

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 SC 1.1.a 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 SC 1.1.a 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 SC 1.1.b identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1
- (6) Column 4 of Table SC 1.1.b identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Column 3 and 4 of Table SC 1.1.b are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in Table SC 1.1.b columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

Table SC 1.1.a – Index of use definitions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult store • Agricultural supplies store • Air services • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Aquaculture • Bar • Brothel • Bulk landscape supplies • Caretaker's accommodation • Car wash • Cemetery • Child care centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Crematorium • Cropping • Detention facility • Dual occupancy • Dwelling house • Dwelling unit • Educational establishment • Emergency services • Environment facility • Extractive industry • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Funeral parlour • Garden centre • Hardware and trade supplies • Health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact industry • Home based business • Hospital • Hotel • Indoor sport and recreation • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Landing • Low impact industry • Major electricity infrastructure • Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility • Marine industry • Market • Medium impact industry • Motor sport facility • Multiple dwelling • Nature-based tourism • Nightclub entertainment facility • Non-resident workforce accommodation • Office • Outdoor sales • Outdoor sport and recreation • Outstation • Park • Parking station • Permanent plantation • Place of worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port services • Relocatable home park • Renewable energy facility • Research and technology industry • Residential care facility • Resort complex • Retirement facility • Roadside stall • Rooming accommodation • Rural industry • Rural workers' accommodation • Sales office • Service industry • Service station • Shop • Shopping centre • Short-term accommodation • Showroom • Special industry • Substation • Telecommunications facility • Theatre • Tourist attraction • Tourist park • Transport depot • Utility installation • Veterinary services • Warehouse • Wholesale nursery • Winery
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Table SC 1.1.b – 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: (a) the sale, display or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature); or (b) the sale or display of underwear or lingerie; or (c) the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	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: (a) the arrival and departure of aircraft; (b) the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft; (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; (d) any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors to the use; (e) associated training and education facilities; (f) 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 yards, stables and temporary holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery.	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
Animal keeping	<p>Premises used for boarding, breeding or training of animals.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.</p>	Aviaries, catteries, kennels, stables, wildlife refuge.	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry.
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.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages.	Intensive animal industry.
Bar	<p>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.</p> <p>The use may include ancillary sale of food for consumption on the premises and entertainment activities.</p>		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 vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.		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.
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre,	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		kindergarten, outside hours school care.	
Club	Premises used by persons associated for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes for social interaction or entertainment. The use may include the ancillary preparation and service 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 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	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. The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the management of the residence.	Hospice.	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, hostel, 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 food and drink.	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum.	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship.
Crematorium	Premises used for cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery.
Cropping	Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes where dependent on the cultivation of soil. 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.	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing,	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		vineyard.	
Detention facility	Premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law.	Prison, detention centre.	
Dual occupancy	Premises containing two dwellings on one lot (whether or not attached) for separate households.	Duplex.	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises for one household that contains a single dwelling. The use includes domestic outbuildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, hostel, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling.
Dwelling unit	A single dwelling within a premises 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	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating,	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	value.	shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides.	
Extractive industry	Premises used for the extraction and 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- away, tea room.	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility.
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.	Retail plant nursery.	Bulk landscape supplies, whole sale 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.	Community care centre, hospital.
High impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the	Abattoirs, concrete	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network; the use may involve night time and outdoor activities; onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks.</p>	<p>batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry.</p> <p>Note -additional examples may be shown in Section SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds..</p>	<p>incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry.</p>
Home based business	A dwelling used for a business activity where subordinate to the residential use.	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 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, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts.	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Intensive animal industry	<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.	Animal husbandry, 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> <p>negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;</p> <p>minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage;</p> <p>demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses;</p> <p>the use generally operates during the day (e.g. 7am to 6pm);</p> <p>offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible;</p> <p>the use is primarily undertaken indoors.</p>	<p>Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop</p> <p>Note - additional examples may be shown in Section 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.
Major electricity infrastructure	All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> .	Powerlines greater than 66kV.	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.		
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	Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure. The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock.	Marina.
Market	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. The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales.	Shop, roadside stall.
Medium 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: 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;	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working). Note—additional examples may be shown in Section SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and not outdoors.		
Motor sport facility	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.	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	Premises containing three or more dwellings 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 land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term 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. Nature-based tourism activities typically: maintain a nature based focus or product; promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; carry out sustainable practices.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps.	Environment facility.
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used to provide entertainment, which may include cabaret, dancing and music. The use generally includes the sale of liquor and 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. The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation.	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Office	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: (a) business or professional advice; (b) service of goods that are not physically on the premises; (c) 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 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.	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard.	Bulk landscape supplies, market.
Outdoor sport and recreation	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. 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.	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. The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long term camping. Use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
Park	Premises accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure, and may be used for community events or other community activities.	Urban common.	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	Facilities may include children's playground equipment, informal sports fields and ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.		
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking.	
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: (a) the arrival and departure of vessels; (b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; (c) 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.
Research and technology	Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries	Aeronautical engineering,	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
industry	involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and components. The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.	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	Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that include integrated leisure facilities including: (a) restaurants and bars; (b) meeting and function facilities; (c) sporting and fitness facilities; (d) staff accommodation; (e) transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air services.	Island resort.	
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people. The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs. The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.	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	Premises used for the accommodation of one or more households where each resident: 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	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>may be provided with separate facilities for private use may share communal space with one or more of the other residents.</p> <p>The use may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) rooms not in the same building on site (b) provision of a food or other service (c) on site management of staff and associated accommodation. <p>Facilities include furniture and equipment as defined in the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>.</p>		
Rural industry	<p>Premises used for storage, 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>	Packing shed.	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store.
Rural workers' accommodation	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.	Farm workers' accommodation.	Short-term accommodation building, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation, multiple dwellings.
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	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.	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact, high impact industry, special industry.

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
		repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor.	
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.
Shop	Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.	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	Premises used primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires: a large area for handling, display	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationery	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
	or storage direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired.	supplies.	
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"> (a) potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise (b) potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release (c) onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks (d) the use generally involves night time and outdoor activities (e) use may involve storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods (f) requires significant separation from non-industrial uses. 	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers.</p> <p>Note—additional examples may be shown in Section SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds.</p>	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry.
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"> (a) converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another (b) regulating voltage in an electrical circuit (c) controlling electrical circuits (d) switching electrical current between circuits; or (e) 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	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	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station.	Aviation facility, “low-impact telecommunications facility” as defined under the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	remotely controlled.		
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, 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.</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 on-site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public.</p> <p>The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.</p>	Theme park, zoo.	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility.
Tourist park	<p>Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes.</p> <p>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.</p>	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: (a) supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station,	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure,

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	<p>(b) sewerage, drainage or stormwater services</p> <p>(c) transport services including road, rail or water</p> <p>(d) waste management facilities</p> <p>(e) network infrastructure.</p> <p>The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.</p>	water treatment plant.	substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot.
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

- (1) Defined uses listed in Table SC 1.1.1.b are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5.
- (4) The activity groups listed in Table SC 1.1.1.a are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC 1.1.1.a – Index of defined activity groups

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation activities • Centre activities • Community facilities activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to evacuate activities • Industry activities • Large format retail activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural activities • Sensitive land use activities
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Table SC 1.1.1.b – Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Accommodation activities	Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house, including any secondary dwelling (class 1 and class 10a buildings) Multiple dwelling Non-residential workforce accommodation Relocatable home park Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Short-term accommodation Tourist park
Centre activities	Adult store Child care centre Club (not requiring a liquor license and less than 100m ² GFA) Community use Food and drink outlet (not providing a drive through facility) Function facility Health care services Office Service industry (if less than 100m ² GFA) Shop, not defined within the Large format retail activities group Shopping centre, not defined within the Large format retail activities group
Community facilities activities	Club (not requiring a liquor license and less than 100m ² GFA) Community care centre Community use Educational establishment (not containing student accommodation) Funeral parlour Emergency services Health care services Hospital Place of worship
Difficult to evacuate activities	Child care centre Community residence Detention facility Educational establishment

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	Hospital Nature based tourism Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Short-term accommodation Tourist park
Industry activities	Low impact industry High impact industry Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Service industry Warehouse
Large format retail activities	Agricultural supplies store Bulk landscape supplies Car wash Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Outdoor sales Shop (with a minimum gross floor area of 1000m ²) Shopping centre (with a minimum gross floor area of 1000m ²) Showroom
Rural activities	Animal husbandry Cropping Function facility (small scale) Roadside stall Rural industry Tourist attraction (small scale) Tourist park (small scale) Wholesale nursery Note – A farm machinery shed is considered to be a Rural activity.
Sensitive land use activities	Child care centre Community residence Detention facility Dual occupancy Dwelling house, including any secondary dwelling Educational establishment Hospital Nature based tourism Multiple dwelling Residential care facility Resort complex Retirement facility Short-term accommodation Tourist park

SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds listed below are to be used in conjunction with the defined uses listed in Table SC 1.1.2.a - Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry and special industry.

Table SC 1.1.2.a – Industry thresholds

Use	Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting (b) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines (c) Fitting and turning workshop (d) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting (e) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting (f) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum (b) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum (c) 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> (d) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum (e) Enamelling workshop using less than 15 000 litres of enamel per annum (f) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum (g) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres (h) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum (i) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20 000 litres of paint per annum (j) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components (k) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum (l) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum (m) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 tonnes per annum (n) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum (o) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum (p) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum (q) Recycling and reprocessing batteries (r) Repairing or maintaining boats (s) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing (t) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5000 tonnes per annum

Use	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (u) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading (v) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery (w) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard (x) 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) (y) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum; (z) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums (aa) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum (bb) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
High impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum (b) Boiler making or engineering works producing 10 000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum (c) Major hazard facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes (d) Scrap metal yard including a fragmentiser (e) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (f) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (g) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1 000 tonnes per annum (h) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (i) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum (j) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (k) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5000 tonnes per annum (l) Enamelling workshop using 15 000 litres or greater of enamel per annum (m) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum (n) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater (o) Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum (p) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20 000 litres or greater of paint per annum (q) Concrete batching and producing concrete products (r) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote (s) 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 (t) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats (u) 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) (v) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10 000 tonnes or greater per annum

Use	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (w) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement; glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre (x) Abattoir (y) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents (z) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator) (aa) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste (bb) Manufacturing batteries (cc) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (dd) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum (ee) Crematoria (ff) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum (gg) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
Special industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Oil refining or processing (b) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas (c) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2500 litre 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, 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 (o) 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 SC 1.2.b 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.

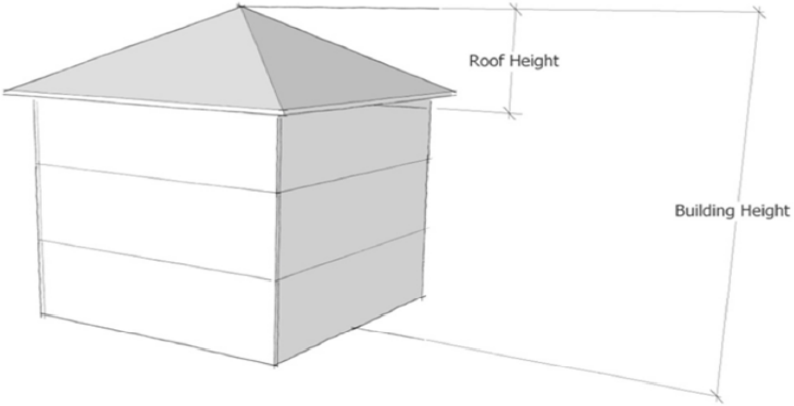
Table SC 1.2.a - Index of administrative definitions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active frontage • Active transport • Access driveway • Adjoining premises* • Advertising device* • Ancillary clearing • Ancillary use • Annual exceedance probability (AEP) • Articulation • Australia height datum (AHD) • Average width* • Base date* • Basement* • Bed and breakfast • Bed space • Boundary clearance* • Boundary realignment • Botanical garden • Buffer • Building height* • Burra Charter • Club (small scale) • Coastal processes • Coastal resources • Community infrastructure • Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) • Demand unit* • Defined flood level* • Defined inundation event • Design vehicle • Development footprint* • Domestic outbuilding* • Dwelling* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion prone area • Farm stay accommodation • Flood hazard area* • Flood hazard level* • Forest stay • Freeboard* • Gateway • Gateway site • Greenfield development • Gross floor area* • Ground level* • Habitable room • Hazardous Material • Heavy rigid vehicle • Higher order activity centre • Household* • Infill development • Legibility • Landscape values • Landscaping • Major transport corridor • Matters of national environmental significance • Matters of state environmental significance • Major transport corridor • Minor building work* • Minor electricity infrastructure* • Mixed use • Neighbourhood character • Net developable area* • Non-assessable local utility • Non-resident workers* • Other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor dining area • Outermost projection* • Permeability • Planning assumptions* • Plot ratio* • Primary street frontage • Projection area(s)* • Public realm • Remnant vegetation • Riparian vegetation • Roof height • Secondary dwelling* • Secondary street frontage • Sensitive land use • Service catchment* • Setback* • Semi-public space • Sign face area • Significant tree • Site* • Site cover* • Storey* • Streetscape • Structure • Temporary use* • Third party advertising device • Ultimate development* • Urban areas • Urban purposes* • Vegetation • Vegetation damage • Zone of influence
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Note – * Denotes a Queensland Planning Provisions (QPP) mandatory administrative definition.

Table SC 1.2.b - Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Active frontage	A ground level façade of a building that provides interactions between the private and public realm through appearance and function by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring internal uses are visible from the outside through the use of display windows utilising clear glazing; (b) where security grills are used, they are visually permeable and are internally mounted; (c) entrances front and open facing the street; (d) buildings are built to the front boundary or close to the front boundary; (e) vehicle ingress and egress, loading and unloading facilities, and waste and recyclable materials storage and collection areas are not dominant features; (f) 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; (g) are broken into smaller components by vertical elements.
Active transport	Transport modes that are clean, green and sustainable, incorporating walking and cycling.
Access driveway	A vehicular access to a site, across the verge between the edge of the road and the property boundary.
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*	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.
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.
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.
Articulation	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts and features.
Australia 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:

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(a) if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia — the outside face of the fascia; or</p> <p>(b) if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia — the roof structure.</p> <p>The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.</p>
Boundary realignment	The relocation of a common boundary between adjoining lots.
Botanical garden	<p>A garden dedicated to the collection, cultivation and display of a wide range of plants usually labelled with their botanical names. It may contain specialist plant collections such as plants from particular parts of the world, and so on. There may be greenhouses, shade-houses. Visitor services might include tours, educational displays, art exhibitions, book rooms, open-air theatrical and musical performances. The land use defined a Tourist Attraction, not Park.</p>
Buffer	<p>An area required for ecological, acoustic, scenic amenity or potential hazard protection purposes that incorporates a separation distance and associated landscaping, structures and works:</p> <p>(a) between different land uses; or</p> <p>(b) from a major noise source; or</p> <p>(c) from a conservation area or a public recreation area; or</p> <p>(d) from a wetland, waterway or waterbody.</p>
Building height*	<p>If specified:</p> <p>(a) in metres, the vertical distance between the ground level or the flood hazard level (where the building is in a flood hazard area) 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</p> <p>(b) in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level or the flood hazard level (where the building is in a flood hazard area) or</p> <p>(c) in both metres and storeys, as specified in (a) and (b) respectively.</p> <div data-bbox="486 1249 1284 1653" style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram shows a 3D perspective of a building with a gabled roof. A vertical double-headed arrow on the right side of the building is labeled 'Building Height', extending from the ground level to the highest point of the roof. A shorter vertical double-headed arrow on the right side of the roof is labeled 'Roof Height', extending from the top edge of the roof to the apex.</p> </div> <p>Note: Refer to administrative definition for roof height.</p>
Burra Charter	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).
Coastal processes	<p>Means the natural processes of the coast including the following:</p> <p>(a) sediment transport to and along the coast;</p> <p>(b) fluctuations in the location and form of the foreshore, beach, dunes and associated ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) waves, tides and tidal currents;</p>

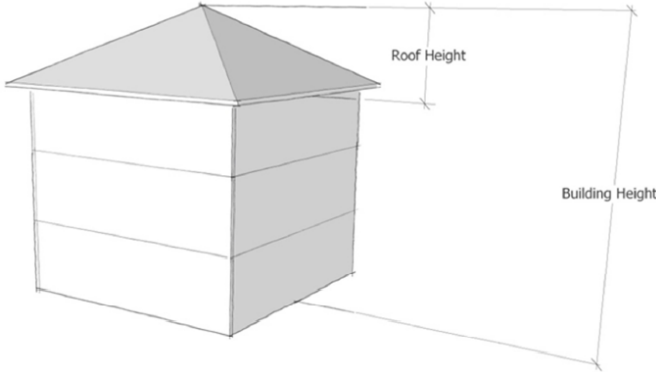
Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) changes in sea-level and coastal hazards; (e) ecological processes (for example, migration of plant and animal species) and (f) the natural water cycle (for example coastal wetlands' role in filtration and flood mitigation).
Coastal resources	Means the natural and cultural resources of the coastal zone.
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"> (a) air services; (b) 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; (c) educational establishment; (d) emergency services; (e) hospitals and associated facilities; (f) utility installation, where involving: (g) communication network facilities; (h) rail lines, stations and associated facilities; (i) a State-controlled road or sub-arterial road; (j) water cycle management infrastructure; or (k) 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.
Demand unit*	Demand units provide a standard of unit measurement to express demand on a trunk infrastructure network.
Defined inundation event	The highest level of inundation of either the 1% AEP flood event or 1% AEP storm tide inundation event over land.
Defined flood level	<p>The level to which it is reasonably expected flood waters may rise. The defined flood level for a lot in a flood hazard area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the level declared by a local government under the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>, section 13, to be the defined flood level for the part of the area where the lot is located or (b) if the defined flood level stated in a building development application for the lot is lower than the defined flood level declared by the local government – the level stated in the application, subject to a concurrence agency's response. <p>Note—If the defined flood level stated in a building development application is lower than the defined flood level declared by the local government, the local government must, as a concurrence agency, decide whether the defined flood level stated in the application is appropriate (see schedule 7, table 1, item 30 of the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009</i>).</p>
Design vehicle	the vehicle type for which development is to make provision as described in this planning scheme.
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 <i>Building Code of Australia</i> , 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.
Dwelling*	A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>contained residence that must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) food preparation facilities (b) a bath or shower (c) a toilet and wash basin <p>This term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.</p>
Erosion prone area	An area declared to be an erosion prone area under section 70(1) of the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> .
Farm stay accommodation	A dwelling with rooms used for overnight guest accommodation where directly associated with a genuine and viable agricultural activity.
Flood hazard area*	<p>An area, whether or not mapped, designated by a local government as a flood hazard area under the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>, section 13.</p> <p>Editor's note—Section 13 of the <i>Building Regulation</i> requires a local government to keep a register of the flood hazard area it designates and when the designation was made.</p>
Flood hazard level*	For a flood hazard area, means the defined flood level plus freeboard.
Forest stay	The use of land in a forest setting to provide short term accommodation for tourists and visitors to enable the experience of living in a forest setting. It is a sub-ordinate business to the primary nature conservation objectives of the land and the primary residential dwelling on the site. Forest stay does not include short term accommodation or rooming accommodation.
Freeboard*	<p>The height above defined flood level that takes account of matters that may cause flood waters to rise above the defined flood level. The freeboard for a lot in a flood hazard area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if a local government has declared a freeboard for the part of the area where the lot is located, under section 13 of the <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> — the height above the defined flood level declared to be the freeboard or (b) otherwise — a height of at least 300mm.
Gateway	As mapped on the Landscape values overlay maps contained in Schedule 2.
Gateway site	A site identified within a local plan that is in a key entry location to or within an activity centre and or local plan area. . Gateway sites contribute to the character of places adding to a sense of arrival / departure from identifiable locations.
Greenfield development	Development of vacant land within a predominantly undeveloped area intended for urban development.
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"> (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 (f) unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.
Ground level*	The level of the natural ground, or, where the level of the natural ground has been changed, the level as lawfully changed.
Habitable room	<p>A room used for normal domestic activities, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room and sunroom; but

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	<p>(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.</p> <p>Note - definition from the <i>Building Code of Australia</i>.</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;</p> <p>(b) the physical properties of the substance;</p> <p>(c) the biological properties of the substance.</p> <p>Without limiting the first paragraph, all dangerous goods, combustible liquids and chemicals are hazardous materials.</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.
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.
Infill development	Development of a vacant or underdeveloped site within a predominantly developed urban area.
Legibility	The extent to which people who are unfamiliar with an area are able to find their way to or around a place.
Landscape values	Landscape attributes perceived by the community and visitors as contributing to the attractive scenery and distinctive visual imagery of the Douglas Shire, 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, cane fields, wetlands and estuaries, character towns, islands and seascape; and also views from lookouts, gateways and scenic routes.
Landscaping	<p>Landscaping incorporates trees, shrubs and groundcovers, including:</p> <p>(a) planting of trees, hedges, shrubs and lawn;</p> <p>(b) laying out of gardens;</p> <p>(c) paving of pathways or courtyards;</p> <p>(d) water features.</p> <p>(e) Landscaping also includes:</p> <p>(f) the formation and construction of footpaths and verges;</p> <p>(g) street tree planting.</p>
Landmark site	A site identified in a local plan to accommodate buildings or developments that attain particular prominence through the combination of notable architectural excellence, siting and design.
Matters of national environmental significance (MNES)	<p>The following matters protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>, chapter 2, part 3:</p> <p>(a) world heritage properties;</p> <p>(b) national heritage places;</p> <p>(c) wetlands of international importance;</p> <p>(d) listed threatened species and communities;</p> <p>(e) listed migratory species;</p> <p>(f) Commonwealth marine areas; and</p> <p>(g) the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Matters of state environmental significance (MSES)	<p>The following natural values and areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (b) marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the <i>Marines Park Act 2004</i>; (c) areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the <i>Fisheries Regulation 2008</i>; (d) threatened wildlife under the <i>Conservation Act 1992</i> and special least concern animal under the <i>Nature (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i>; (e) regulated vegetation under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems; (ii) Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems; (iii) Category R areas on the vegetation management map; (iv) areas of essential habitat map for wildlife prescribed as 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (v) regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse map; (vi) regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map. (f) high preservation areas of wild rivers under the <i>Wild Rivers Act 2005</i>; (g) wetlands in a wetland protection area or wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Referable Wetlands under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>; (h) wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the <i>Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009</i>, schedule 2; (i) legally secured offset areas.
Major transport corridor	<p>Major transport corridors are identified in the Transport Network (Road Hierarchy) Overlay Maps and the Strategic framework maps contained in schedule 2, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) state controlled roads; (b) sub-arterial roads; (c) major rural roads (d) potential future road connections.
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 building(s) or 50 square metres, which ever is the lesser.</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"> (a) augmentations/upgrades to existing power lines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase (b) 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</p>

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	and other leisure activities within a building or close to each other.
Neighbourhood character	The qualitative interplay of built form, vegetation and topographic characteristics that make one place different from another.
Net developable area*	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. Note - for the purpose of a local government infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).
Non-assessable local utility	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.
Non-resident workers*	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. This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.
Other areas	All areas not identified on the Strategic Framework Maps contained in Schedule 2 as an 'Urban Area'.
Outdoor dining area	All areas used for outdoor dining, covered or otherwise, that do not ordinarily constitute gross floor area. Outdoor dining area does not include footpath dining areas within road reserve and/or other public land.
Outermost projection*	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.
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 in the case of visual permeability, the extent and ease at which people can see into, through or across a place, site, an area or a building.
Places of significance	Places of significance includes: (a) places of local significance (b) State heritage places; (c) Premises adjoining a state heritage place.
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.
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.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Public realm	Any publicly accessible streets, pathways, cross-block links, parks, open spaces, foreshores and any public and civic building and facilities.
Remnant vegetation	Patches of native trees, shrubs and grasses that are still remaining.
Riparian vegetation	Vegetation that grows along creek or river banks.
Roof height	<p>The vertical distance between the upper most point of the exterior wall of the building and the highest point of the roof (apex) or parapet at any point, but not including non-load bearing antenna, chimney, flagpole or the like.</p> <p>Roof height is contained within 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	A street frontage that is not the primary street frontage.
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"> (a) stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries (b) open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standards (c) water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback*	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, excluding any eaves and sun shading devices.
Semi-public space	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).
Significant tree	A tree greater than 7.5m in height when measured from the natural ground level to the top of the crown.
Site*	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.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
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"> (a) any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure; (b) basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level.
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) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room (b) a bathroom, shower room laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment (c) a combination of the above. <p>A mezzanine is a storey. A roofed structure on or part of a rooftop that does not solely accommodate building and equipment is a storey. A basement is not a storey.</p>
Streetscape	The visual elements of a street, including the road, adjoining buildings, street furniture, trees and open spaces, etc, that combine to form the street's character.
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.
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.
Third party advertising devise	Means an advertising device which advertises a matter not associated with the primary purpose for which the premises upon which it is located is used.
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 areas	Those areas identified on the Strategic Framework Maps contained in Schedule 2 as an 'Urban Area'.
Urban purposes*	For the purpose of priority infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Vegetation	An individual tree or trees, plants and any other organisms of vegetable origin, but not including lawn grass and marine plants (other than mangroves).
Vegetation damage	Remove, cut down, ring bark, push over, poison or destroy vegetation in any way such as by burning, flooding or draining (including pruning or impact on vegetation in a way that may impact on the structural integrity or health of vegetation).
Zone of influence	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.

Note – * Denotes a Queensland Planning Provisions (QPP) mandatory administrative definition.