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Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- a) Use definitions have a particular meaning for the purpose of the Planning Scheme.
- b) Any use not listed in Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) column 1 is an undefined use.
Note—development comprising a combination of defined uses is not considered to be an undefined use.
- c) A use listed in Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- d) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this Planning Scheme.
- e) Column 3 of Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- f) Column 4 of Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- g) Columns 3 and 4 of Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) are not exhaustive lists.
- h) Uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 (Use definitions) columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1 do not form part of the definition.
- i) All use definitions are derived from the Planning Regulations 2017, where any discrepancy occurs the Planning Regulation 2017 use definition prevails.

Table SC 1.1.1 Index of use definitions

Adult store	Health care services	Port services
Agricultural supplies store	High impact industry	Relocatable home park
Air service	Home based business	Renewable energy facility
Animal husbandry	Hospital	Research and technology industry
Animal keeping	Hotel	Residential care facility
Aquaculture	Indoor sport and recreation	Resort complex
Bar	Intensive animal industry	Retirement facility
Battery storage facility	Intensive horticulture	Roadside stall
Brothel	Landing	Rooming accommodation
Bulk landscape supplies	Low impact industry	Rural industry
Caretaker's accommodation	Major electricity infrastructure	Rural workers' accommodation
Car wash	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Sales office
Cemetery	Marine industry	Service industry
Child care centre	Market	Service station
Club	Medium impact industry	Shop
Community care centre	Motor sport facility	Shopping centre
Community residence	Multiple dwelling	Short-term accommodation
Community use	Nature-based tourism	Showroom
Crematorium		Special industry

Cropping	Nightclub entertainment facility	Substation
Detention facility	Non-resident workforce accommodation	Telecommunications facility
Dual occupancy	Office	Theatre
Dwelling house	Outdoor sales	Tourist attraction
Dwelling unit	Outdoor sport and recreation	Tourist park
Educational establishment	Outstation	Transport depot
Emergency services	Park	Utility installation
Environment facility	Parking station	Veterinary services
Extractive industry	Party house	Warehouse
Food and drink outlet	Permanent plantation	Wholesale nursery
Function facility	Place of worship	Winery
Funeral parlour		
Garden centre		
Hardware and trade supplies		

Table SC 1.1.2 Use definitions

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

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	Examples of agricultural supplies and products include animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, and seeds.		
Air services	Premises used for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the arrival or departure of aircraft; • housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; • the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; • training and education facilities relating to aviation; • aviation facilities; or • an activity that is ancillary to an activity or facility that directly services the needs of aircraft passengers. 	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield	
Animal husbandry	Premises used for producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation. Where ancillary the use may include yards, stables, temporary holding facilities or machinery repairs and servicing.	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairy	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	Premises used for boarding, breeding or training of animals. Where ancillary the use may include holding facilities and repair and servicing of machinery.	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	Premises used cultivation of live	Pond farms, tank systems,	Intensive animal industry

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	fisheries resources for sale.	hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	
Bar	<p>Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises and that has seating for 60 or less people.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises.</p>		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern
Battery storage facility	The use of premises for the operation of one or more battery storage devices.		
Brothel	<p>Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.</p> <p>(Source - <i>Prostitution Act 1999</i>)</p>		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including, for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Caretaker's accommodation	Premises used for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	Premises primarily used for commercially cleaning motor vehicles.		Service station
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours school care, vacation care	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care
Club	Premises used by an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes. Where ancillary the use may include the preparation and selling of food and drink.	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre
Community care centre	Premises used for providing social support to members of the public. Where ancillary the use may include medical care.	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, accommodation activities
Community residence	Premises used for residential accommodation for no more than 6 children if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the Youth Justice Act 1992; or 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and no more than 1 support worker. It includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the primary use.	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation
Community use	Premises used for providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public. The ancillary use may include the preparation and selling of food and drink.	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
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	Premises used for growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes. Where ancillary the use may include harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, or repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises.	Forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruit, nuts, vegetables and grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	Premises used for the lawful detention of persons.	Prison, detention centre	
Dual occupancy	A residential use of premises involving: (a) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (b) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings. The dual occupancy does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	Duplex, 2 dwellings on a single lot (whether or not attached), 2 dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , 2 dwellings within the 1 body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling
Dwelling house	Residential use of premises involving (a) one dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) two dwellings, one of which is a secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	associated with either dwelling.		
Dwelling unit	Premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.	Shop-top apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	Premises used for training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills. Where ancillary the use may include student accommodation, before or after school care or vacation care.	College, outdoor education centre, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university	Child care centre, home based child care, family day care
Emergency services	Premises used by a government entity or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management services or management support facilities for the services.	Ambulance station, evacuation centre, fire station, police station	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	Premises used for a Facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value, but does not include the provision of accommodation for tourists and travellers.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	Accommodation activities
Extractive industry	Premises used for extracting or processing extractive resources and any related activities including, for example, transporting the resources to market.	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink for	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant,	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>consumption on or off the premises.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include the sale of liquor for consumption on premises.</p>	snack bar, take-away, tea room	entertainment facility
Function facility	Premises used for receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on premises as part of a reception or function.	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	<p>Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial and other similar events.</p> <p>The premises may include a mortuary or the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation, but does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.</p>		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	<p>Premises used for the selling of plants; or selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include a food and drink outlet.</p>	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, for example, household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper and plumbing supplies.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Health care services	Premises used for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing	Community care centre, hospital

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.	services, physiotherapy clinic	
High impact industry	Premises used for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products, the use must be identified in, and not exceed the thresholds of the Industry thresholds table SC1.1.2.1.	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2.1 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
Home based business	A dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises used for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.	Bed and breakfast, home office, home based child care	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot
Hospital	Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, or providing accommodation for patients. Any other use, including providing accommodation for employees, must be ancillary to the hospital use.		Health care services, residential care facility
Hotel	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises. Where ancillary the use may include accommodation to tourists or travellers, dining and entertainment activities. The use does not include a bar.	Pub, tavern	Nightclub entertainment facility, bar

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
Intensive animal industry	Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand. Where ancillary the use may include storage and packing of feed and produce, but 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, cultivation of aquatic animals
Intensive horticulture	Premises used for the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers. Where ancillary the use may include storage and packing of plants or plant material grown on the premises, but does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery, cultivation of aquatic plants
Landing	Premises used for a structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels and from which passengers embark and disembark.	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	Premises used for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing,	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop Note—additional examples may be shown	Panel beating, spray painting or surface coating, tyre recycling, drum re-conditioning, wooden and

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	distributing, transferring or treating of products; and the use be identified in, and not exceed the thresholds of the Industry thresholds table SC1.1.2.1.	in SC1.1.2.1 Industry thresholds.	laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	<p>Premises used for a transmission grid or supply network, or an ancillary telecommunication facility.</p> <p>It does not include a supply network or private electricity works being development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV.</p> <p>The use may involve a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.</p>	Power lines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises used for large-scale events including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing facility	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Marine industry	Waterfront premises used for the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure.	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	Where ancillary the use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.		
Market	<p>Premises used on a regular basis for the selling of goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include entertainment.</p>	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
Medium impact industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and the use be identified in, and not exceed the thresholds of the Industry thresholds table SC1.1.2.1.	<p>Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working)</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2.1 Industry thresholds.</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
Motor sport facility	<p>Premises used for organised or recreational motor sports.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include facilities for spectators including stands, amenities and food and drink outlets.</p>	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation
Multiple dwelling	Residential use of premises involving three or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	The use of premises for a tourism activity,	Environmentally responsible	Environment facility

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	including accommodation for tourists, for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value, a local ecosystem or the natural environment.	accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tents	
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used to provide entertainment, that is cabaret, dancing or music. Where ancillary the use may include the sale of liquor and the preparing and selling of food for consumption on site.		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall
Non-resident workforce accommodation	Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers. Where ancillary the use may include recreational and entertainment facilities for persons residing at the premises and their visitors.	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Office	Premises used for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; the practice of a profession; or providing business or professional advice or services. <p>The use does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.</p>	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 vehicles,	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
	boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products where the use is conducted mainly outdoors. Where ancillary the use may include the repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories for the above products.	yard, motor vehicles sales yard	
Outdoor sport and recreation	Premises used for a recreation or sport activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space. Where ancillary the use may include providing and selling of food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Where ancillary the use may include facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities.	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
Park	The use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, park and ride, bicycle parking	
Party house	Premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if—		

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example);</p> <p>(b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and</p> <p>(c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.</p>		
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	<p>Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include social, educational or charitable activities.</p>	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Port services	<p>Premises used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the arrival and departure of vessels; • the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; • storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or • ancillary uses that directly service the needs of the passengers of the vessels. 	Marina, ferry terminal	Landing
Relocatable home park	Premises used for relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation.		Tourist park

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	Where ancillary the use may include a manager's residence, amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.		
Renewable energy facility	Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, but does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises.	Solar farm, tidal power, bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy production	Battery storage facility and wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
Research and technology industry	Premises used for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.	Aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories	
Residential care facility	The use of premises for supervised accommodation, medical and other support services, for persons 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 accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities, ancillary staff accommodation, and transport facilities for the premises including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.</p> <p>Examples of integrated leisure facilities includes bars, meeting and function facilities,</p>	Island resort	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities.		
Retirement facility	<p>A residential use of premises for accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation.</p>	Retirement village	Residential care facility
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	<p>Premises used for residential accommodation, if each resident—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; • does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; • does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined under the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and • shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with 1 or more other residents, 	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include a manager's residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents.</p>		
Rural industry	<p>Premises used for storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premise.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises.</p>	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store
Rural workers' accommodation	The use of premises for accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person.	Farm workers' accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation, multiple dwellings
Sales office	The use of premises for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that are for sale, or proposed to be sold; or can be won as a prize in a competition.	Display dwelling	Bank, office
Service industry	Premises used for an industrial activity that does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and is suitable for location	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	with other non-industrial uses.	cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor	impact, high impact industry, special industry
Service station	Premises used for the sale of fuel including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate and alternative fuels. Where ancillary the use may include a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles.		Car wash
Shop	Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.	Betting agency, corner store, department store, discount variety store, hair dressing salon, liquor store, supermarket	Adult store, food and drink outlet, showroom, market
Shopping centre	Premises used for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.		
Short-term accommodation	Premises used to provide accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers. Where ancillary the use may include a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests.	Motel, backpacker's accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, farm stay	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park.
Showroom	Premises used the sale of goods that are of in a related product line, and a size, shape or weight that requires a large area for handling, display or storage, and	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationary supplies, bulk home supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods, by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.		
Special industry	The use of premises for an industrial activity that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products, and the use be identified in, and not exceed the thresholds of the Industry thresholds table SC1.1.2.1.	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2.1 Industry thresholds.	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry
Substation	The use of premises— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as part of a transmission grid or supply network to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; ○ regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; ○ control electrical circuits; or ○ switch electrical current between circuits; or • for a telecommunications facility for works are anything used for, or in association with, the generation, transmission or supply of electricity; or workforce 	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	operational and safety communications.		
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, “low-impact telecommunications facility” as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
Theatre	<p>Premises used for presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public or the production of film or music.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, facilities for editing and post-production, facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up, set construction workshops, and sound stages.</p>	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film studio, music recording studio	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation facility, temporary film studio
Tourist attraction	<p>Premises used for providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises.</p>	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility
Tourist park	<p>Premises used to provide for holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include amenity facilities, a food and</p>	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors or staff accommodation.</p>		
Transport depot	<p>Premises used for storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery.</p>	Contractor's depot, bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry
Utility installation	<p>Premises used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; • a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; • a transport service; or • a waste management service. <p>Where ancillary the use may include maintenance and storage depots or other facility for a service.</p>	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant	Telecommunication s tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot
Veterinary services	<p>Premises used for the medical or surgical treatment of animals.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include the short-term stay of animals.</p>		Animal keeping
Warehouse	<p>Premises used for storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include the wholesale of goods.</p>	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Wholesale nursery	<p>Premises used for the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises.</p> <p>Where ancillary the use may include selling garden materials.</p>		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	Premises used for making wine, or selling wine that is made on the premises.		Rural industry

SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined use terms listed in Table SC1.1.2 (Defined uses) are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in Table SC1.1.1.2 (Defined activity groups) column 1 clusters the defined use terms listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5 (tables of assessment).
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the Planning Scheme.

Table SC 1.1.1.1 Index of defined activity groups

Accommodation activities	Entertainment activities	Rural activities
Business activities	Industry activities	Other activities
Community activities	Recreation activities	

Table SC 1.1.1.2 Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Use Terms
Accommodation activities	Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Home based business Multiple dwelling Nature-based tourism Non-resident workforce accommodation Relocatable home park Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Rural workers' accommodation Short term accommodation Tourist park
Business activities	Adult store Agricultural supplies store Brothel Bulk landscape supplies Car wash Food and drink outlet Garden centre Hardware trade supplies Market Office Outdoor sales Sales office Service station Shop Shopping centre Showroom Veterinary services

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Use Terms
Community activities	Cemetery Child care centre Community care centre Community use Crematorium Educational; establishment Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care services Hospital Outstation Place of worship
Entertainment activities	Bar Club Function facility Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Theatre Tourist attraction
Industry activities	Extractive industries High impact industry Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Service industry Special industry Warehouse
Recreation activities	Environment facility Indoor sport and recreation Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility Motor sports facility Outdoor sport and recreation Park
Rural activities	Animal husbandry Animal keeping Aquaculture Cropping Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture Permanent plantation Roadside stall Rural industry Wholesale nursery Winery
Other activities	Air services Battery storage facility Detention facility Landing Major electrical infrastructure Parking station Port services Renewable energy facility Substation Telecommunications facility Transport depot Utility installation

SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined uses listed in Table SC1.1.2 (Defined use terms) - Low impact industry, Medium impact industry, High impact industry and Special industry.

Table SC 1.1.2.1 Industry thresholds

Column 1 Use Terms	Column 2 Additional examples include
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 1000 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) 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 sludge and domestic waste;

Column 1 Use Terms	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>(20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats;</p> <p>(21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools);</p> <p>(22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10 000 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre;</p> <p>(24) Abattoir;</p> <p>(25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents;</p> <p>(26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator);</p> <p>(27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste;</p> <p>(28) Manufacturing batteries;</p> <p>(29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(30) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>(31) Crematoria;</p> <p>(32) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum; and</p> <p>(33) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
Low impact industry	<p>(1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting;</p> <p>(2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines;</p> <p>(3) Fitting and turning workshop;</p> <p>(4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting;</p> <p>(5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting;</p> <p>(6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components;</p> <p>(7) Micro-brewery, limited to beer or cider, producing less than 300,000 litres per annum; and</p> <p>(8) Coffee roasting, producing less than 100 tonnes per annum.</p>
Medium impact industry	<p>(1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum;</p> <p>(2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum;</p> <p>(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>;</p> <p>(4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum;</p> <p>(5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15 000 litres of enamel per annum;</p>

Column 1 Use Terms	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<p>(6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum;</p> <p>(7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres;</p> <p>(8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum;</p> <p>(9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20 000 litres of paint per annum;</p> <p>(10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components;</p> <p>(11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(13) Brewery, limited to beer or cider, producing 300,000 litres or greater per annum;</p> <p>(14) Coffee roasting, producing 100 tonnes or greater per annum;</p> <p>(15) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(16) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(17) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(18) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(19) Recycling and reprocessing batteries;</p> <p>(20) Repairing or maintaining boats;</p> <p>(21) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing;</p> <p>(22) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5000 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(23) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading;</p> <p>(24) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery;</p> <p>(25) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard;</p> <p>(26) 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);</p> <p>(27) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum;</p> <p>(28) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums;</p> <p>(29) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum; and</p> <p>(30) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
Special industry	<p>a) Oil refining or processing;</p> <p>b) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas;</p>

Column 1 Use Terms	Column 2 Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Distilling alcohol in works, other than beer and cider, producing greater than 2 500 litres per annum; d) Power station; e) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke; f) Waste incinerator; g) Sugar milling or refining; h) Pulp or paper manufacturing; i) Tobacco processing; j) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather; k) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing; l) Rendering plant; m) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives; n) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia; and o) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.

SC1.2 Administrative terms

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

Table SC 1.2.1 Index of administrative definitions

Access handle	Demand unit	Non-tidal artificial waterways
Active uses	Development footprint	Obstacle limitation surfaces
Adjoining premises	Display home	Outermost projection
Advertising device	Domestic outbuilding	Planning assumptions
Affordable housing	Dune crest height	Plot ratio
Agricultural land	Dwelling	Projection area(s)
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Engineering work	Rear lot
Area of environmental significance	Essential service uses	Relevant Overlay
Average building height (ABH)	Flood hazard area	Residential amenity
Average width	Future State transport corridor	Secondary dwelling
Base date	Gross floor area	Semi-public space
Basement	Gross leasable area	Sensitive use
Battery storage device	Ground level	Service catchment
Boundary clearance	Hazardous chemical facility uses	Setback
Building height	Hazardous material	Short-term accommodation (Dwelling)
Bushfire prone area	Hazardous material in bulk	Significant attributes
Centre zones	Heritage place	Site
Coastal dependant development	Household	Site cover
Coastal hazard area	Industrial zones	Social housing
Coastal protection work	Isolated areas	Solar panel farm
Communal open space	Landslide hazard	Storey
Communal space	Landscaping works	Stream order
Community infrastructure	Local resident	Temporary development
Corner store	Minor building work	Total use area
Country living	Minor electricity infrastructure	Transit oriented development
Defined flood event (DFE)	Minor marine development	Ultimate development
Defined flood level (DFL)	Multi-unit uses	Urban area
Defined storm tide event (DSTE)	Net developable area	Urban purposes
	Netserv plan	Urban services
	Non-resident workers	Vulnerable uses

Table SC 1.2.2 Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Access handle	That part of a lot which is used for providing access to a road from a rear lot. An access easement may also be an access handle.
Active uses	Includes uses which directly address the street frontage with building accesses and open or transparent frontages that attract a pedestrian to look in and allow casual surveillance looking outward. May include uses such as food and drink outlets, bars, beer gardens, outdoor venues, shops, community uses, offices and Accommodation activities, where communal space or foyer adjoins the frontage.
Adjoining premises	Premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary. (Source— Planning Regulation 2017)
Advertising device	A permanent sign, structure or other device used, or intended to be used, for advertising and includes a structure, or part of a building, the primary purpose of which is to support the sign, structure or device. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Affordable housing	Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Agricultural land	An area that is identified as agricultural land classification class A, agricultural land classification class B or locally important agricultural land on the Agricultural land overlay.
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	The likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. Editor's Note—for example, if a peak flood discharge of 500m ³ / second has an AEP of five percent; it means that there is a five percent risk, that is the probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of one in twenty, of a peak flood discharge of 500m ³ /second or larger occurring in any one year. Note—the AEP of a flood event gives no indication of when a flood of that size will occur next. (Source—State Planning Policy July 2014)
Area of environmental significance	An area that is: (a) identified as a Matter of Local, State or National environmental significance on the Biodiversity, waterways and wetlands overlay map; or (b) an area included in a riparian buffer for waterbodies or a MSES - wildlife habitat - special least concern or MSES - wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable, or MSES - Regulated vegetation – essential habitat areas as per Table 8.2.4.3.3 of the Planning Scheme.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	Note: Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are defined under the State Planning Policy 2017.
Average building height (ABH)	<p>The building height calculation for development on premises with excessive slope (greater than 25%), measured as $ABH = (A+B) \div 2$, where:</p> <p>(a) (A) is the greatest building height of the building's primary street frontage façade; and</p> <p>(b) (B) is the greatest building height at any point of the building.</p>
Average width	<p>In regard to a lot, the distance measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Base date	<p>The date from which a local government has estimated its projected infrastructure demands and costs for the local government area.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Basement	<p>A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level immediately below it where no part of the space projects more than one metre above ground level.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Battery storage device	<p>Plant, including any equipment necessary for the operation of the plant, that:</p> <p>(a) converts electricity into stored energy; and</p> <p>(b) releases stored energy as electricity.</p>
Boundary clearance	<p>The distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the premises, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is—</p> <p>(a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or</p> <p>(b) a rainwater fitting.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Building height	<p>Building height, of a building, means:</p> <p>(a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or</p> <p>(b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Bushfire prone area	<p>An area that is:</p> <p>(a) identified as medium, high or very high risk or potential impact buffer on Overlay map - Bushfire hazard overlay; or</p> <p>(b) if not identified on the Bushfire hazard overlay map, an area of land with a medium, high or very high risk on the relevant State mapping.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Centre zones	<p>Centre zones is an Area classification for the purposes of the Local government infrastructure plan only and includes the following zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major centre; • District centre; • Local centre; and • Neighbourhood centre.
Coastal dependent development	<p>Development that in order to function must be located in tidal waters or be able to access tidal water and:</p> <p>(a) may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) industrial and commercial facilities such as ports, public marine development, harbours and navigation channels and facilities, aquaculture involving marine species, desalination plants, tidal generators, coastal protection works, erosion control structures and beach nourishment; (ii) tourism facilities for marine (boating) purposes; (iii) community facilities and sporting facilities which require access to tidal water in order to function, such as surf clubs, marine rescue, rowing and sailing clubs; or (iv) co-located residential and tourist uses that are part of an integrated development proposal (e.g. mixed use development) incorporating a marina, if these uses are located directly land ward of the marina and appropriately protected from natural hazards; but <p>(b) does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) residential development, including canal development, as the primary use; (ii) waste management facilities, such as landfills, sewage treatment plants; or (iii) transport infrastructure, other than for access to the coast. <p>(Source – State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Coastal hazard area	<p>An area that is:</p> <p>(a) identified as wave run-up or inundation area on Coastal hazard overlay map - Storm tide inundation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) wave run-up area is considered to affect premises 200m landward from the highest astronomical tide. It represents the peak elevation of the intermittent process of advancement and retreat of the shoreline associated with wave processes during the coastal inundation event; and (ii) inundation area is located landward of the wave run-up area and is assumed to persist for a sufficient duration to cause inundation of land below this design water level; <p>(b) identified as the declared erosion prone area which shows coastal erosion or permanent inundation due to sea level rise at 2100 sub category on Coastal hazard overlay map - Erosion prone areas and Coastal hazard overlay map - Permanent inundation;</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(c) within the identified Coastal management district indicated on the Coastal hazard overlay map – Coastal Management District; or</p> <p>(d) if not identified on the Coastal hazard overlay maps, an area of land affected by the Defined Storm Tide Event (DSTE).</p>
Coastal protection work	<p>Any permanent or periodic work undertaken primarily to manage the impacts of coastal erosion or storm tide inundation, including altering physical coastal processes such as sediment transport. Coastal protection work includes erosion control structures.</p> <p>(Source – State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Communal open space	<p>Common outdoor open space which is accessible to and shared by all residents of a development. This space can be used for recreation and/or relaxation purposes.</p>
Communal space	<p>A space that is access controlled and accessible to residents, employees or business owners and associated people, for the purposes of promoting social interaction. Examples include a foyer, shared kitchen, shared resting area for an office, or communal BBQ area in a residential building. Examples do not include areas connecting spaces, such as communal staircases or hallways.</p>
Community infrastructure	<p>Any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Accommodation activities; or (b) Community activities; or (c) Industry activities; or (d) Other activities; or (e) Recreation activities. <p>(Source—Planning Act 2016)</p>
Corner store	<p>A single small store, no larger than 150m² in an accessible location that sells a limited variety of daily necessities to local residents and visitors.</p>
Country living	<p>Country living is an Area classification for the purposes of the Local government infrastructure plan only and includes the following zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging communities; • Rural residential; and • Rural.
Defined flood event (DFE)	<p>A defined flood event (DFE) is the flood event adopted by a local government for the management of development in a particular locality.</p> <p>For the purposes of the Planning Scheme, the DFE is the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event, equivalent to a 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) event unless indicated otherwise.</p>
Defined flood level (DFL)	<p>The level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise.</p> <p>(Source – Building Regulation 2006)</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	A flood water level adopted by the Council that represents the defined flood event (DFE) at the development site. (Source—State Planning Policy July 2017)
Defined storm tide event (DSTE)	The event (measured in terms of the likelihood of reoccurrence) and associated inundation level adopted to manage the development of a particular area. The DSTE is the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide, equivalent to a 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) storm event incorporating 2100 climate change projections, including: (a) sea level rise; and (b) an increase in cyclone intensity by 10 per cent relative to maximum potential intensity.
Demand unit	Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to measure the level of demand for infrastructure. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Development footprint	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; (b) landscaping or open space; (c) facilities relating to the development; (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; (e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or (f) another area of disturbance. (Source— Planning Regulation 2017)
Display home	The temporary use of premises for: (a) display to the general public as a type of Accommodation activity that can be built; (b) the display of an Accommodation activity for the general public for some other business or commercial purpose including the promotion of a contest for which the premises are offered as a prize; or (c) the promotion and sale of land within a residential estate or other Accommodation activities within which it is located.
Domestic outbuilding	A non-habitable Class 10a building, as defined in the Building Code of Australia, that is ancillary to a residential use on the premises and is limited to a shed, garage and carport. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Dwelling	A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following: (a) food preparation facilities; (b) a bath or shower; (c) a toilet and wash basin; and (d) clothes washing facilities. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Engineering work	All works associated with private or public car parking, footpath, sewer, water or stormwater infrastructure, excluding building, plumbing or drainage work.
Essential service uses	The provision of essential services, such as utility installations, telecommunications facilities, substations and major electricity infrastructure. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Flood hazard area	A flood hazard area designated by a local government under the Building Regulation, section 8(1)(a). (Source – Planning Regulation 2017)
Future State transport corridor	Is an area for: (a) a future busway corridor; (b) a future light rail corridor; (c) a future railway corridor; or (d) a future State-controlled road. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Gross floor area	The total floor area of all storeys of a building (measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall), other than areas used for the following: (a) building services, plant and equipment; (b) access between levels; (c) ground floor public lobby; (d) a mall; (e) the parking, loading and manoeuvring of motor vehicles; or (f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not. (Source—Planning Regulation 2017)
Ground level	The level of the natural ground; or level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed. (Source – Planning Regulation 2017)
Habitable room	A room used for normal domestic activities, and: (a) includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room, and sunroom; but (b) 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. (Source—Building Code of Australia 1996 – Volume One)
Hazardous chemical facility uses	The use of premises for a facility at which a prescribed hazardous chemical is present or likely to be present in a quantity that exceeds 10% of the chemical's threshold quantity under the Work Health and Safety Regulation, Schedule 15. (Source – Planning Regulation 2017)
Hazardous chemicals flood hazard threshold	One of the following:

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(a) a hazardous chemical listed in schedule 11 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> in a quantity that exceeds a threshold quantity stated in column 5 of schedule 11;</p> <p>(b) a chemical classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) code in the Acute I or Chronic I category that exceeds 2500 litres or kilograms;</p> <p>(c) a chemical classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under the ADG code in the Chronic II category that exceeds 10,000 litres or kilograms;</p> <p>(d) a chemical classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under the ADG code and assigned to Packing Group III that exceeds 10,000 litres or kilograms; or</p> <p>(e) a chemical classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals that exceeds 10,000 litres or kilograms.</p> <p>(Source—State Planning Policy 2017)</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> <p>(a) the chemical properties of the substance; or</p> <p>(b) the physical properties of the substance; or</p> <p>(c) the biological properties of the substance.</p> <p>(Source – State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Hazardous material in bulk	<p>Hazardous materials as defined in the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001 (except that radioactive substances and infectious substances are excluded) in quantities that:</p> <p>(a) would be equivalent to or exceed the minimum quantities set out to determine a Large Dangerous Goods Location in the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Regulation; or</p> <p>(b) would require a licence for a magazine for the storage of an explosive under the Explosives Regulation 1955.</p>
Heritage place	<p>A Queensland heritage place or a local heritage place. A place that is:</p> <p>(a) identified as a Local heritage place on Overlay map - HER - 01:29 (Heritage overlay); or</p> <p>(b) listed on the Whitsunday Regional Council Local Heritage Register.</p> <p>(Source – Queensland Heritage Act 1992)</p>
Household	<p>1 or more individuals who live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulations 2017)</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Industrial zones	<p>Industrial zones is an Area classification for the purposes of the Local government infrastructure plan only and includes the following zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact industry; • Medium impact industry; • Low impact industry; • Special industry; • Waterfront and marine industry; and • Industry investigation.
Isolated areas	<p>An area that is:</p> <p>(a) isolated solely by floodwaters; or</p> <p>(b) isolated by a combination of floodwaters and impassable terrain.</p> <p>(Source – State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Landslide hazard	<p>An area that is:</p> <p>(c) identified as slope greater than, or equal to 15% on Overlay map - LH - 01:29 (Landslide hazard overlay); or</p> <p>(d) if not identified on the Landslide hazard overlay map, an area of land with a slope greater than, or equal to 15%.</p>
Landscaping works	<p>Planning, design and implementation of all hardscape and softscape treatment of the surface of the land in all areas external to a building envelope. This may include both public and private open space areas and road reserve areas for the purposes of amenity and function.</p>
Local resident	<p>An individual who resides or lives in a particular suburb on a regular, semi-permanent or permanent basis. Often this is considered their primary place of residence.</p>
Minor building work	<p>building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following—</p> <p>(a) 50m²;</p> <p>(b) an area equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Minor electricity infrastructure	<p>Development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network, if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV, other than development for—</p> <p>(a) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or</p> <p>(b) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Minor marine development	<p>An alteration, addition or extension to an existing maritime development where the floor area, including balconies, is less than five per cent of the building or 50m², whichever is the lesser.</p>
Multi-unit uses	<p>A premise that contains three or more separate, short-term or long-term residences on the premises.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Net developable area	<p>The area of the premises that is able to be developed; and is not subject to a development constraint, including, for example, a constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or 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> <p>(Source— Planning Regulations 2017)</p>
Netserv plan	<p>A distributor-retailer’s plan about its water and wastewater networks and provision of water service and wastewater service pursuant to section 99BJ of the <i>South East Queensland water (Distribution and retail restructuring) Act 2009</i>.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Non-resident workers	<p>Means a person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) performs work as part of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a resource extraction project; 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. <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Non-tidal artificial waterway	<p>Means a constructed canal, constructed urban lake or other body of water that is designed to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a permanent body of open water; (b) ringed with hard edges or aquatic plants; (c) indirectly connected to tidal water (by a lock or weir or other system); or (d) an artificial lake (generally land locked without a direct connection to tidal waterways). <p>(State Planning Policy Guidance Material 2017)</p>
Obstacle limitation surface	<p>The surface that defines the height limit for obstacles located on land surrounding an airport and includes the obstacle limitation surface area and associated obstacle limitation surface contours, as shown on the mapping.</p> <p>(Source – State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Outermost projection	<p>The outermost projection of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is a retractable blind, a fixed screen, a rainwater fitting, an ornamental attachment.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Planning assumptions	<p>Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.</p> <p>(Source – Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Plot ratio	<p>The ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Projection area(s)	<p>A part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Rear lot	<p>A lot that has access to a road only by means of an access handle that forms part of the lot.</p>
Relevant Overlay	<p>(a) an overlay, or part of an overlay, that is about—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) bush fire hazards, coastal hazards, flood hazards or landslide hazards; or (ii) safety hazards arising from historic mining activities, including, for example, mining subsidence and mining contamination; or <p>(b) an overlay, or part of an overlay, that includes an overlay code and is about—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development of a local heritage place; or (ii) development in a place with traditional building character; or (iii) the protection of areas of natural, environmental or ecological significance, including the protection of the biodiversity, significant animals and plants, wetlands and waterways of such areas; or (iv) development within an area identified on a map titled ‘ANEF’ on the State Planning Policy Interactive Mapping System. <p>This administrative term is in relation to Section 9.2 Development that cannot be made assessable in accordance with Schedule 6 of the Planning Regulation 2017</p> <p>(Source – Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Residential amenity	<p>Residential amenity is the combined public and private qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to a resident’s living condition, health and wellbeing and overall enjoyment of their dwelling and neighbourhood. Elements which impact residential amenity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) noise and vibration from different sources including machinery and equipment (but not temporary construction noise), traffic and transport, business activities, resident and guest use of neighbouring dwellings and outdoor areas; (b) presence of non-local residents and their ability to negatively impact on the neighbourhood’s character, sense of place and community that comes from having consistent neighbours. (c) loss of privacy and overlooking into indoor and outdoor private spaces; or (d) light spill from public light sources and surrounding properties affecting sleep.
Secondary dwelling	<p>Means a dwelling on a lot that is used in conjunction with, but subordinate to, another dwelling on the lot, whether or not the dwelling is:</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(a) attached to the other dwelling; or (b) occupied by individuals who are related to, or associated with, the household of the other dwelling.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Semi-public space	<p>A privately owned space accessible to the general public. Examples include private or public areas managed by a private entity but open to the public for use such as shops, internal dining, al-fresco dining or beer gardens.</p>
Sensitive land use	<p>Any of the following defined uses—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) caretaker’s accommodation; (f) a childcare centre; (g) a community care centre; (h) a community residence; (i) a detention facility; (j) a dual occupancy; (k) a dwelling house; (l) a dwelling unit; (m) an educational establishment; (n) a health care service; (o) a hospital; (p) a hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; (q) a multiple dwelling; (r) non-resident workforce accommodation; (s) a relocatable home park; (t) a residential care facility; (u) a resort complex; (v) a retirement facility; (w) rooming accommodation; (x) rural workers’ accommodation; (y) short-term accommodation; (z) a supervised accommodation service; or (aa) a tourist park. <p>(Source – Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Service catchment	<p>An area serviced by an infrastructure network.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
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 where the building or structure is.</p> <p>(Source — Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Short-term accommodation (Dwelling)	<p>The use of one or two, existing or proposed Dwellings for short-term accommodation for tourists for a temporary period of time not exceeding three consecutive months.</p>
Significant attributes	<p>The significant attributes of a heritage place or area include the streetscape, heritage character, landscape, topography, landmarks and views.</p>
Site	<p>The land that the development is to be carried out on. Examples—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>b) 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.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Site cover	<p>The portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is—</p> <p>(a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example, a gazebo or shade structure;</p> <p>(b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking;</p> <p>(c) the eaves of a building; or</p> <p>(d) a sun shade.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Social housing	<p>Housing for a residential use, other than crisis accommodation, that is either provided by:</p> <p>(a) the State as public housing, as defined in the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>; or</p> <p>(b) an entity other than the State (e.g. a not-for-profit organisation or local government) as community housing.</p> <p>(Source—State Planning Policy July 2017)</p>
Solar panel farm	<p>Is a group of photovoltaic solar arrays and associated infrastructure, producing energy at scale, mainly for use off-site, but does not include solar thermal farms.</p>
Storey	<p>A space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—</p> <p>(a) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment, or a combination of the above;</p> <p>(b) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and includes a mezzanine; and a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Stream order	<p>A watercourse shown on the Biodiversity, waterways and wetlands overlay map – Regulated vegetation (watercourse) and classified as stream order 1 to 5 under the Strahler stream order classification system.</p> <p>(Source – Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Temporary use	<p>A use that—</p> <p>(a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and</p> <p>(b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Total use area (TUA)	<p>The sum of all the areas (exclusive of all walls and columns) of all storeys of a building which are used or intended for use for a particular purpose, plus any other area of a site which is used, or intended to be used, for the same purpose. The term does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) areas (inclusive of all walls and columns) of any lift wells, lift motor rooms, air conditioning and associated mechanical or electrical plant and equipment rooms; (b) areas of any staircases; (c) areas of any common foyer where these are not being used for commercial or retail purposes; (d) areas of any public toilets; (e) areas of any staff toilets, washrooms, recreation areas and lunchrooms, provided that such areas are not open to persons other than staff; and (f) areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.
Ultimate development	<p>The likely extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.</p> <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Urban area	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an area identified in a gazette notice by the chief executive as an urban area; or (b) if no gazette notice has been published—an area identified as an area intended specifically for urban purposes, including future urban purposes (but not rural residential or future rural residential purposes) on a map in a Planning Scheme that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identifies the areas using cadastral boundaries; and (ii) is used exclusively or primarily to assess development applications. <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Urban purposes	<p>A purpose for which land is used in cities or towns—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) including residential, industrial, sporting, recreation and commercial purposes; but (b) not including rural residential, environmental, conservation, rural, natural or wilderness area purposes. <p>(Source—Planning Regulation 2017)</p>
Urban services	<p>Public services and public facilities at an intensity historically and typically provided in cities. Urban services specifically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sanitary sewer systems; (b) storm drainage systems; (c) domestic water systems; (d) street cleaning services; (e) fire and police protection services; (f) public transit services; and (g) other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with rural areas.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Vulnerable uses	Includes a childcare centre, community care centre, community residence, community use, detention facility, educational establishment, emergency services, hospital, non-resident workforce accommodation, relocatable home park, residential care facility, retirement facility, rooming accommodation, rural workers' accommodation and tourist park. (Source—State Planning Policy 2017)