal industry—  (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 animals.	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens	
Intensive horticulture	intensive horticulture—  (a) means the use of premises for—  (i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or  (ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or  (iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to a use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery	

Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4  Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	(b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.		
Landing	landing means the use of premises for a structure—  (a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and  (b) from which passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	low impact industry 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 low impact industry; and  (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.	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and tuning workshop.  Note :Additional examples also refer to SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum reconditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	major electricity infrastructure—  (a) means the use of premises for—  (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation

Regulated requirements		Guid	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4  Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	(ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6 [Development local categorising instrument is prohibited from stating is assessable development], section 26(5), unless the use involves— (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply s the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage		
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	major sport, recreation and entertainment facility means the use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation conference or entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Market	market means the use of premises on a regular basis for—  (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls,	Car boot sales, farmers market, flea market	Shop, roadside stall

Regulated requirements		Guid	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	booths or trestle tables; or  (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Medium impact industry	medium impact industry 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 premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinetmaking, joining, timber truss making or wood working),  Note: For additional examples also refer to SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching plant, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, high impact industry, low impact industry, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), service industry, textile manufacture, tyre manufacturing and retreading, special industry.
Motor sport facility	motor sport facility means the use of premises for—  (a) organised or recreational motor sports; or  (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).	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks,4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, motorcycle or car race tracks, off road motorcycle facility, trail bike parks	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport, recreation

Regulated re	Regulated requirements		dance
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Use term	Use definition	Examples include	Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Multiple dwelling	multiple dwelling means a residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, townhouses, units, row housing	Dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility, rooming accommodation
Nature-based tourism	nature-based tourism means the use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of—  (a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or  (b) a local ecosystem; or (c) the natural environment.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
Nightclub entertainment facility	nightclub entertainment facility means the use of premises for—  (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or  (b) selling liquor and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises; if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, indoor sport and recreation, pub, tavern, concert hall
Non-resident workforce accommodation	non-resident workforce accommodation means the use of premises for—  (a) accommodation for non-resident workers; or  (b) recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Construction camp, contractor's camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park

Regulated	requirements	Gui	dance
Column 1	Column 1 Column 2		Column 4
Use term	Use definition	Examples include	Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
Office	(a) means the use of premises for—  (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or  (ii) the practice of a profession; or  (iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but  (b) does not include premises used for making, selling or hiring goods.	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home based business, home office, outdoor sales, shop
Outdoor sales	outdoor sales means the use of premises for—  (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or  (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	outdoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for—  (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or  (b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is	Cricket oval, driving range, football ground, golf course, pony club, swimming pool, tennis courts	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use

Regulated r	Regulated requirements		dance
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).		
Outstation	outstation means the use of premises for—  (a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or  (b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
Park	park means the use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.	Urban common	Outdoor sport and recreation, tourist attraction
Parking station	parking station means the use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Party house	party house means premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if—  (a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and  (b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and  (c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period		
Permanent plantation	permanent plantation means the use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for the carbon sequestration,	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or	Biofuel production, forestry for wood production

Regulated re	equirements	Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.	natural resource management	
Place of worship	place of worship 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).	Chapel, church, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Relocatable home park	relocatable home park 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 facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Tourist park
Renewable energy facility	renewable energy facility—  (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  (b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy that is to be used mainly on the premises.	Solar farm, tidal power, wind farm, hydroelectric power, geothermal power	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
Research and technology industry	research and technology industry	Aeronautical engineering,	

Regulated re	Regulated requirements		dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	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.	computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility	
Residential care facility	residential care facility means the use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who—  (a) can not live independently; and  (b) require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dual occupancy, dwelling house, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
Resort complex	resort complex means the use of premises for—  (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or  Examples of integrated leisure facilities—  bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities  (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or  (c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.	Island resort	
Retirement facility	retirement facility means a residential use of premises for— (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired	Retirement village	Residential care facility

Regulated requirements		Gui	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	persons, in independent living units or services units; or		
	(b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		
Roadside stall	roadside stall means the use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	rooming accommodation means the use of premises for—  (a) residential accommodation, if each resident—  (i) has a right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; and	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling
	(ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and		
	(iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined in the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and		
	(iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with 1 or		

Regulated requirements		Guidance	
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or  (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).		
Rural industry	rural industry means the use of premises for—  (a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or  (b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Packing shed	Abattoir, agricultural supply store, intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery
Rural workers accommodation	rural worker's accommodation means the use of premises as accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if—  (a) the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person; and (b) the employees are not non- resident workers	Farm workers accommodation	Short-term accommodation building, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non- resident workers accommodation, multiple dwelling
Sales office	sales office means the use of premises for temporary display of land parcels or buildings that—	Display dwelling	Bank, office

Regulated re	equirements	Guid	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4  Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	(a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or (b) can be won as a prize in a competition		
Service industry	the use of premises for an industrial activity that—  (a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and (b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.	Audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor	Cabinet making, high impact industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry, shop fitting, sign writing, small engine mechanical repair workshop, tyre depot
Service station	service station means the use of premises for— (a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels or (b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Electric vehicle charging station	Car wash
Shop	shop means the use of premises for—  (a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or  (b) providing personal services or betting to the public.	Betting agencies, department store, discount department store, discount variety store, hairdresser, liquor store, supermarket, corner store	Adult shop, food and drink outlet, showroom, market
Shopping centre	shopping centre means the use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.		
Short-term accommodation	short-term accommodation—  (a) means the use of premises for  (i) providing accommodation	Backpackers, cabins, motel, serviced apartments, hotel accommodation,	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park

Regulated	requirements	Guid	dance
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples
	of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.	farm stay, serviced apartment	
Showroom	showroom means the use of premises for the sale of goods that are of—  (a) a related product line; and (b) a size, shape or weight that requires—  (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and  (ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales
Special industry	special industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity— (a) that is manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers  Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry

Regulated i	equirements	Guidance		
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples	
	(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.			
Substation	substation means the use of premises—  (a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to—  (i) convert of transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or  (ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or  (iii) control electrical circuits; or  (iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or  (b) for a telecommunications facility for—  (i) works, as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or workforce operational and safety communications		Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure	
Telecommunications facility	telecommunications facility means the use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, 'low impact telecommunications facility' as defined under the Telecommunications Act 1997	
Theatre	theatre means the use of premises for—  (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio	

Regulated r	equirements	Guidance		
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples	
	(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.			
Tourist attraction	tourist attraction 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).	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility	
Tourist park	tourist park 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).	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation building, tourist attraction, non-resident workforce accommodation	

Regulated	requirements	Guid	Guidance		
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following examples		
Transport depot	transport depot means the use of premises for—  (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or  (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Premises used for storing buses, taxis, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery, contractors depot	Home based business, low impact industry, service industry, warehouse		
Utility installation	utility installation means the use of premises for—  (a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or  (b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or  (c) a transport service; or  (d) a waste management service; or  (e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, renewable energy facility, substation, telecommunications tower, transport depot		
Veterinary services	(d).  veterinary services means the use of premises for- (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or (b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Animal keeping		
Warehouse	warehouse means the use of premises for— (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, shop, showroom		

Regulated	l requirements	Guidance		
Column 1 Use term	Column 2 Use definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does <u>not</u> include the following	
	ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		examples	
Wholesale nursery	wholesale nursery means the use of premises for— (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre	
Winery	winery means the use of premises for—  (a) making wine; or  (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.		Rural industry	

# SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5.
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

#### Table SC1.1.1.1 - Index of defined activity groups

Index of defined activity groups					
•	Accommodation activities	•	Entertainment activities	•	Recreation activities
•	Business activities	•	Industry activities	•	Rural activities
•	Centre Activities	•	Community activities	•	Other activities

### Table SC1.1.1.2 – Defined activity groups

Column 1	Column 2		
Activity group	Uses		
Accommodation activities	<ul> <li>Caretaker's accommodation</li> <li>Community residence</li> <li>Detention facility</li> <li>Dual occupancy</li> <li>Dwelling house</li> <li>Dwelling unit</li> <li>Home based business</li> <li>Multiple dwelling</li> <li>Nature based tourism</li> <li>Non-residential workforce accommodation</li> <li>Relocatable home park</li> <li>Residential care facility</li> <li>Retirement facility</li> <li>Rooming accommodation</li> <li>Rural workers accommodation</li> <li>Short-term accommodation</li> </ul>		
Business activities	<ul> <li>Tourist park</li> <li>Adult store</li> <li>Agricultural supplies store</li> <li>Food and drink outlet</li> <li>Garden centre</li> <li>Hardware and trade supplies</li> <li>Market</li> <li>Office</li> <li>Outdoor sales</li> <li>Parking station</li> <li>Sales office</li> <li>Service station</li> <li>Shop</li> <li>Shopping centre</li> <li>Showroom</li> <li>Theatre</li> <li>Veterinary services</li> </ul>		
Centre Activities	Bar     Caretaker's accommodation     Child care centre     Community care centre     Community use     Educational establishment (where excluding exclusive outdoor recreation facilities)		

Column 1	Column 2		
Activity group	Uses		
73	Food and drink outlet		
	Function facility		
	Health care services		
	Hospital		
	Hotel		
	Market		
	Multiple dwelling		
	Nightclub entertainment facility		
	• Office		
	Parking station  Place of warms him		
	Place of worship     Residential care facility		
	Retirement facility		
	Rooming accommodation		
	Sales office		
	Service industry		
	Service station		
	Shop		
	Shopping centre		
	Short-term accommodation		
	Showroom  The actor		
	Theatre     Cemetery		
Community activities	Centerry     Child care centre		
	Community care centre		
	Crematorium		
	Community use		
	Educational establishment		
	Emergency services		
	Funeral parlour		
	Health care services		
	Hospital  Plant of translations		
	Place of worship     Club		
Entertainment activities	Club     Function facility		
	Hotel     Hotel		
	Nightclub entertainment facility		
	Tourist attraction		
Industry activities	Extractive industry		
madely delimet	High impact industry		
	Low impact industry		
	Medium impact industry		
	Service industry  Transport descriptions		
	<ul><li>Transport depot</li><li>Warehouse</li></ul>		
<b>.</b>	Indoor sport and recreation		
Recreation activities	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility		
	Motor sport facility		
	Outdoor sport and recreation		
	Park		
Rural activities	Animal husbandry		
	Animal keeping		
	Aquaculture		
	Cropping		
	Intensive animal industry  Intensive herticulture  Intensive herticulture		
	Intensive horticulture     Permanent plantation		
	Permanent plantation     Roadside stall		
	Roadside stall     Rural industry		
	Wholesale nursery		
	orodalo marodiy		

Column 1	Column 2
Activity group	Uses
	Winery
Other activities	<ul> <li>Air services</li> <li>Major electricity infrastructure</li> <li>Renewable energy facility</li> <li>Substation</li> <li>Telecommunications facility</li> <li>Utility installation</li> </ul>

# SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

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

Table SC1.1.2.1 - Industry thresholds

Use	Addit	tional examples include
Low impact industry	(1)	Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting;
(2)		Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines;
	(3)	Fitting and turning workshop;
	(4)	Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting;
	(5)	Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting;
	(6)	Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact	(1)	Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum;
industry	(2)	Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum;
	(3)	Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum;
	(4)	Enamelling workshop using less than 15 000 litres of enamel per annum;
	(5)	Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum;
	(6)	Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres;
	(7)	Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum;
	(8)	Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20 000 litres of paint per annum;
	(9)	Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components;
	(10)	Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum;
	(11)	Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum;
	(12)	Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 tonnes per annum;
	(13)	Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum;
	(14)	Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum;
	(15)	Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum;
	(16)	Recycling and reprocessing batteries;
	(17)	Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing;
	(18)	Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading;
	(19)	Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard;
	(20)	Concrete batching and producing concrete products;

Use	Additional examples include			
	(21)	Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre- reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools); or		
	(22)	Reconditioning metal or plastic drums;		
High -impact	(1)	Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum;		
industry	(2)	Boiler making or engineering works producing 10 000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum;		
	(3)	Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes;		
	(4)	Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser;		
	(5)	Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;		
	(6)	Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum;		
	(7)	Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1 000 tonnes per annum;		
	(8)	Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;		
	(9)	Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum;		
	(10)	Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;		
	(11)	Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5000 tonnes per annum;		
	(12)	Enamelling workshop using 15 000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;		
	(13)	Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum;		
	(14)	Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater;		
	(15)	Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum;		
	(16)	Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20 000 litres or greater of paint per annum		
	(17)	Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote;		
	(18)	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;		
	(19)	Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats;		
	(20)	Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre- reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools);		
	(21)	Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre;		
	(22)	Abattoir;		
	(23)	Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents;		
	(24)	Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator);		
	(25)	Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste;		
	(26)	Manufacturing batteries;		
	(27)	Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum; or		
	(28)	Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum.		

### SC1.2 Administrative terms and definitions

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

#### Table SC1.2.1 - Index of administrative terms and definitions

able SC1.2.1 – index of administrative terms and definitions					
Ind	ex of administrative terms a	nd definitions			
•	Access strip*	Environmental harm*	Non- domestic vehicles*		
•	Active transport*	Environmental nuisance*	Non-juvenile koala habitat trees*		
•	Adjoining premises	<ul> <li>Environmentally relevant activity (ERA)*</li> </ul>	Non-resident worker		
•	Adversely impact on water quality*	Equivalent demand unit*	Outbuilding*		
•	Advertising device	Filling or excavation*	Outermost projection		
•	Affordable housing	Floodplain*	Overland flow path*		
•	All weather access*	Forest practice*	Planning assumption		
•	Ancillary *	Freeboard*	Plot ratio		
•	Animal enclosure*	Free range standards*	Premises*		
•	Annual exceedance	Gross floor area	Primary street frontage*		
	probability (AEP)*	Ground level	Private open space*		
•	Apiculture*	Habitable room*	Projection area*		
•	Articulation*	Hazardous materials*	Public open space*		
•	Australian height datum (AHD)*	Heritage place*	Rail Trail activity*		
•	Average width	High bank*	Resource based		
•	Aviary*	High impact activities*	tourism*		
•	Aviation facilities*	High impact activity	• Road*		
•	Base date	exclusion areas *	Secondary dwelling		
•	Basement	Horse keeping*	Sensitive land use*		
•	Bed and breakfast*	Home based child care*	Service catchment		
•	Billboard*	Home occupation*	Setback		
•	Boundary clearance	Household	• Site		
•	Buffer*	<ul> <li>Industrial home enterprise*</li> </ul>	Site cover		
•	Building*	Kennel*	State-controlled road*		
•	Building height	Key Resource Area*	• Storey		
	Cattery*	Koala habitat tree*	Streetscape*		
•	Conductor shadow area	Light refreshment booth*	• Structure*		
	(CSA)*	• Lot*	Temporary use		
•	Corner lot*	Low impact aquaculture*	Threatened species*  Tatal Use Area*		
•	Council*	Major recreation	Total Use Area*		
•	Crime prevention through	activities*	Ultimate development		
	environmental design (CPTED)*	Minor building work	<ul><li>Urban Area*</li><li>Vulnerable uses*</li></ul>		
	Defined flood event	Minor electricity	Wastewater*		
•	(DFE)*	infrastructure	Wastewater     Waterbody*		
•	Defined flood level (DFL)*	Minor filling and excavation*	Waterbody     Watercourse*		
_	Domandunit	0.100.101.1	· vvaloroodiso		

Minor operational work\*

Demand unit

Water netserv plan

Index of administrative terms and definitions						
<ul> <li>Development footprint</li> <li>Domestic pet*</li> </ul>	Minor renewable energy facility*	Wetland*				
Domestic outbuilding*	Native vegetation*					
Dwelling     Net developable area						

Note -  $^{\star}$  denotes where a term and definition is an addition to the Planning Regulation 2017- schedule 4 column 2.

#### Table SC1.2.2 - Administrative terms and definitions

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Access strip*	access strip means that part of a site which is used for providing
Access strip	access to a road.
Active transport*	active transport means Non-motorised travel such as walking and
Thomas in amopolis	cycling.
Adjoining premises	adjoining premises means premises that share a common
,	boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a
	common boundary
Adversely impact on water	adversely impact on water quality has the meaning as referred to
quality*	Section 2.4 of the Seqwater Development Guidelines – Development
	Guidelines for Water Quality Management in Drinking Water
A 1	Catchments (2010).
Advertising device	advertising device- means
	(a) a permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising; and
	(b) includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of
	which is to support the sign, structure or device.
Affordable housing	affordable housing means housing that is appropriate to the needs
Time raadie incacing	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.
All weather access*	all weather access means access which is capable of being
	traversed by a two wheel drive vehicle during and after a storm event
	with no significant damage or deformation to the Access.
	Maintenance will be performed to preserve the access as all
	weather. Drainage structures are to be placed in water courses that
	have flowing water greater than 200mm in depth during non storm events.
Ancillary*	ancillary means any use or activity incidental to and necessarily
Anomary	associated with the use of the premises.
	associated with the use of the premises.
Animal enclosure*	animal enclosure means a building or structure or other thing used
	for concentrating animals in a specific place. This can include roofed
	and unroofed enclosures e.g. pens, stockyards, roundyards, holding
	yards or stables. It does not include a normal stock fence for a
	paddock or a stock fence on a property boundary.
Annual exceedance	annual exceedance probability (AEP) means the likelihood of
probability (AEP)*	occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one 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 (i.e. probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of one in 20) of a
	peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second or larger
	occurring in any one year. The AEP of a flood event gives no
	indication of when a flood of that size will occur next.
	Note – definition from State Planning Policy (December 2013)
Apiculture*	apiculture means the use of premises for the keeping of bees in a
	hive.
Articulation*	articulation means designing a building, or the façade of a building,
	with clearly distinguishable parts.

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Australian height datum (AHD)*	australian height datum (AHD) means 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.
Average width	average width, of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
Aviary*	aviary means the use of a premises for the keeping (including breeding, boarding or training) of birds, other than keeping a domestic pet.
Aviation facility*	aviation facility means a communication, navigation or surveillance facility identified in Appendix 1 of the State Planning Policy Guideline: Strategic Airports and Aviation Facilities.
	Note – aviation facilities are provided to assist the safe and efficient movement of aircraft, and may be located either on or off airport.
Base date	<b>base date</b> means the date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.
Basement	(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.
Bed and breakfast*	<ul><li>bed and breakfast means a home based business that:-</li><li>(a) is a form of short term accommodation; and</li></ul>
Billboard*	(b) is conducted in a dwelling house.  billboard is an advertising device not otherwise governed by
	Subordinate Local Law 1.4 (Installation of Advertising Devices) 2011 and which is free standing on one or more vertical supports, which is visible from a road or other public place and conveys information or directions of any kind (other than a structure or device displayed pursuant to the authority or requirements of an Act).
	billboard
	Nata This is an indicating illustration
Boundary clearance	Note: This is an indicative illustration  boundary clearance means the distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the 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—  (a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or (b) a rainwater fitting.
	Examples—  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.  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.
Buffer*	buffer means an area of the land required for maintaining separation distances:  (a) between different land uses; or  (b) from a major noise source; or

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
	(c) from a conservation area or a public recreation area; or (d) from a <i>wetland</i> or watercourse and water body.
	A buffer is not exclusive of other uses and may incorporate lower intensity activities which assist in mitigating the overall impact on
Building*	external uses.  building means:
Building	(a) A building is a fixed structure that is wholly or partly enclosed by walls or is roofed.
	(b) The term includes a floating building and any part of a building.
	Note—definition from the Building Act 1975.
Building height	building height, of a building, means—  (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or  (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
Cattery*	cattery means the use of a premises for the keeping (including
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	breeding, boarding or training) of cats, other than keeping a <i>domestic</i> pet.
Conductor shadow area (CSA)*	conductor shadow area (CSA) means the area on the ground vertically below and between the overhead wires.
Corner lot*	corner lot means a lot bounded by two or more roads where the
Council*	roads intersect or join.  The Somerset Regional Council.
Crime prevention through	<b>CPTED</b> is a crime prevention philosophy based on proper design
environmental design (CPTED)*	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.
	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.
Demand unit	<b>demand unit</b> means a unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure
Defined flood event (DFE)*	defined flood event (DFE) means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, and associated inundation level adopted by the Council to manage development, being the 1% AEP flood event. The level associated with the DFE is predicted to change over time due to the effect of climate change so is specific to a particular point in time or planning period.
Defined flood level (DFL)*	defined flood level means:  (a) Where for habitable rooms of buildings:  (i) level of the 1% AEP flood event plus 500mm where a 1% AEP flood event inundation line has been approved; or  (ii) the highest recorded flood level where no 1% AEP flood event inundation line has been approved.
	<ul> <li>(b) Where for vulnerable uses: <ul> <li>(i) level of the 0.2% AEP flood event plus 500mm.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) Where for non-habitable buildings (except for buildings classified under the Building Code of Australia as Class 7a and Class 10): <ul> <li>(i) level of the 1% AEP flood event where a 1% AEP flood event inundation line has been approved; or</li> <li>(ii) the highest recorded flood level where no 1% AEP flood event inundation line has been approved.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Development footprint	development footprint, for development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by—  (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
	<ul> <li>(b) landscaping or open space; or</li> <li>(c) facilities relating to the development; or</li> <li>(d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or</li> <li>(e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or</li> <li>(f) another area of disturbance.</li> </ul>
Domestic pet*	domestic pet means an animal which is being kept:
Bomestic per	<ul> <li>(a) in or about a <i>dwelling</i> for the interest, enjoyment or protection of residents of the dwelling; and</li> <li>(b) in accordance with the thresholds in Column 2 (Circumstances in which the keeping of animal or animals is prohibited) of Schedule 1 in Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011.</li> <li>(c) in accordance with: <ul> <li>(i) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011;</li> <li>(ii) Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011;</li> <li>and</li> <li>(iii) Subordinate Local Law No. 1.5 (Keeping of Animals) 2011.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Domestic outbuilding	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.
Dwelling	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
Environmental harm*	<ul> <li>environmental harm means 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.</li> <li>Environmental harm may be caused by an activity:         <ul> <li>(a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the activity; or</li> <li>(b) whether the harm results from the activity alone or from the combined effects of the activity and other activities or factors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Note—definition from the Environmental Protection Act 1994.</li> </ul>
Environmental nuisance*	<ul> <li>environmental nuisance means an unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by:</li> <li>(a) noise, dust, odour, light; or</li> <li>(b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or</li> <li>(c) another way prescribed by regulation.</li> <li>Note—definition from the Environmental Protection Act 1994.</li> </ul>
Environmentally relevant	environmentally relevant activity means:
activity (ERA)*	<ul> <li>(a) an agricultural ERA as defined under section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994; or</li> <li>(b) a mining activity as defined under section 147 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994; or</li> <li>(c) a chapter 5A activity as defined under section 309A of the Environmental Protection Act 1994; or</li> <li>(d) another activity prescribed under section 19 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 as an environmentally relevant activity.</li> <li>Note—definition from the Environmental Protection Act 1994.</li> </ul>

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Equivalent demand unit*	A standard of unit measurement representing the consumption of capacity of a trunk infrastructure network by one detached dwelling.
Filling and excavation*	filling and excavation means removal or importation of material to, from or within a lot that will change the ground level of the land.
Floodplain*	<b>floodplain</b> means an area of land adjacent to a creek, river, estuary, lake, dam or artificial channel, which is subject to inundation by the defined flood event.
Forest practice*	forest practice means planting trees, or managing, felling and removing standing trees, on freehold land or indigenous land on which the State does not own the trees, for an ongoing forestry business in a -
	(a) plantation; or
	(b) native forest, if, in the native forest –
	<ul> <li>all the activities are conducted in a way that is consistent with the accepted development vegetation clearing code applying to conducting a native forest practice; or</li> </ul>
	ii. if the code does not apply to the activities, all the activities are conducted in a way that-
	<ul> <li>A. ensures restoration of a similar type, and to the extent, of the removed trees; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>B. ensures trees are only felled for the purpose of being sawn into timber or processed into another value added product (other than woodchips for an export market); and</li> </ul>
	C. does not cause land degradation.
	The term includes carrying out limited associated work, including, for example, drainage, construction and maintenance of roads or vehicular tracks, and other necessary engineering works.
	The term does not include clearing vegetation for the initial establishment of a plantation.
Freeboard*	freeboard means 300mm above the defined flood level, which accounts for matters such as wave action and localised hydraulic behaviour which may cause a flood level to rise above the defined flood level.
Free range standards*	Free range standards means intensive animal industry, where for at least part of the day, poultry are able to roam within outdoors enclosures.
Gross floor area (GFA)*	gross floor area, for a building, means the total floor area of all of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls or corner posts and the centre of any common walls of the building, for all open structure, measured between the supporting points 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
	<ul><li>(e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or</li><li>(f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not</li></ul>

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Ground level	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
Habitable room*	<ul> <li>habitable room means a room used for normal domestic activities, and:         <ul> <li>includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room, home theatre and sunroom; but</li> <li>excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Note—definition from the Building Code of Australia.</li> </ul>
Hazardous materials*	hazardous material means a substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of one or more of the following:  (a) the chemical properties of the substance  (b) the physical properties of the substance  (c) the biological properties of the substance  Note - definition from SPP (2017)  Note - reference should also be given to the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001
Heritage place*	heritage place means a place, area, land, landscape, building or work which is of cultural heritage significance.  Note – refer to Planning Scheme Policy 2 – Local Heritage Places in Schedule 6.
High bank*	high bank means "outer bank" as defined by the Water Act 2000.
High impact activities*	<ul> <li>high impact activities means any of the following uses:</li> <li>(a) animal keeping (kennel);</li> <li>(b) intensive animal industry (where over 150 standard cattle units, 1000 standard sheep units, 400 pig units, 1000 birds)</li> <li>(c) extractive industry (except where undertaken within a Key Resource Area or Local Resource Area as depicted on Extractive Resources Overlay OM005); or</li> <li>(d) motorsport facility.</li> </ul>
High impact activity management areas*	high impact activity management areas means an areas shown as a High impact activity management area on the High impact activities management area overlay maps OM007a-b
Horse keeping*	horse keeping means the use of a premises for the keeping (including breeding, boarding or training) of horses, other than keeping a domestic pet.
Home based child care*	home based child care means premises used for the caring of a maximum of four non-resident children in a dwelling.
Home occupation*	<ul> <li>home occupation means a home based business that:</li> <li>(a) is conducted only by residents of the dwelling;</li> <li>(b) is located in the dwelling, secondary dwelling or domestic outbuilding;</li> <li>(c) does not exceed a gross floor area of 20m² or 10% whichever is the greater;</li> <li>(d) does not include any outside activity;</li> <li>(e) does not involve clients visiting the premises; and</li> <li>(f) does not involve signage associated with the activity.</li> </ul>

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Household	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.
Industrial home enterprise*	industrial home enterprise means a home based business that
	involves one or more of the following activities:-  (a) any form of vehicle repairs, services, detailing; (b) panel beating; (c) spray painting; (d) engine reconditioning, repairs; (e) wood working/manufacturing involving the use of power tools; (f) furniture manufacturing; (g) metal work; (h) welding.
Kennel*	<b>kennel</b> means the use of a premises for the keeping (including breeding, boarding or training) of dogs, other than keeping a domestic pet.
Key resource area*	key resource area means an area that contains extractive resources of state or regional significance and shown on the SPP Interactive Mapping System. This term includes the resource/processing area for the KRA, the separation area for the KRA and any associated transport route and transport route separation area.  Note—definition from State Planning Policy (2017)
Koala habitat tree	koala habitat tree means a tree of any of the following genera—  (a) Angophora; (b) Corymbia; (c) Eucalyptus; (d) Lophostemon; (e) Melaleuca. (Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006)
Light refreshment booth*	light refreshment booth means a structure used to serve hot and cold food and drinks ancillary to a temporary indoor sport and recreation or outdoor sport and recreation use. A light refreshment booth may be a temporary structure or a permanent structure used intermittently, with a floor area not larger than 12m <sup>2</sup> .
Lot*	<ul> <li>Iot means: <ul> <li>(a) a lot under the Land Title Act 1994; or</li> <li>(b) a separate, distinct parcel of land for which an interest is recorded in a register under the Land Act 1994; or</li> <li>(c) common property for a community titles scheme under the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997; or</li> <li>(d) a lot or common property to which the Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980 continues to apply; or</li> <li>(e) a community or precinct thoroughfare under the Mixed Use Development Act 1993; or</li> <li>(f) a primary or secondary thoroughfare under the Integrated Resort Development Act 1987 or the Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Low impact aquaculture*	Note—definition from the Act.  Iow impact aquaculture means aquaculture that:  (a) involves freshwater only;  (b) where involving tanks, involves a total production area of not more than 2,000m (or 750m² where oxygen injection is used);  (c) where involving freshwater ponds, involves a total surface area of not more than 5 hectares;  (d) does not cause discharge of waste into a natural waterway or waterbody including the release of water, material or products used in, or resulting from, the aquaculture activity.

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Major recreation activities*	major recreation activities means whether a recreation activity is a major recreation activity will be determined in conjunction with SRC having regard to the type, scale and intensity of the recreation activity.
Minor building work	minor building work means building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following—  (a) 50m2;  (b) an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building
Minor electricity infrastructure	minor electricity infrastructure means development stated in the Planning Regulation 2017, schedule 6 section 26(5).
Minor operational work*	<i>minor operational work</i> means any of the following is minor operational work:
	Landscape work where:
	<ul> <li>not involving a structure other than a fence or boundary fence;</li> <li>or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not exceeding a cumulative site area of fifty square metres (over any period) where not in association with a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>for the conservation or restoration of natural areas; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>associated with a <i>Dwelling House</i> (not involving a structure other than a fence or boundary fence); and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving land in an Extreme flood hazard area or High flood hazard area identified on Flood Hazard Overlay Map OM-006 except where the fence or boundary fence is not less than 50% permeable;</li> </ul>
	Vegetation clearing where:
	<ul> <li>essential management or routine management as defined and permitted by the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a protected area, wildlife habitat, regulated vegetation or legally secured offset area identified on Biodiversity Areas Overlay Maps OM-003; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a watercourse buffer area identified on Catchment management overlay maps OM005a-b; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a wetland buffer area identified on Biodiversity Areas Overlay Maps OM-003; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a bushland koala habitat - primary habitat area or bushland koala habitat – secondary habitat area identified on Biodiversity Areas Overlay – Koala Conservation Maps OM-003c-d; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a Catchment Management Buffer Area identified on Catchment management overlay maps OM005a-b; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a High Scenic Amenity Area or Scenic Route Section Buffer Area identified on Scenic Amenity Overlay Map OM-012; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving vegetation in a Landslide Hazard Area identified on Landslide Hazard Overlay Maps OM010a-b; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>exempt under any State legislation; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>associated with an existing Dwelling House and is necessary for the establishment of any ancillary building, structure or infrastructure and vegetation clearing will not exceed 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in area; and/or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>associated with an existing Rural Activity and is necessary for the establishment of any ancillary building, structure or infrastructure and vegetation clearing will not exceed 5,000m<sup>2</sup> in area; and/or</li> </ul>

Column 1 Administrative Term	Column 2 Definition
Administrative Term	
	<ul> <li>under a development approval for a material change of use or reconfiguring a lot if on a lot of less than 5 hectares in area; and</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>where for community infrastructure;</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>removal of vegetation that is not native vegetation where not otherwise protected.</li> </ul>
	Filling and excavation where:
	<ul> <li>Minor filling and excavation; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>not involving land in an Extreme flood hazard area or High flood hazard area identified on Flood Hazard Overlay Map OM-007; and</li> </ul>
	Works for infrastructure where for Minor electricity infrastructure.
	Works for infrastructure where for the maintenance or repair of existing infrastructure:
	<ul> <li>in an on-maintenance period prior to transfer of ownership to a public entity; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>where for lawfully approved private infrastructure; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>where for lawfully approved gates and grids.</li> </ul>
Minor filling and excavation*	Advertising device where not a billboard.  minor filling and excavation means:
	<ul> <li>(a) changing the natural ground level by less than 1 metre in depth;</li> <li>(b) where less than: <ul> <li>(i) 500m³ of material is filled or excavated in the Rural zone or Emerging community zone where the site is greater than 4 hectares in area; or</li> <li>(ii) 200m³ of material is filled or excavated in the Rural zone or Emerging community zone where the site is less than 4 hectares in area; or</li> <li>(iii) 50m³ of material is filled or excavated in any other zone.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) is non-structural fill;</li> <li>(d) is not undertaken with a public utilities easement;</li> <li>(e) is not within 3 metres of an adjoining property;</li> <li>(f) is not within 3 metres of an public infrastructure item;</li> <li>(g) is not within an overland flow path;</li> <li>(h) is not within an area that is below an adopted flood level;</li> </ul>
	(i) the fill is clean;
	<ul><li>(j) the site is not on a local or state heritage register;</li><li>(k) batters do not exceeded 1 in 8;</li></ul>
	(I) Has any necessary state permits; and
	(m) By-wash is in the same locations as the natural flow path as it leaves the property.
	Minor filling and excavation also means the creation of a dam on land which is 4 hectares or more in area and where the dam will have a height of 10 metres or less, a capacity of 750 megalitres or less and be located 5m or more from an adjoining property.
Minor renewable energy	minor renewable energy facility means:
facility*	<ul> <li>(a) ancillary to an existing lawful use;</li> <li>(b) is not free standing e.g. it is attached to the roof of a existing building;</li> <li>(c) is interested to exist in all the principal to the roof of a existing building;</li> </ul>
	(c) is intended to principally supply or offset energy use to the existing lawful use; and
	(d) does not exceed 5kW in capacity;

0-14	0-10
Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Native vegetation*	native vegetation means vegetation as defined under the Vegetation Management Act 1999
Net developable area	net developable area, for premises, means the area of the premises
	that—
	(a) is able to be developed; and (b) is not subject to a development constraint, including, for example,
	a constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or slope.
Non-domestic vehicles*	non-domestic vehicles means Class 3 and above vehicle types
	identified in Chapter 5 Traffic Factors and Human Factors (August 2004) -Table 5.16 Austroads Vehicle Types (Main Roads, 2000) in Department of Main Roads Road Planning and Design Manual.
Non-juvenile koala habitat	non-juvenile koala habitat tree means a koala habitat tree which
tree*	has a height of more than 4m or a trunk with a circumference of more than 31.5cm at a height of 1.3m above ground.
Non-resident worker	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.
	Example of a non-resident worker—
	a person engaged in fly-in/fly-out, or drive in/drive out, working
	arrangements
Outbuilding*	outbuilding means a Class 10a building, as defined in the Building Code of Australia.
Outermost projection	outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the
	outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is—
	(a) a retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or
	(c) a nixed screen, or
	(d) an ornamental attachment.
Overland flow path*	overland flow path means 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 watercourse exists, the path taken
	by surface run–off from higher parts of the catchment.
Disconing	This does not include a waterway or wetland.
Planning assumption	<b>planning assumption</b> means an assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area
Plot ratio	plot ratio means the ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a
	site to the area of the site.
Premises*	premises means:
	(a) a building or other structure; or
	(b) land, whether or not a building or other structure is situated on the land.
	Note—definition from the Act.
Primary street frontage*	primary street frontage 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
Private open space*	existing building addresses the street.  private open space means an outdoor space for the exclusive use
i iivale opeli space	of occupants of a dwelling.
Projection area	projection area means a part of the local government area for which
	the local government has carried out demand growth projection.

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Public open space*	public open space means outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreation, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.
Rail Trail activity	Rail Trail activity means outdoor activities allowable on the Brisbane Valley Rail Trail, including non-motorised bicycles, horse riding/carriages and pedestrian.
Resource based tourism*	resource based tourism means a form of short term accommodation that is connected to the natural, rural, cultural or heritage attributes of the setting or connected to recreational activities established at the site.
Road*	road means an area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed:  (a) dedicated, notified or declared to be a road for public use; or  (b) taken under an Act, for the purpose of a road for public use.
	The term includes:  (c) a street, esplanade, reserve for esplanade, highway, pathway, thoroughfare, track or stock route;  (d) a bridge, causeway, culvert or other works in, on, over or under a road;  (e) any part of a road.
	Note—definition from the Land Act 1994.
Secondary dwelling	secondary dwelling means a dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Sensitive land use*	sensitive land use means each of the following defined uses: (a) child care centre; (b) community care centre; (c) community residence; (d) dual occupancy; (e) dwelling house; (f) educational establishment; (g) health care services; (h) hospital; (i) multiple dwelling; (j) relocatable home park; (k) residential care facility; (l) retirement facility; (m) rooming accommodation; (n) short-term accommodation; (o) tourist park.
Service catchment	service catchment means an area serviced by an infrastructure network.
Setback	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.
Site	site, of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.
	Examples—  1 If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot.
	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.
Site cover	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—

Column 1	Column 2
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	<ul> <li>(a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure; or</li> <li>(b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or</li> <li>(c) the eaves of a building; or</li> <li>(d) a sun shade.</li> </ul>
State-controlled road*	state-controlled road means 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> ].
Ctorox	Note—definition from the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .
Storey	<ul> <li>storey— means</li> <li>(a) a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than— <ul> <li>(i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or</li> <li>(ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or</li> <li>(iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraph (i) or (ii); or</li> <li>(iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and</li> <li>(b) includes— <ul> <li>(i) a mezzanine; and</li> <li>(ii) a roofed structured that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>
Streetscape*	streetscape means 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.
Structure*	<b>structure</b> means includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure.
Temporary use	Note—definition from the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .  temporary use means a use that—
Tomporary doc	(a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to,
	permanent buildings or structures.
Threatened species*	threatened species are defined under the Nature Conservation Act 1992.
Total use area*	total use area (TUA) in square metres is the sum of all the areas (exclusive of all walls and columns) of all storeys of a building which are used or intended for use for a particular purpose, plus any other area of a site which is used, or intended to be used, for the same purpose.  The term does not include:
	<ul> <li>(a) areas (inclusive of all walls and columns) of any lift wells, lift motor rooms, air conditioning and</li> <li>(b) associated mechanical or electrical plant and equipment rooms;</li> <li>(c) areas of any staircases;</li> <li>(d) areas of any common foyer where these are not being used for commercial or retail purposes;</li> <li>(e) areas of any public toilets;</li> <li>(f) areas of any staff toilets, washrooms, recreation areas and lunchrooms, provided that such areas</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>(g) are not open to persons other than staff; and</li><li>(h) areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.</li></ul>

Column 1	Column 2
Administrative Term	Definition
Ultimate development	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.
Urban area*	<ul> <li>urban area means an area for urban purposes identified on the Strategic Framework maps (refer Schedule 2) as an urban area.</li> <li>Note- The urban area does not imply that all land included is suitable</li> </ul>
Vulnerable uses*	for development that is otherwise consistent with the Area.  Vulnerable uses means any one or more of the following:  (a) childcare centre; (b) community care centre; (c) community residence; (d) community use; (e) detention facility; (f) educational establishment; (g) emergency services; (h) hospital; (i) non-resident workforce accommodation; (j) relocatable home park; (k) residential care facility; (l) retirement facility; (m) rooming accommodation; (n) rural workers' accommodation; and (o) tourist park.
Wastewater*	wastewater means an aqueous waste, including contaminated stormwater.  Note-definition from Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009
Waterbody*	waterbody means a dam or large standing area of water (or similar) that is identified as a waterbody on the planning scheme maps.
Watercourse*	watercourse means a creek, river, stream (or similar), that is identified as a watercourse in the planning scheme maps, whether the water is standing or intermittent.
Water netserv plan	water netserv plan means a plan adopted by an SEQ service provider, as defined in the South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009, under section 99BJ of that Act.
Wetland*	wetland means a physical environmental feature that is identified as "High Ecological Significance Wetlands" or "High Ecological Value Waters (wetlands)" on the Biodiversity overlay maps OM003e-f.