

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

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

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ÿ Dwelling house	ÿ Outdoor sales	ÿ Theatre
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ÿ Garden centre		
ÿ Hardware and trade supplies		

Table SC1.1.2 — Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	Premises used as a shop where the primary purpose is for the display or sale of sexually explicit materials, products and devices associated with or used in a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop.	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature); or ÿ the sale or display of underwear or lingerie; or ÿ the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural products and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales wholesale nursery.
Air services	Premises used for any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ the arrival and departure of aircraft; ÿ the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft; ÿ the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; ÿ any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors to the use; ÿ associated training and education facilities; ÿ aviation facilities. 	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield.	
Animal husbandry	Premises used for production of animals or animal products on either native or improved pastures or vegetation. The use includes ancillary	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying.	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	yards, coups, stables and temporary holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery. The use may involve supplementary or drought feeding.		
Animal keeping	Premises used for boarding, breeding or training of animals. The use may include ancillary temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables.	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry.
Aquaculture	Premises used for the cultivation of aquatic animals or plants in a confined area that may require the provision of food either mechanically or by hand.	Crocodile farm, pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages.	Intensive animal industry.
Bar	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises and that provides for a maximum capacity to seat sixty persons at any one time. The use may include ancillary sale of food for consumption on the premises and entertainment activities.		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern.
Brothel	Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop.
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for bulk storage and sale of landscaping and gardening supplies, which may include soil, gravel, potting mix and mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the premises are not in pre-packaged form.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery.
Caretaker's accommodation	A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house.
Car wash	Premises primarily used for commercially cleaning motor		Service station.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.		
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum.	Crematorium, funeral parlour.
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours school care.	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care.
Club	<p>Premises used by persons associated for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes for social interaction or entertainment.</p> <p>The use may include the ancillary preparation and service of food and drink.</p> <p>Note – See also the definition of Club (small scale) contained in Schedule 1.2.</p>	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club.	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre, Club (small scale).
Community care centre	Premises used to provide social support where no accommodation is provided. Medical care may be provided but is ancillary to the primary use.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre.	Child care centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility.
Community residence	<p>Any dwelling used for accommodation for a maximum of six persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs, share communal spaces and who may be unrelated.</p> <p>The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence.</p>	Hospice.	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, rooming accommodation, residential care facility, short-term accommodation.
Community use	Premises used for providing artistic, social or cultural facilities and community support services to the public and may include the ancillary preparation and provision of	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum.	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	food and drink.		
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery.
Cropping	<p>Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes where dependent on the cultivation of soil.</p> <p>The use includes harvesting and the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the site and the ancillary repair and servicing of machinery used on the site.</p> <p>The use may include the storage of vehicles and machinery associated with the use on the site or associated with cropping on adjoining or nearby sites.</p>	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard.	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry.
Detention facility	Premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law.	Prison, detention centre.	
Dual occupancy	<p>Premises containing two dwellings, each for a separate household, and consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a single lot, where neither dwelling is a secondary dwelling • two lots sharing common property where one dwelling is located on each lot. 	Duplex, two dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply.	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises for one household that contains a single dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use includes domestic out-buildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling.		term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling unit	A single dwelling within a premise containing non-residential use(s).	“Shop-top” apartment.	Caretaker’s accommodation, dwelling house.
Educational establishment	Premises used for training and instruction designed to impart knowledge and develop skills. The use may include outside hours school care for students or on-site student accommodation.	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres.	Child care centre, home based child care, family day care.
Emergency services	Premises used by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management services including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres.	Community use, hospital, residential care facility.
Environment facility	Facilities used for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides.	
Extractive industry	Premises used for the extraction and/or processing of extractive resources and associated activities, including their transportation to market.	Quarry.	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The use may include the ancillary sale of liquor for consumption on site.	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take-	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		away, tea room.	
Function facility	Premises used for conducting receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on site.	Conference centre, reception centre.	Community use, hotel.
Funeral parlour	Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial services and the like, but do not include burial or cremation. The use includes a mortuary and the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation.		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship.
Garden centre	Premises used primarily for the sale of plants and may include sale of gardening and landscape products and supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form. The use may include an ancillary food and drink outlet.	Retail plant nursery.	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales.
Hardware and trade supplies	Premises used for the sale, display or hire of hardware and trade supplies including household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse.
Health care services	Premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic, cosmetic or beauty services that involve injectables	Community care centre, hospital.
High impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: Y potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry. Note -additional examples are shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>Y potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release;</p> <p>Y generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network;</p> <p>Y generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network;</p> <p>Y the use may involve night time and outdoor activities;</p> <p>Y onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks.</p>		
Home based business	A dwelling used for a business activity where subordinate to the residential use.	Bed and breakfast, home office, hair or beauty services, massage services, tailor.	Animal keeping, office, parking station, place of worship, shop, sport and recreation activities, warehouse, transport depot, low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, outdoor sales.
Hospital	Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not involving overnight accommodation. The use may include ancillary accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.		Health care services, residential care facility.
Hotel	<p>Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption.</p> <p>The use may include short-term accommodation, dining and entertainment activities and facilities.</p>	pub, tavern.	Nightclub entertainment facility.
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, yoga school, dance school, martial arts school, gymnasium,	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		squash courts, enclosed tennis courts, swim school (where located indoors).	
Intensive animal industry	<p>Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand.</p> <p>The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed and produce.</p>	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production (where not otherwise defined as Animal husbandry).	Animal husbandry (including where involving supplementary feeding), aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens.
Intensive horticulture	<p>Premises used for the intensive production of plants or plant material on imported media and located within a building or structure or where outdoors, artificial lights or containers are used.</p> <p>The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.</p>	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms.	Wholesale nursery.
Landing	A structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels where passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon.	Marina.
Low impact industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; ÿ minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage; ÿ demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses; ÿ the use generally operates during the day (e.g. 7am to 	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop</p> <p>Note - additional examples are shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>6pm);</p> <p>Y offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible;</p> <p>Y the use is primarily undertaken indoors.</p>		
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.</p>	Powerlines greater than 66kV.	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation.
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises with large scale built facilities designed to cater for large scale events including major sporting, recreation, conference and entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing.	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation.
Marine industry	<p>Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure.</p> <p>The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.</p>	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock.	Marina.
Market	<p>Premises used for the sale of goods to the public on a regular basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables.</p> <p>The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.</p>	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales.	Shop, roadside stall.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Medium impact industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; • generates an elevated demand on the local infrastructure network; • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks; • the use is primarily undertaken indoors; • evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors. 	<p>Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working).</p> <p>Note—additional examples are shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.</p>
Motor sport facility	<p>Premises used for organised or recreational motor sports whether on or off-road, which may include permanent, temporary or informal provision for spectators and other supporting uses.</p>	<p>Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks.</p>	<p>Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation.</p>
Multiple dwelling	<p>Premises containing three or more dwellings for separate households.</p>	<p>Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex.</p>	<p>Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility.</p>
Nature-based tourism	<p>The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term</p>	<p>Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including</p>	<p>Environment facility.</p>

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>accommodation, that is intended for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value, local ecosystem and attributes of the natural environment.</p> <p>Nature-based tourism activities typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain a nature based focus or product; • promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; • carry out sustainable practices. 	lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps.	
Nightclub entertainment facility	<p>Premises used to provide entertainment, which may include cabaret, dancing and music.</p> <p>The use generally includes the sale of liquor and food for consumption on site.</p>		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall.
Non-resident workforce accommodation	<p>Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers.</p> <p>The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.</p>	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation.	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.
Office	<p>Premises used for an administrative, secretarial or management service or the practice of a profession, where no goods or materials are made, sold or hired and where the principal activity provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business or professional advice; • service of goods that are not physically on the premises; • office based administrative functions of an organisation. 	Bank, real estate agent, administration building.	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales.
Outdoor sales	Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products	Agricultural machinery sales	Bulk landscape supplies, market.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles, boats and caravans. The use may include ancillary repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories.	yard, motor vehicles sales yard.	
Outdoor sport and recreation	<p>Premises used for a recreation or sport activity that is carried on outside a building and requires areas of open space and may include ancillary works necessary for safety and sustainability.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary food and drink outlet(s) and the provision of ancillary facilities or amenities conducted indoors such as changing rooms and storage facilities.</p>	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, swim school, football ground, cricket oval.	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use.
Outstation	<p>Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.</p> <p>The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long-term camping.</p> <p>The use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.</p>	Indigenous camp site.	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwellings, relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.
Park	<p>Premises accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure, and may be used for community events or other community activities.</p> <p>Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields and ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.</p>	Urban common.	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation.
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing plants not intended to be harvested.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management.	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production.
Place of worship	Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities. The use may include ancillary facilities for social, educational and associated charitable activities.	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple.	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium.
Port services	Premises used for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the arrival and departure of vessels; • the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; • any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors or the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels. 	Marina, ferry terminal.	Landing.
Relocatable home park	Premises used for relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not) that provides long-term residential accommodation. The use may include a manager's residence and office, ancillary food and drink outlet, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.		Tourist park.
Renewable energy facility	Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from renewable (naturally reoccurring) sources.	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power.	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Research and technology industry	<p>Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and components.</p> <p>The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.</p>	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility.	
Residential care facility	A residential use of premises for supervised accommodation where the use includes medical and other support facilities for residents who cannot live independently and require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home.	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility.
Resort complex	<p>Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restaurants and bars; • meeting and function facilities; • sporting and fitness facilities; • staff accommodation; • transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air services. 	Island resort.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Retirement facility	<p>A residential use of premises for an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people.</p> <p>The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs.</p> <p>The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.</p>	Retirement village.	Residential care facility.
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in rural areas.	Produce stall.	Market.
Rooming accommodation	<p>Premises used for the accommodation of one or more households where each resident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a right to occupy one or more rooms • does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises in which the rooms are situated • may be provided with separate facilities for private use • may share communal space with one or more of the other residents. <p>The use may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rooms not in the same building on site • provision of a food or other service • on site management of staff and associated accommodation. <p>Facilities includes furniture and equipment as defined in the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i></p>	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling
Rural industry	Premises used for storage,	Packing shed.	Intensive animal

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>processing and packaging of products from a rural use.</p> <p>The use includes processing, packaging and sale of products produced as a result of a rural use where these activities are ancillary to a rural use on or adjacent to the site.</p>		<p>husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store.</p>
Rural workers' accommodation	<p>Any premises used as quarters for staff employed in the use of land for rural purposes, such as agriculture, intensive animal husbandry and forestry, conducted on a lot in the same ownership whether or not such quarters are self-contained.</p>	Farm workers' accommodation.	<p>Short-term accommodation building, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation, multiple dwellings.</p>
Sales office	<p>The temporary use of premises for displaying a land parcel or buildings that can be built for sale or can be won as a prize.</p> <p>The use may include a caravan or relocatable dwelling or structure.</p>	Display dwelling.	Bank, office.
Service industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that have no external air, noise or odour emissions from the site and can be suitably located with other non-industrial uses.</p>	<p>Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor.</p>	<p>Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact, high impact industry, special industry.</p>
Service station	<p>Premises used for the sale of fuel including petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate and alternative fuels.</p> <p>The use may include, where ancillary, a shop, food and drink outlet, maintenance, repair servicing and washing of vehicles, the hire of trailers, and supply of compressed air.</p>		Car wash.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Shop	<p>Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.</p> <p>Note – See also the definition of Department store and Supermarket contained in Schedule 1.2.</p>	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store.	Adult store, food and drink outlet, showroom, market.
Shopping centre	Premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops, and that function as an integrated complex.		
Short-term accommodation	<p>Premises used to provide short-term accommodation for tourists or travellers for a temporary period of time (typically not exceeding three consecutive months) and may be self-contained.</p> <p>The use may include a manager’s residence and office and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of visitors.</p>	Motel, backpackers, cabins, serviced apartments, accommodation hotel, farm stay.	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park.
Showroom	<p>Premises used primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a large area for handling, display or storage • direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired. 	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies.	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales.
Special industry	<p>Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, 	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers.</p> <p>Note—additional</p>	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> smoke, odour and noise ÿ potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release ÿ onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks ÿ the use generally involves night time and outdoor activities ÿ the use may involve the storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods ÿ requires significant separation from non-industrial uses. 	<p>examples are shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	
Substation	<p>Premises forming part of a transmission grid or supply network under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, and used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another ÿ regulating voltage in an electrical circuit ÿ controlling electrical circuits ÿ switching electrical current between circuits ÿ a switchyard or ÿ communication facilities for “operating works” as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> or for workforce operational and safety communications. 	Substations, switching yards.	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure.
Telecommunications facility	<p>Premises used for systems that carry communications and signals by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.</p>	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station.	Aviation facility, “low-impact telecommunications facility” as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
Theatre	<p>Premises used for providing film, live entertainment or music to the public and may include provision of food and liquor for consumption on the site.</p> <p>The use may include the production of film or music,</p>	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio.	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	including associated ancillary facilities, which are associated with the production, such as sound stages, wardrobe and laundry facilities, makeup facilities, set construction workshops, editing and post-production facilities.		
Tourist attraction	Premises used for providing on- site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public. The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.	Theme park, zoo.	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility.
Tourist park	Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes. The use may include, where ancillary, a manager's residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings, food and drink outlet, or the provision of recreation facilities for the use of occupants of the tourist park and their visitors, and accommodation for staff.	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins.	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation.
Transport depot	Premises used for the storage, for commercial or public purposes, of more than one motor vehicle. The use includes premises for the storage of taxis, buses, trucks, heavy machinery and uses of a like nature. The term may include the ancillary servicing, repair and cleaning of vehicles stored on the premises.	Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard.	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry.
Utility installation	Premises used to provide the public with the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ÿ supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas Ÿ sewerage, drainage or stormwater services Ÿ transport services including road, rail or water 	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant.	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>ÿ waste management facilities or</p> <p>ÿ network infrastructure.</p> <p>The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.</p> <p>Note – See also the definition of Non-assessable utility installation contained in Schedule 1.2.</p>		
Veterinary services	Premises used for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals that may include provision for the short-term accommodation of the animals on the premises.		Animal keeping.
Warehouse	<p>Premises used for the storage and distribution of goods, whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards.</p> <p>The use may include sale of goods by wholesale where ancillary to storage.</p> <p>The use does not include retail sales from the premises or industrial uses.</p>	Self storage sheds.	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop.
Wholesale nursery	<p>Premises used for the sale of plants, but not to the general public, where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site.</p> <p>The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.</p>		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre.
Winery	Premises used for manufacturing of wine, which may include the sale of wine manufactured on site.		Rural industry.

SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (a) Defined uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (b) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in column 2.
- (c) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5.
- (d) 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

Y	Accommodation activities
Y	Centre activities
Y	Industry activities
Y	Sport and recreation activities

Table SC1.1.1.2 — Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Accommodation activities	Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Multiple dwelling Residential care facility Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Short-term accommodation
Centre activities	Adult store Bar Club (other than small scale) Food and drink outlet Function facility Health care services Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Office Service industry Shop Shopping centre Showroom Theatre Veterinary services
Industry activities	Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry High impact industry
Sport and recreation activities	Indoor sport and recreation Outdoor sport and recreation

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	Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting (2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines (3) Fitting and turning workshop (4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting (5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting (6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components;.
Medium impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum (3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> (4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum (5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15 000 litres of enamel per annum (6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum (7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres (8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum (9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20 000 litres of paint per annum (10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components (11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum (12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum (13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 tonnes per annum (14) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum (15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum

Use	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (16) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum (17) Recycling and reprocessing batteries (18) Repairing or maintaining boats (19) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing (20) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5000 tonnes per annum (21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading (22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery (23) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard (24) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools) (25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum; (26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums (27) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum (28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
High impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10 000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum (3) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes (4) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser (5) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (6) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (7) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1 000 tonnes per annum (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

Use	Additional examples include
	<p>per annum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (17) Concrete batching and producing concrete products (18) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote (19) Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic sludges and domestic waste (20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats (21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools) (22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10 000 tonnes or greater per annum (23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre (24) Abattoir (25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents (26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator) (27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste (28) Manufacturing batteries (29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (30) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum (31) Crematoria (32) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum (33) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
Special industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Oil refining or processing (2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas (3) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2500 litres per annum (4) Power station (5) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke (6) Waste incinerator (7) Sugar milling or refining (8) Pulp or paper manufacturing (9) Tobacco processing (10) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather (11) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing (12) Rendering plant (13) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives (14) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia (15) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.

SC1.2 Administrative definitions

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

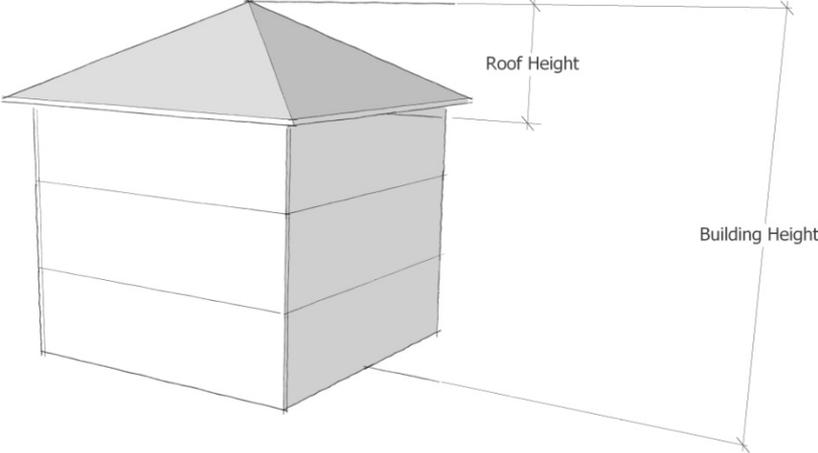
Table SC1.2.a - Index of administrative definitions

Y Acid sulfate soils	Y Department store	Y Pre-existing development commitment
Y Access strip	Y Development footprint	Y Primary street frontage
Y Active frontage	Y Domestic outbuilding	Y Projection area(s)
Y Active transport	Y Dwelling	Y Public realm
Y Adjoining premises	Y Edge of wetland	Y Rear lot
Y Advertising device	Y Equivalent demand unit	Y Residential zones
Y Ancillary clearing	Y Erosion prone area	Y Roof height
Y Ancillary use	Y Gateway site	Y Secondary dwelling
Y Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Y Greenfield development	Y Secondary street frontage
Y Areas of environmental significance	Y Gross floor area	Y Sensitive land use
Y Articulation	Y Ground level	Y Service catchment
Y Australian height datum (AHD)	Y Habitable room	Y Setback
Y Average width	Y Hazardous Material	Y Semi-public space
Y Base date	Y Heavy rigid vehicle	Y Significant tree
Y Basement	Y Higher order centre	Y Site
Y Bed and breakfast	Y Household	Y Site cover
Y Bed space	Y Industry zone	Y Small residential lot
Y Boundary clearance	Y Infill development	Y Storey
Y Boundary realignment	Y Landscape values	Y Streetscape
Y Buffer	Y Landscaping	Y Structure
Y Building height	Y Legibility	Y Supermarket
Y Burra Charter	Y Major transport corridor	Y Tall building
Y Centre zone	Y Minor building work	Y Temporary use
Y Club (small scale)	Y Minor electricity infrastructure	Y Tower
Y Coastal processes	Y Mixed use	Y Transit oriented development
Y Coastal-dependant development	Y Net developable area	Y Tropical urbanism
Y Community infrastructure	Y Night time activity	Y Ultimate development
Y Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	Y Non-assessable utility installation	Y Urban purposes
Y Deep planting	Y Non-resident workers	Y Urban waterway A
Y Defined inundation event	Y Non-urban waterway	Y Urban waterway B
Y Demand unit	Y Outermost projection	Y Vegetation
Y Demolition	Y Permeability	Y Vegetation damage
	Y Planning assumptions	Y Vulnerable land use
	Y Plot ratio	Y Waterway corridor
		Y Zone of influence

Table SC1.2.b – Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Acid sulfate soils	<p>Means soils, sediments, or other materials containing iron sulfate and/or acidity generated by their breakdown.</p> <p>Note – these materials are environmentally benign when left undisturbed in an aqueous, anoxic environment, but when exposed to oxygen, the iron sulfate break down, releasing large quantities of acid and soluble iron. Both substances have considerable ability to degrade the natural and built environment, and the acid can mobilise other pollutants such as arsenic, lead and zinc</p>
Access strip	That part of a site which is used for providing access to a road
Active frontage	<p>A ground level façade of a building that provides interactions between the private and public realm through appearance and function by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring internal uses are visible from the outside through the use of display windows utilising clear glazing; • where security grills are used, they are visually permeable and are internally mounted; • entrances front and open towards the street; • buildings are built to the front boundary; • vehicle ingress and egress, loading and unloading facilities, and waste and recyclable materials storage and collection areas are not dominant features; • the location of services including, but not limited to fire hydrants and boosters, and electricity sub-stations / pad mounts does not compromise activity or visual integration from the streetscape and the private realm. They are appropriately included within the design, located within the building and screened from view; • are broken into smaller components by vertical elements.
Active transport	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
Adjoining premises	Premises that share all or part of a measurable common boundary. A common boundary may be a single point such as a corner point.
Advertising device	<p>Any permanent structure, device, sign or the like intended for advertising purposes. It includes any framework, supporting structure or building feature that is provided exclusively or mainly as part of the advertisement.</p> <p>The types of advertising devices are as follows:</p> <p>Pylon signage – a free-standing structure which is taller than it is wide and is supported by one or more columns. The display may consist of multiple panels or slats which can be replaced or have interchangeable messages. Pylon signage provides advertising for uses, goods and services on site.</p> <p>Billboard sign – a free-standing structure, normally elevated from the ground and supported by one or more vertical supports used to display advertising matter. Billboard signage provides advertising for uses, goods and services off site.</p> <p>Projecting sign – a single or double faced structure projecting off the horizontal or vertical dimension of a building or structure which displays advertising matter. Projecting signage may also be known as a roof sign or above awning sign.</p> <p>Illuminated sign – signage illuminated by neon tubes, LCD or similar, other than in window or under awning signage.</p>
Ancillary clearing	Ancillary clearing is clearing necessary to establish approved development. It includes firebreaks and clearing for the provision of infrastructure. Ancillary clearing is minimised to the greatest extent possible.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Ancillary use	A use that is directly associated with and subordinate to the primary use of the land.
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Means the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year; usually expressed as a percentage. Note – For example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second has an AEP of five per cent, it means that there is a five per cent 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.
Areas of environmental significance	Areas of environmental significance are identified: Biodiversity areas, Wetlands, Waterways and riparian corridors and declared fish habitat areas. These areas are identified on the Natural areas overlays maps contained in Schedule 2. Note – Areas of environmental significance include Matters of National environmental significance, Matters of State environmental significance and Matters of local environmental significance.
Articulation	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts and features.
Australian height datum (AHD)	The datum used for the determination of elevations in Australia. The determination uses a national network of bench marks and tide gauges, and sets mean sea level as zero elevation.
Average width	In regard to a lot, the distance between the midpoints of the side boundaries of the lot.
Base date	The date from which a local government has estimated its projected infrastructure demands and costs.
Basement	A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next below where no part of the space projects more than one metre above ground level.
Bed and breakfast	A dwelling with rooms used for overnight paying guest accommodation.
Bed space	Means a space occupied by one person for the purpose of sleeping.
Boundary clearance	The shortest distance from the outermost projection of a structural part of the building or structure to the property boundary, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia — the outside face of the fascia; or • if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia — the roof structure. The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.
Boundary realignment	The relocation of a common boundary between adjoining lots.
Buffer	An area required for ecological, acoustic, scenic amenity or potential hazard protection purposes that incorporates a separation distance and associated landscaping, structures and works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between different land uses; or • from a major noise source; or • from a conservation area or a public recreation area; or • from a wetland, waterway or waterbody.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Building height	<p>If specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in metres, the vertical distance between the ground level and the highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point but not including load-bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like; • in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level; or • in both metres and storeys, both (a) and (b) apply.  <p>Note – Refer to administrative definition for roof height.</p>
Burra Charter	<p>The charter that provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australian members of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).</p>
Centre zone	<p>For the purpose of the planning scheme, the following zones are considered to be centre zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal centre zone; • Major centre zone; • District centre zone; • Local centre zone; • Neighbourhood centre zone.
Club (small scale)	<p>Club where not including an activity which requires a liquor licence or a gaming licence and where not exceeding 100m² GFA.</p>
Coastal processes	<p>Means the natural processes of the coast including sediment transport to and along the coast; fluctuations in the location and form of the foreshore, beach, dunes and associated ecosystems; waves, tides; changes in sea-level and coastal hazards (for example, storm tide), ecological processes (for example, migration of plant and animal species) and the natural water cycle (for example coastal wetlands' role in filtration and flood mitigation).</p>
Coastal-dependant development	<p>Means development that requires land adjoining the foreshore and access to tidal water to function. The term does not include residential development, waste management facilities (landfills, sewerage treatment plants) or transport infrastructure (other than for access to the coast).</p> <p>Editor's note: Coastal-dependant development may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial and commercial facilities such as ports, harbours and navigation channels and facilities, aquaculture involving marine species, desalination plants, tidal generators, erosion control structures and beach nourishment • Tourism facilities for marine (boating) purposes or that are part of an integrated development proposal incorporating a marina.

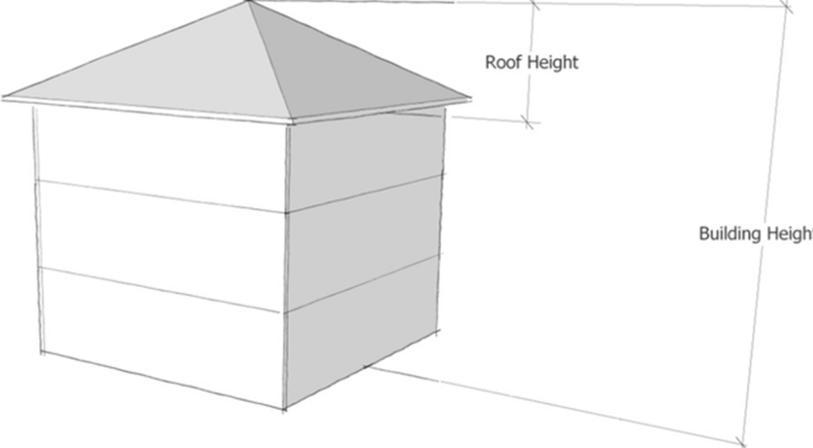
Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Community infrastructure	<p>The following types of community infrastructure that provide services vital to the wellbeing of the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air services; • community use where involving facilities for the storage of valuable records or items of cultural or historic significance, including public libraries, museums, galleries and the like; • educational establishment; • emergency services; • hospitals and associated facilities; • utility installation, where involving: • communication network facilities; • rail lines, stations and associated facilities; • a State-controlled road or sub-arterial road; • water cycle management infrastructure; or • works of an electricity entity.
Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	CPTED is a crime prevention philosophy based on proper design and effective use of the built environment leading to a reduction in opportunities for concealment and crime and increased perceptions of safety.
Deep planting	Deep planting is the planting of shrubs and trees within the natural ground of the site where there are no structures or basements below the surface of the ground. Deep planting allows sufficient area and conditions to accommodate the normal full growth of large scale trees. Planting in containers or planter boxes is not considered to be deep planting.
Defined inundation event	The highest level of inundation of either the 1% AEP flood event or 1% AEP storm tide inundation event over land.
Demand unit	Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on a trunk infrastructure network.
Demolition	<p>Full or partial demolition of a building or structure.</p> <p>Where within the Places of significance overlay, demolition means the full or partial demolition of a building or structure, where the demolition materially affects the cultural significance of the place.</p> <p>Note – Council advice should be sought in determining if development is for demolition on a site within the Places of significance overlay.</p>
Department store	Incorporates multiple internal departments selling a variety of products in a single tenancy with a floor area over 1,500m ² . It commonly includes any shop referred to as a department store, discount department store or discount variety store. It does not include a supermarket.
Development footprint	The location and extent of all development proposed on a site. This includes all buildings and structures, open space, all associated facilities, landscaping, on-site stormwater drainage, on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring areas.
Domestic outbuilding	A Class 10a building, as defined in the Building Code of Australia, that is ancillary to a residential use on the same premises and is limited to non-habitable buildings for the purpose of a shed, garage and carport.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Dwelling	<p>A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food preparation facilities • a bath or shower • a toilet and wash basin • clothes washing facilities. <p>This term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.</p>
Edge of wetland	<p>The edge of wetland is identified using prominent on ground features such as a definitive change in vegetation, soils and or presence of water.</p> <p>Note – the <i>Queensland Wetland Definition and Delineation Guideline</i> can provide further guidance on establishing the edge of wetland.</p>
Equivalent demand unit	<p>A standard unit of measurement representing the consumption of capacity of a trunk infrastructure network by one detached dwelling.</p>
Erosion prone area	<p>An area declared to be an erosion prone area under section 70(1) of the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>Note – definition from the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>.</p>
Gateway site	<p>A specific area identified on a local plan map, through the use of a symbol, that is in a key entry location to or within an activity centre. Gateway sites contribute to the character of places through the use of height, notable architectural excellence, mixed use activity and connections to public transport, pedestrian activity and public spaces.</p> <p>Note – A gateway site may comprise part or all of a lot, or an area not contained within a lot. Refer to the Local plan maps contained in Schedule 2 for locations of gateway sites.</p>
Greenfield development	<p>Development of vacant land within a predominantly undeveloped area intended for urban development.</p>
Gross floor area	<p>The total floor area of all storeys of a building (measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall), other than areas used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building services, plant and equipment • access between levels • ground floor public lobby • a mall • the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles • unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not. <p>Note – For the purpose of calculating Gross floor area, the following are not included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • toilets; • janitors cupboards; and • tea rooms.
Ground level	<p>The level of the natural ground, or, where the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.</p>
Habitable room	<p>A room used for normal domestic activities, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room and sunroom; but • excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.</p> <p>Note – definition from the Building Code of Australia.</p>
Hazardous Material	<p>A substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the chemical properties of the substance; • the physical properties of the substance; • the biological properties of the substance. <p>Without limiting the first paragraph, all dangerous goods, combustible liquids and chemicals are hazardous materials.</p> <p>Note – definition from the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001.</p>
Heavy rigid vehicle	A rigid or articulated motor vehicle or omnibus which has three or more axles and a gross vehicle mass of greater than 8 tonnes.
Higher order centre	A Principal, Major or District centre.
Household	An individual or a group of two or more related or unrelated people who reside in the dwelling, with the common intention to live together on a long-term basis and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Industry zone	<p>For the purpose of the planning scheme, the following zones are considered to be industry zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact industry zone; • Medium impact industry zone; • High impact industry zone; • Waterfront and marine industry zone.
Infill development	Development of a vacant or underdeveloped site within a predominantly developed urban area.
Landscape values	Landscape attributes perceived by the community and visitors as contributing to the attractive scenery and distinctive visual imagery of the Cairns region, comprising significant landscape elements and features, valued landscape character types and areas of high and moderate scenic amenity, taking into account scenic preferences and visual exposure. These attributes include (but are not limited to) mountain ranges, coastal headlands, beaches, rivers, valleys and gorges, rainforest, canefields, wetlands and estuaries, character towns, islands and seascape; and also views from lookouts, gateways and scenic routes.
Landscaping	Landscaping is the planting of trees, shrubs, grasses and other plants.
Legibility	The extent to which people who are unfamiliar with an area are able to find their way to or around a place.
Major transport corridor	<p>Major transport corridors are identified in the Transport network overlay maps and Strategic framework maps contained in schedule 2, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state controlled roads; • state controlled railways; • sub-arterial roads (or Future sub-arterial roads or Upgrade to an existing sub-arterial roads); • rural major road (or Future rural major road or Upgrade to an existing rural major road);

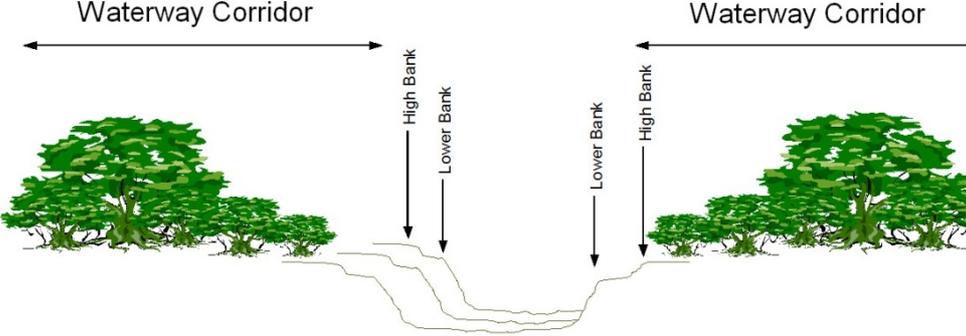
Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>Ÿ a Future transport connection or Transport investigation corridor.</p>
Minor building work	<p>An alteration, addition or extension to an existing building(s) which results in an increase in the gross floor area of the building(s) of less than five per cent of the gross floor area of the existing buildings(s) or 50 square metres, whichever is the lesser.</p> <p>Note – Council advice should be sought in determining if development materially affects the cultural significance of the place.</p>
Minor electricity infrastructure	<p>All aspects of development for an electricity supply network as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>, (or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to properties from the network), if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ÿ augmentations/upgrades to existing powerlines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase Ÿ augmentations to existing substations (including communication facilities for controlling works as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i>) where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase, and where they are located on an existing substation lot.
Mixed use	<p>Development containing a mix of residential, retail, commercial, government, community, cultural, education, health, sport and recreation, entertainment and other leisure activities within a building or in close proximity to each other.</p>
Net developable area	<p>The area of land available for development. It does not include land that cannot be developed due to constraints such as acid sulfate soils, conservation land, flood affected land or steep slope.</p> <p>Note – for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).</p>
Night time activities	<p>Development that operates between the hours of 10.00pm and 6.00am.</p>
Non-assessable utility installation	<p>The use of premises for an undertaking for the supply of water, gas or electricity (other than high voltage electricity) or the provision of telecommunication cable networks, sewerage systems, water supply systems or drainage systems, provided that this does not include the erection and operation of any building or structure (other than a pole or mast supporting electricity or telecommunication lines) having a gross floor area greater than twenty (20) square metres within the urban area. This does not include utility installation, as otherwise defined.</p>
Non-resident workers	<p>Workers who reside in areas for extended periods when employed on projects directly associated with resource extraction, major industry, major infrastructure or rural uses, but have a permanent place of residence in another area.</p> <p>This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.</p>
Non-urban waterway	<p>A waterway that traverses a zone other than an urban zone.</p>
Outermost projection	<p>The outermost projection of any part of a building or structure including, in the case of a roof, the outside face of the fascia, or the roof structure where there is no fascia, or attached sunhoods or the like, but does not include retractable blinds, fixed screens, rainwater fittings, or ornamental attachments.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Permeability	The extent to which people and vehicles, can access and move through a place or an area, or the ease with which connections through it can be made, or the extent and ease at which people can see through a place, site, an area or a building.
Planning assumptions	Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area to the area of the site.
Pre-existing development commitment	Where within the Hazardous and explosive facilities overlay, a pre-existing development commitment includes any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development consistent with a valid development permit; • Development consistent with a valid preliminary approval; • Development consistent with a valid preliminary approval that varies the effect of the planning scheme; • Development consistent with a designation for community infrastructure;
Primary street frontage	The frontage of an allotment to the highest order road, or where both roads are the same, the road frontage of the least length. Where a site has frontage to a constructed Esplanade, the Esplanade is the primary road frontage.
Projection area(s)	Area or areas within a local government area for which a local government carries out demand growth projections.
Public realm	Any publicly accessible streets, pathways, cross-block links, parks, open spaces, foreshores and any public and civic building and facilities.
Rear lot	A lot that has access to a road only by means of an access strip that forms part of the lot or via an easement over adjoining land.
Residential zones	For the purpose of the planning scheme, the following zones are considered residential zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low density residential zone; • Low-medium density residential zone; • Medium density residential zone; • Tourist accommodation zone.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Roof height	<p>The vertical distance between the upper most point of the exterior wall of the building and highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point but not including non-load bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like.</p> <p>Roof height is contained within the Building height.</p>  <p>Note – Refer to administrative definition for Building height.</p>
Secondary dwelling	<p>A dwelling used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.</p> <p>A secondary dwelling may be constructed under a dwelling house, be attached to a dwelling house or be free standing.</p>
Secondary street frontage	<p>A street frontage that is not the primary street frontage.</p>
Sensitive land use	<p>Means the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caretakers accommodation; • child care centre; • community care centre; • community residence; • detention facility; • dual occupancy; • dwelling house; • dwelling unit; • educational establishment; • health care services; • hospital; • hotel; • multiple dwelling; • non-resident workforce accommodation; • relocatable home park; • residential care facility; • resort complex; • retirement facility; • rooming accommodation; • rural workers accommodation; • short-term accommodation;

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tourist park. <p>Where development is for an Adult store, sensitive land use means the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care centre; • place of worship; • educational establishment (where catering for children of primary and secondary school age).
Service catchment	<p>An area serviced by an infrastructure network. An infrastructure network is made up of one or more service catchments. Service catchments are determined by the network type and how it has been designed to operate and provide service to the urban areas.</p> <p>Note – for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries • open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standards • water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback	<p>For a building or structure, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outer most projection of a building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot.</p>
Semi-public space	<p>Any publicly accessible buildings (or parts thereof), structures, streets, pathways, cross-block links, parks, open spaces and or facilities on private land which are commonly used (example: shopping centre).</p>
Significant tree	<p>A tree greater than 7.5m in height when measured from the natural ground level to the top of the crown.</p>
Site	<p>Any land on which development is carried out or is proposed to be carried out whether such land comprises the whole or part of one lot or more than one lot if each of such lots is contiguous.</p>
Site cover	<p>The proportion of the site covered by a building(s), structure(s) attached to the building(s) and carport(s), calculated to the outer most projections of the building(s) and expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>The term does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure; basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level • eaves and sun shading devices.
Small residential lot	<p>A lot in a residential zone, or created for residential or accommodation purposes, that is less than 450m².</p> <p>Note – Refer to administrative definition of Residential zone.</p>
Storey	<p>A space situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but not a space that contains only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a lift shaft, stairway or meter room • a bathroom, shower room laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment • a combination of the above. <p>A mezzanine is a storey.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>A roofed structure on or part of a rooftop that does not solely accommodate building and equipment is a storey.</p> <p>A basement is not a storey.</p>
Streetscape	The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and private realms. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.
Structure	Includes a constructed element that has a built presence on or above land. It includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure.
Supermarket	A large form of the traditional grocery store providing a wide variety of food and household products. Generally requires a larger floor space and products are generally organised into aisles. The term does not include a Department store.
Tall building	A building with a height greater than 14 metres.
Temporary use	A use that is impermanent and may be irregular or infrequent that does not require the construction of a permanent building or the installation of permanent infrastructure or services.
Tower	The part of a building which is located above a podium.
Transit oriented development	A mixed use development incorporating a public transport hub, designed to maximise access to public transport through higher density development and pedestrian-friendly environments.
Tropical urbanism	Tropical urbanism is the integration of landscape and tropical design elements in the built environment.
Ultimate development	The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.
Urban purposes	For the purpose of local government infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Urban waterway A	A waterway that traverses an urban zone.
Urban waterway B	A waterway that traverses an urban zone and has been modified through the use of an erosion resistant lining (e.g. concrete, stone or other).
Vegetation	An individual tree or trees, plants and any other organisms of vegetable origin, not including marine plants.
Vegetation damage	Remove, cut down, ring bark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining.
Vulnerable land use	<p>Means the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care centre; • community care centre; • educational establishment; • health care services; • hospital; • major electrical infrastructure; • retirement facility; • telecommunications facility; • utility installation.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Waterway corridor	<p>Measured from the top of the high bank, applicable to both sides of the watercourse.</p> 
Zone of influence	<p>An area directly above and either side of a buried pipe where it is considered that a structure may impose a load through the ground on to the pipe, or where settlement or excavation of the sewer or water trench may cause damage to a pipe.</p>