

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have specific meanings in the planning scheme and are defined in the Regulation
- (2) Any use not listed in [Table SC1.1.B](#) 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 [SC1.1.B](#) 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 [SC1.1.B](#) identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (6) Column 4 of [SC1.1.B](#) identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 of [SC1.1.B](#) are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in [SC1.1.B](#) columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

Table SC1.1.A - Index of use definitions

Adult store	Hazardous chemical facility	Place of worship
Agricultural supplies store	Hardware and trade supplies	Relocatable home park
Air service	Health care service	Renewable energy facility
Animal husbandry	High impact industry	Research and technology industry
Animal keeping	Home-based business	Residential care facility
Aquaculture	Hospital	Resort complex
Bar	Hotel	Retirement facility
Brothel	Indoor sport and recreation	Roadside stall
Bulk landscape supplies	Intensive animal industry	Rooming accommodation
Caretaker's accommodation	Intensive horticulture	Rural industry
Car wash	Landing	Rural workers' accommodation
Cemetery	Low impact industry	Sales office
Childcare centre	Major electricity infrastructure	Service industry
Club	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Service station
Community care centre	Marine industry	Shop
Community residence	Market	Shopping centre
Community use	Medium impact industry	Short-term accommodation
Crematorium	Multiple dwelling	Showroom
Cropping	Nature-based Tourism	Substation
Dual occupancy	Nightclub entertainment facility	Telecommunications facility
Dwelling house	Office	Theatre
Dwelling unit	Outdoor sales	Tourist attraction
Educational establishment	Outdoor sport and recreation	Tourist park
Emergency services	Park	Transport depot
Environment facility	Parking station	Utility installation
Extractive industry	Party house	Veterinary service
Food and drink outlet	Permanent plantation	Warehouse
Function facility		Wholesale nursery
Funeral parlour		Winery
Garden centre		

Table SC1.1.B - Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	<p>Adult store means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sexually explicit materials; or (b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity. 	Sex shop	<p>Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>Agricultural supplies store means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.</p>	animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds	Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales wholesale nursery
Air service	<p>Air service means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or (b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or (e) aviation facilities; or (f) an activity that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and (ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers. 	airport, air strip, helipad	
Animal husbandry	<p>Animal husbandry means the use of premises for —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is 	Cattle stud, 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>ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p> <p>Animal keeping means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or</p> <p>(b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	aviary, cattery, kennel, stables, wildlife refuge	Aquaculture, cattle studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying, piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	Aquaculture means the use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway system, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry
Bar	<p>Bar means the use of premises, with seating for 60 or less people, for—</p> <p>(a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or</p> <p>(b) an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, tavern
Brothel	<p>Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.</p> <p>Note—definition from the Prostitution Act 1999, schedule 4</p>		Adult store, club, entertainment facility, nightclub, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	Bulk landscape supplies means the use of premises for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies including for example soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Caretaker's accommodation	Caretaker's accommodation means the use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	Car wash means the use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles		Service station
Cemetery	Cemetery means the use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Childcare centre	Childcare centre means the use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not the residence of children.	before or after school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, vacation care	Educational establishment, home based childcare, family day care
Club	<p>Club means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the</p>	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club, RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub, entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Community care centre	<p>use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)</p> <p>Community care centre—</p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for</p> <p>(i) providing social support to members of the public or</p> <p>(ii) providing medical treatment to members of the public if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i.) but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.</p>	Disability support services, drop-in centre, respite centre, integrated indigenous support centre	Childcare centre, family day care, health care services, home-based child care, residential care facility
Community residence	<p>Community residence—</p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for—</p> <p>(i) no more than—</p> <p>(A) 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the Youth Justice Act 1992; or</p> <p>(B) 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and</p> <p>(ii) no more than 1 support worker; and</p> <p>(b) Includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a)</p>	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation
Community use	<p>Community use means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or</p> <p>(b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	<p>Crematorium means the use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.</p>		Cemetery
Cropping	<p>Cropping means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or</p> <p>(b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or</p> <p>(c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Dual occupancy	<p>Dual occupancy—</p>	Duplex, two dwellings on	Dwelling house, multiple



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	(a) means a residential use of premises for 2 households involving— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or 2 dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but (b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.	a single lot (whether or not attached), two dwellings within one single community title scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , two dwellings within the one body corporate to which the <i>Building Units and Group Title Act 1980</i> continues to apply	dwelling
Dwelling house	Dwelling house means a residential use of premises involving— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) one dwelling for a single household and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or (b) one dwelling for a single household, a secondary dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling. 		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling
Dwelling unit	Dwelling unit means the use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.	'Shop-top' apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	Educational establishment means the use of premises for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute, outdoor education centres	Childcare centre, home-based child care, family day care
Emergency services	Emergency services means the use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) essential emergency services; or (b) disaster management services; or (c) management support facilities for the services. 	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	Environment facility — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means the use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers 	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Extractive industry	<p>Extractive industry means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and (b) any related activities including for example transporting the resources to market. 	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	<p>Food and drink outlet means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or (b) providing liquor for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, take-away, tea room	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility
Function facility	<p>Function facility means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) receptions or functions; or (b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function. 	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	<p>Funeral parlour—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means the use of premises for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or (ii) a mortuary; or (iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but (b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies. 		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	<p>Garden centre means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) selling plants; or (b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or (c) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales
Hardware and trade supplies	<p>Hardware and trade supplies means the use of premises for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including for example house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.</p>		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Hazardous chemical facility	<p>Hazardous chemical facility means 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.</p>		
Health care service	<p>Health care service means the use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes,</p>	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural	Community care centre, hospital



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
High impact industry	<p>alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.</p> <p>High impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity. 	<p>medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic</p> <p>Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry</p> <p>Note - Additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.</p>	<p>Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry</p>
Home-based business	<p>Home-based business means the use of a dwelling or domestic outbuilding on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.</p>	<p>Bed and breakfast, home office, home-based childcare</p>	<p>Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot</p>
Hospital	<p>Hospital means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or (b) providing accommodation for patients; or (c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b). 		<p>Health care services, residential care facility</p>
Hotel	<p>Hotel—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means the use of premises for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or (ii) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a bar. 	<p>Pub, tavern</p>	<p>Nightclub entertainment facility</p>
Indoor sport and recreation	<p>Indoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.</p>	<p>Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts</p>	<p>Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre</p>
Intensive animal industry	<p>Intensive animal industry—</p>	<p>Feedlots, piggeries,</p>	<p>Animal husbandry,</p>



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Intensive horticulture	<p>Intensive horticulture—</p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or</p> <p>(ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or</p> <p>(iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to a use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but</p> <p>(b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.</p>	Greenhouse, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm	Wholesale nursery
Landing	<p>Landing means the use of premises for a structure —</p> <p>(a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and</p> <p>(b) from which passengers embark and disembark.</p>	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina
Low impact industry	<p>Low impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—</p> <p>(a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and</p> <p>(b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and</p> <p>(c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.</p>	Repairing motor vehicles, fitting and turning workshop Note - Additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	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	<p>Major electricity infrastructure—</p>	Powerlines greater than	



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
infrastructure	<p>(a) means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or (ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i.) but <p>(b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in the Planning Regulation 2016, schedule 6 [Development local categorising instrument is prohibited...], section 26(5), unless the use involves—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or (ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage. 	66kV	
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility means the use of premises for large-scale events (major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events, for example).	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	Marine industry means the use of waterfront premises for—	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina
Market	Market means the use of premises on a regular basis for—	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
Medium impact industry	Medium impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet making, joining, timber truss making or wood working)	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 products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling means a residential use of premises involving 3 or more dwellings, whether attached or detached, for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	Nature-based tourism means the use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of— (a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or (b) a local ecosystem; or (c) the natural environment	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
Nightclub entertainment facility	Nightclub entertainment facility means the use of premises for— (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or (b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall
Office	Office— (a) means the use of premises for— (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or (ii) the practice of a profession; or (iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but (b) does not include premises used for making, selling or hiring goods.	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales
Outdoor sales	Outdoor sales means the use of premises for— (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	Outdoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for— (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Park	<p>space; or</p> <p>(b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation
Parking station	Parking station means the use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Party House	<p>Party house means premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if—</p> <p>(a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and</p> <p>(b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and</p> <p>(c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.</p>		
Permanent plantation	Permanent plantation means the use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for the carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	<p>Place of worship means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) organised worship and other religious activities; or,</p> <p>(b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
Relocatable home park	<p>Relocatable home park means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or</p> <p>(b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		Tourist park
Renewable energy facility	<p>Renewable energy facility—</p> <p>(a) means the use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but</p> <p>(b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy to be used mainly on the premises.</p>	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power, hydroelectric power, geothermal power	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Research and technology industry	Research and technology industry means the use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.	Aeronautical engineering, computer component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility.	
Residential care facility	Residential care facility means the use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who— (a) can not live independently; and (b) require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
Resort complex	Resort complex means the use of premises for— (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities (examples of integrated leisure facilities— bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities) or; (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or (c) transport facilities for the premises (a ferry terminal or air service, for example)	Island resort	
Retirement facility	Retirement facility means a residential use of premises for— (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or services units; or (b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Retirement village	Residential care facility
Roadside stall	Roadside stall means the use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	Rooming accommodation means the use of premises for— (a) residential accommodation, if each resident (i) has a right to occupy one or more rooms on the premises; and (ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and (iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined in the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and (iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture	Boarding house, monastery, hostel, 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>or equipment outside of the resident's room with one or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or</p> <p>(b) a manager's residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>		
Rural industry	<p>Rural industry means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or</p> <p>(b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).</p>	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall, wholesale nursery, winery, abattoir, agricultural supply store
Rural workers' accommodation	<p>Rural workers' accommodation means the use of premises as accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if—</p> <p>(a) the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person; and</p> <p>(b) the employees are not non-resident workers.</p>	Farm workers accommodation	Short-term accommodation, caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, dwelling house, nature or rural based tourist accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation, multiple dwelling
Sales office	<p>Sales office means the use of premises for temporary display of land parcels or buildings that—</p> <p>(a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or</p> <p>(b) can be won as a prize in a competition.</p>	Display dwelling	Bank, office
Service industry	<p>Service industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity that—</p> <p>(a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and</p> <p>(b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.</p>	Audio visual equipment repair, film processing, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor	Small engine mechanical repair workshop, cabinet making, shop fitting, sign writing, tyre depot, low impact industry, medium impact high impact industry, special industry
Service station	<p>Service station means the use of premises for—</p> <p>(a) Selling fuel (petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels, for example); or</p> <p>(b) A food and drink outlet, shop, trailer, hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a)</p>	Electric charging station	Car wash
Shop	<p>Shop means the use of premises for— displaying, selling or hiring goods; or providing</p>	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store,	Adult store, food and drink outlet, showroom,



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	personal services or betting to the public.	discount department store, discount variety stores, betting agencies, supermarket, corner store	market
Shopping centre	Shopping centre means the use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops		
Short-term accommodation	Short-term accommodation — (a) means the use of premises for (i) providing accommodation of less than three (3) consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or (ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but (b) does not include a hotel, nature-based tourism, resort complex or tourist park	Motel, backpackers accommodation, cabins, serviced apartments, farm stay	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park
Showroom	Showroom means the use of premises for the sale of goods that are of— (a) a related product line; and (b) a size, shape or weight that requires— (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and (ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicles sales showroom, bulk stationery supplies	Food and drink outlet, shop, outdoor sales
Substation	Substation means the use of premises— (a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to— (i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or (ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or (iii) control electrical circuits; or (iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or (b) for a telecommunications facility for— (i) works, as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or (ii) workforce operational and safety communications.	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure
Telecommunications facility	Telecommunications facility means the use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, 'low-impact telecommunications



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Theatre	<p>electromagnetic energy.</p> <p>Theatre means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or (b) the production of film or music; or (c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises; (ii) facilities for editing and post-production; (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up; (iv) set construction workshops; s (v) sound stages. 	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>Tourist attraction means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility
Tourist park	<p>Tourist park means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) holiday, accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager’s residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation
Transport depot	<p>Transport depot means the use of premises for -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that is used for a commercial or public purpose; or (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). 	Premises used for storing buses, taxis, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery, contractors depot	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry
Utility installation	<p>Utility installation means the use of premises for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or (b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or a (c) transport service; or (d) a waste management service; or (e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other 	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot, pumping station, water treatment plant	Telecommunications tower, major electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot



Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).		
Veterinary service	Veterinary service means the use of premises for- (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or (b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Animal keeping
Warehouse	Warehouse means the use of premises for- (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).	Self-storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop
Wholesale nursery	Wholesale nursery means the use of premises for- (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	Winery means the use of premises for- (a) making wine; or (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.		Rural industry

SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) The Defined use terms listed in [Table SC1.1.A](#) may be clustered into the activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in [Table SC1.1.A](#) column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in [Table SC1.1.A](#) column 2.
- (3) An activity group may be referenced in Part 6 Zones.
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.1.1.A - Index of defined activity groups

Accommodation activities Business activities Community activities	Entertainment activities Industry activities Infrastructure activities	Recreation activities Rural activities
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Table SC1.1.1.B - Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Accommodation activities	Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Home-based business Nature-based tourism Multiple dwelling Party house Relocatable home park Residential care facility



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses 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 Food and drink outlet Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Market Office Outdoor sales Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Shopping centre Showroom Veterinary service
Community activities	Cemetery Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Crematorium Educational establishment Emergency services Funeral parlour Health care service Hospital Place of worship
Entertainment activities	Bar Function facility Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Theatre Tourist attraction
Industry activities	Car wash Extractive industry High impact industry Low impact industry Marine industry Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Transport depot Warehouse
Infrastructure activities	Landing Major electricity infrastructure Parking station Renewable energy facility Substation

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Recreation activities	Telecommunications facility Utility installation Environment facility Indoor sport and recreation Major sport, recreation and entertainment 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

SC1.1.2 Industry thresholds

The industry thresholds listed in Table SC1.1.2 are to be used in conjunction with the defined uses listed in SC1.1.B.

Table SC1.1.2 - Industry thresholds

Use	Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting. (2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines. (3) Fitting and turning workshop. (4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes per year and not including spray painting. (5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting. (6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum. (2) Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum. (3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. (4) Abrasive blasting facility using less than 10 tonnes of abrasive material per annum. (5) Enamelling workshop using less than 15,000 litres of enamel per annum. (6) Galvanising works using less than 100 tonnes of zinc per annum. (7) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is less than 400 square metres. (8) Powder coating workshop using less than 500 tonnes of coating per annum. (9) Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using less than 20,000 litres of paint per annum. (10) Scrap metal yard (not including a fragmentiser), dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment including debonding brake or clutch components.



<p>Use</p>	<p>Additional examples include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (11) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, less than 200 tonnes per annum. (12) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, less than 200 tonnes per annum. (13) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of less than 1000 tonnes per annum. (14) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum. (15) Manufacturing medium density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood veneer products, less than 250 tonnes per annum. (16) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln drying timber and logs, producing less than 500 tonnes per annum. (17) Recycling and reprocessing batteries. (18) Repairing or maintaining boats. (19) Manufacturing substrate for mushroom growing. (20) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing less than 5000 tonnes per annum. (21) Recycling or reprocessing tyres including retreading. (22) Printing advertising material, magazines, newspapers, packaging and stationery. (23) Transport depot, distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard. (24) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibrereinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools). (25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10,000 tonnes per annum. (26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums. (27) Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum. (28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
<p>High impact industry</p>	<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.



Use	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 sludges and domestic waste. (20) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats. (21) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools). (22) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum. (23) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre. (24) Abattoir. (25) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents. (26) Waste disposal facility (other than waste incinerator). (27) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste. (28) Manufacturing batteries. (29) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum. (30) Abrasive blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum. (31) Crematoria. (32) Glass fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum. (33) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.

SC1.2 Administrative terms

- (1) Administrative terms and definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a specific land-use meaning.
- (2) A term listed in column 1 of [Table 1.2.2](#) (Administrative terms and definitions) has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (3) The administrative definitions listed here are the definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC1.2.1 - Index of administrative definitions

Index of Administrative definitions		
Accepted development	Electricity transmission line easement	Rear lot
Access	Environmentally relevant activity (ERA)	Reasonably necessary
Access strip	ERA	Reconfiguring a lot
Accommodation unit	Environmentally sensitive areas	Recruitment habitat tree
Acid sulfate soils	Essential community infrastructure	Regrowth
ASS	Exempt clearing	Removable building or removal home
Active recreation areas	Extractive resources	Resource processing area



Index of Administrative definitions		
Adjoining premises	Extractive resources separation area	Riparian buffer area
Affordable housing	Fire access track	Riparian vegetation
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Firebreak	Riparian zone
AEP	Fire management activity	Risk management
Agricultural land conservation area	Foreshore	Road hierarchy
Allotment	Forest practice	Road reserve
Ancillary	Former local law	Recreational vehicle (RV)
Approved route for electricity transmission operating works	Frontage	RV
Assessable development	Greywater	Secondary dwelling
Average recurrence interval (ARI)	Gross floor area	Sediment barrier
ARI	Ground level	Sensitive land use
Average width	Habitat tree	Sequential clearing
Balcony	House site area	Service catchment
Base date	Household	Setback
Basement	Impact assessment	Site
Bedroom	Inconsistent use	Site Cover
Building	Infrastructure agreement	Slope
Building envelope	Kitchen	Slope-analysis
Building height	Koala habitat tree	Sloping sites
Bunded area	Landscaped area	Small dwellings
Cabin	Lawfully changed	Soft landscaping
Carriageway	Local government infrastructure plan	State heritage place
Categories of development	Local heritage place	Steep slopes
Category 1 lot	Local native species	Storey
Category 2 lot	Local origin	Temporary use
Category 3 lot	Local wetland	Topping
Category 4 lot	Lopping	Trade related
Character area	Major road network	Transport route
Child activity areas	Net developable area	Transport route separation area
Class 10 structure	Operational work	Transportable building
Clearing	Outdoor business area	Ultimate development
Code assessment	Outermost projection	Undesirable plant species
Complementary use	Pest plant species	Urban boundary
Constrained land	Plan of development	Use area
Deck	Planning assumptions	Vegetation
Defined flood event (DFE)	Plot ratio	Visitors
DFE	Predominant slope	Wall length
Defined storm tide event (DSTE)	Prescribed tidal work	Waste storage area
DSTE	Private open space	Waterway
DFE/DSTE	Probable maximum flood (PMF)	Water netserv plan
Demand unit	PMF	Weeds
Development footprint	Probable maximum storm tide (PMST)	Wetland
Domestic outbuilding	PMST	Works codes
Drainage line	Projection area	
Dwelling	Property maintenance activity	
Ecological linkages	Property vegetation management plan	
Ecologically important areas	Protected vegetation	
Ecological sustainability	Protected vegetation overlay area	
Economic repair	Pruning	
Effluent disposal system	Public open space	

Table SC1.2.2 - Administrative definitions

Column 1	Column 2
Activity group	Uses

Accepted development	accepted development is development for which a development approval is not required.
Access	access means the practicable means of entry for persons or vehicles— (a) from a constructed road to a lot that abuts that road; or (b) where provision is made for access by way of an easement, from a constructed road to a lot by way of an easement over contiguous land which abuts that road.
Access strip	access strip means that part of a lot bounded by the frontage of the lot, the side or rear boundaries of one or more contiguous lot and the remainder of the lot of which it forms part and which is included in that lot solely for the provision of access. Any river, creek or stream which does not form part of a lot but which is contiguous with the lot may be the side or rear boundary of a contiguous lot.
Accommodation unit	accommodation unit means part of a building to be used as a temporary accommodation place for the exclusive use of one <i>household</i> containing at least one <i>habitable</i> room but which is not <i>self-contained</i> .
Acid sulfate soils	acid sulfate soils means soils or sediment containing highly acidic horizons or layers affected by the oxidation of iron sulfides, known as actual ASS, and/or soil or sediment containing iron sulfides or other sulfidic material that has not been exposed to air and oxidised, known as potential ASS.
ASS	ASS (acid sulfate soils) means soils or sediment containing highly acidic horizons or layers affected by the oxidation of iron sulfides, known as actual ASS, and/or soil or sediment containing iron sulfides or other sulfidic material that has not been exposed to air and oxidised, known as potential ASS.
Active recreation areas	active recreation areas mean public open space for sports and active recreational pursuits and may include within it facilities such as football fields, playground equipment, skate bowls, bicycle paths and ancillary facilities such as seats, tables, BBQ areas and toilets.
Adjoining premises	adjoining premises means premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.
Affordable housing	affordable housing means housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes, if the members of the households will spend no more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Annual exceedance probability means the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage (e.g. 5% AEP).
AEP	AEP (Annual Exceedance Probability) means the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage (e.g. 5% AEP).
Agricultural land conservation area	agricultural land conservation area means land identified as agricultural land conservation area on Overlay Maps OM-AL-1—OM-AL14. The term includes good quality agricultural land and other land capable of supporting agricultural uses.
Allotment	Allotment means a piece of land or space described in a land title.
Ancillary	ancillary means associated with, but incidental and subordinate to.
Approved route for electricity transmission operating works	approved route for electricity transmission operating works includes land affected by – (a) existing transmission lines and operating works; (b) proposed operating works the subject of a notice under the Electricity Act 1994, section 111 B; (c) community infrastructure – operating works under the Electricity Act 1994, designated by the planning minister; and (d) a future corridor study and determined by Powerlink as appropriate for proposed operating works and may be designated for community infrastructure in the future.



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Assessable development	assessable development is development for which a development approval is required.
Average recurrence interval (ARI)	average recurrence interval or ARI means the average or expected value of the period between exceedances of a given rainfall intensity or discharge.
ARI	ARI (average recurrence interval) means the average or expected value of the period between exceedances of a given rainfall intensity or discharge.
Average width	average width , of a lot, means the distance, measured in metres, between the midpoint on each side boundary of the lot.
Balcony	balcony means any external platform, attached to and accessed from a building and 1 metre or more above adjacent finished ground level. A balcony is part of a building.
Base date	base date means the date from which the local government has estimated future infrastructure demand and costs for the local government area.
Basement	basement means a space— (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than 1m above ground level.
Bedroom	bedroom means an area of a building or structure which: (a) is used, designed or intended for use for sleeping (but excludes a lounge room, dining room, living room, kitchen, water closet, bathroom, laundry, garage or plant room); or (b) other habitable rooms that council considers to be able to be used for sleeping such as a library, study, loft, sewing room, media or home entertainment room, library, family or rumpus room or other similar space
Building	building means a fixed structure that is wholly or partly enclosed by walls and is roofed, and includes any part of a building.
Building envelope	building envelope is an area on a lot designated for the siting of a building and works. It is used to demonstrate there is sufficient area to accommodate the intended purpose of the lot.
Building height	building height of a building, means— (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
Bunded area	bunded area for the purposes of waste management means an area with a raised edge for — (a) the containment of liquid prior to drainage; and (b) the exclusion of surface stormwater.
Cabin	cabin means a free standing building, not exceeding 100m ² in gross floor area and not including a laundry, used for short term accommodation.
Carriageway	carriageway means the area of pavement between kerbs or pavement area for vehicular traffic where no kerbs exist, but does not include footpaths.
Categories of development	categories of development means the type of assessment identified for development in accordance with the Planning Act 2016 including one or other of the following— (a) accepted development (i) accepted development (ii) accepted development subject to requirements (b) assessable development requiring



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) code assessment (ii) impact assessable (c) prohibited development
Category 1 lot	category 1 lot means a freehold lot of 0.3 hectares or less in the protected vegetation overlay area
Category 2 lot	category 2 lot means a freehold lot of more than 0.3 hectares but less than 2 hectares in the protected vegetation overlay area.
Category 3 lot	category 3 lot means a freehold lot of 2 hectares or more, other than a category 4 lot, in the protected vegetation overlay area.
Category 4 lot	category 4 lot means a freehold lot of 2 hectares or more which is subject to a property vegetation management plan in the protected vegetation overlay area.
Character area	character area has the meaning given in the Heritage Overlay general provisions (Section 8.2.7)
Child activity areas	<p>child activity areas means land or buildings associated with the care of, or used by, children for more than 5 hours per day at least 3 days per week including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) child care facilities providing day care, occasional care, kindergarten and crèche services; (b) educational establishments providing for preschool and primary school students; and (c) before/after school care and vacation care for children less than 13 years of age.
Class 10 structure	class 10 structure as per building regulations is defined as a non-habitable building or structure
Clearing	<p>clearing means destruction of vegetation or interference with its natural growth, by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cutting down, or (b) cutting or tearing branches, stems or roots, topping, pruning or lopping as per Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 - Pruning or Amenity Trees; or (c) poisoning, including contamination; or (d) releasing oil, petroleum, paint, cement, mortar or other deleterious substances to a root zone; or (e) ringbarking; or (f) scar barking; or (g) fixing any object into living tissue or surrounding trunk or branches that may destroy or seriously affect the vegetation; or (h) using any tree climbing spikes in healthy trees that may destroy or seriously affect the vegetation, other than in accordance with AS 4373-1996; or (i) damaging a root zone by compaction, excavation or filling in a way that may destroy or seriously affect the vegetation; or (j) attaching guy rope, cable or other contrivances that may destroy or seriously affect the vegetation; or (k) uprooting or displacing that may destroy or seriously affect the vegetation but not including destroying standing vegetation by stock.
Code assessment	<p>code assessment is an assessment that must be carried out only—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) against the assessment benchmarks in a categorising instrument for the development; and (b) having regard to any matters prescribed by regulation for this paragraph.



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Complementary use	complementary use means any defined use excluding those listed as Accommodation activities; Entertainment activities or Infrastructure activities in Table SC1.1.1.B Defined activity groups or a brothel.
Constrained land	constrained land means land defined by an overlay map
Deck	deck means an external constructed floor which is not higher than 1m above the ground level.
Defined flood event (DFE)	defined flood event (DFE) means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DFE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.
DFE	DFE Defined flood event means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DFE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.
Defined storm tide event (DSTE)	defined storm tide event (DSTE) , means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DSTE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.
DSTE	DSTE - defined storm tide event means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DSTE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.
DFE/DSTE	<p>defined flood event means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DFE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.</p> <p>defined storm tide event means the event, measured in terms of the likelihood of occurrence, adopted by the Council to manage development as identified in Table 8.2.6.4 Flood Levels and Flood Immunity Requirements of the Flood hazard overlay code. The DSTE incorporates an allowance for future climate change over the design life of the development, through increased rainfall intensities and mean sea level rise.</p>
Demand unit	demand unit means a unit of measurement for measuring the level of demand for infrastructure.
Development footprint	<p>development footprint for development, means a part of the premises that the development relates to, including, for example, any part of the premises that, after the development is carried out, will be covered by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) buildings or structures, measured to their outermost projection; or (b) landscaping or open space; or (c) facilities relating to the development; or (d) on-site stormwater drainage or wastewater treatment; or (e) a car park, road, access track or area used for vehicle movement; or (f) another area of disturbance.

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Domestic outbuilding	<p>domestic outbuilding means a non-habitable class 10a building that is—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a shed, garage or carport; and (b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.
Drainage line	<p>drainage line means any channel, not being a watercourse that carries a flow either permanently or intermittently and includes drainage lines shown on the Biodiversity, Waterways and Wetlands Overlay Maps.</p>
Dwelling	<p>dwelling means all or part of a building that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and (b) contains— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) food preparation facilities; and (ii) a bath or shower; and (iii) a toilet; and (iv) a wash basin; and (v) facilities for washing clothes.
Ecological linkages	<p>ecological linkages means existing and potential habitat connections within and between ecologically important areas that promote movement of fauna and gene flow between populations and include patches of remnant and regrowth vegetation that provide 'stepping stones' to other habitat.</p> <p>Some of the major ecological linkages across the Noosa Shire landscape are shown on Strategic Framework Map SFM4 Biodiversity.</p>
Ecologically important areas	<p>ecologically important areas means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an area which contains or is likely to contain listed threatened species and/or ecological communities, critical habitat, or listed migratory species as defined by the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Cth) Act 1999; (b) a protected area under the Natural Conservation Act 1992 or Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (Cth) Act 1999; (c) Endangered and Of Concern Regional Ecosystems under the Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999; (d) an area which contains or is likely habitat for endangered, vulnerable or near threatened species under the Nature Conservation Act 1992; (e) an area which contains a spring as defined under the Water Act (Qld) 2000; (f) an area which contains protected marine plants or is defined as a fish habitat area under the Fisheries Act 1994; (g) a legally secured offset area; (h) an area of remnant or non-remnant native vegetation; (i) an area with contains flora or fauna species that are regionally significant in South East Queensland; (j) regrowth vegetation that is likely to develop into a Matter of Environmental Significance; (k) a natural waterway or wetland; (l) a riparian zone; (m) riparian vegetation; (n) an ecological linkage; (o) an area which contains groundwater dependent ecosystems; (p) an area which contains vegetation that is under-represented across Noosa Shire's protected areas;



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<p>(q) an area which contains vegetation that is locally restricted;</p> <p>(r) an area which contains habitat for flora and/or fauna species of local significance in Noosa Shire;</p> <p>(s) an area containing significant flora and fauna species that are vulnerable to disturbance; or</p> <p>(t) an area contains vegetation in an area that has been cleared in contravention of a local law, including the former local law.</p>
Ecological sustainability	<p>ecological sustainability is a balance that integrates—</p> <p>(a) the protection of ecological processes and natural systems at local, regional, State, and wider levels; and</p> <p>(b) economic development; and</p> <p>(c) the maintenance of the cultural, economic, physical and social wellbeing of people and communities.</p>
Economic repair	<p>economic repair means the reasonable expenditure of monies to reinstate a building to structural soundness.</p>
Effluent disposal system	<p>effluent disposal system means effluent treatment system (including but not limited to septic tanks, aerobic treatment plants, composting toilets etc) and the waste water disposal system (including but not limited to absorption trenches, above and below ground irrigation systems, greywater disposal systems etc).</p>
Electricity transmission line easement	<p>electricity transmission line easement means an existing easement over land in favour of an entity responsible for the carriage or supply of electricity, which is used or intended to be used for the transmission of electricity. The term relates to electricity transmission lines of 110kV or greater.</p>
Environmentally relevant activity	<p>environmentally relevant activity or ERA has the same meaning as in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.</p>
ERA	<p>ERA - environmentally relevant activity has the same meaning as in the Environmental Protection Act 1994.</p>
Environmentally sensitive areas	<p>environmentally sensitive areas means-</p> <p>(a) land with steep slopes;</p> <p>(b) land mapped on an overlay map;</p> <p>(c) watercourses, drainage lines and ridges; and</p> <p>(d) native habitat and wildlife corridors.</p>
Exempt clearing	<p>exempt clearing means—</p> <p>(a) clearing which is a property maintenance activity;</p> <p>(b) clearing which is reasonably necessary for emergency access or work or is immediately required in response to an accident or emergency;</p> <p>(c) clearing on a category 4 lot identified as exempt clearing for a property vegetation management plan prepared and approved in accordance with the former Local Law No. 10 (Vegetation Management);</p> <p>(d) clearing which is reasonably necessary for carrying out work that is—</p> <p>(i) authorised or required under an Act, regulation or local law; or</p> <p>(ii) specified in a notice given by the local government or another regulatory authority;</p> <p>(e) clearing in accordance with a development approval;</p> <p>(f) clearing on a category 1 lot, where—</p> <p>(i) the vegetation is within 3 metres of an existing building or class 10 structure;</p>



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for access to the building or class 10 structure or has been approved in a landscape plan; and (iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval; <p>(g) clearing on a category 2 lot or category 3 lot, where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the vegetation is within 10 metres of an existing building or class 10 structure; and (ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for access to the building or class 10 structure or has been approved in a landscape plan; and (iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval; <p>(h) clearing on a category 3 lot or category 4 lot greater than 10 hectares in area, where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the vegetation is within 30 metres of a building or within 10 metres of a class 10 structure; and (ii) the clearing is reasonably necessary for the control of bushfire risk to the building or class 10 structure ; and (iii) the vegetation is not otherwise required to be retained in accordance with a development approval; <p>(i) clearing vegetation within the path of a utility service;</p> <p>(j) clearing on a category 1, 2 or 3 lot, where the clearing —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is pruning of native vegetation for the purpose of tree maintenance or hazard management; and (ii) results in no more than 20% loss of the live canopy volume of a tree within a 12 month period; and (iii) does not involve lopping or topping; <p>(k) the clearing is on a category 1, 2 or 3 lot, where the clearing is to vegetation that is regrowth other than the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) vegetation in an area identified as a landslide hazard area on a Landslide Hazard Overlay map; (ii) vegetation which is an endangered, vulnerable and near threatened plant as defined by the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006; (iii) vegetation which is critically endangered or vulnerable flora as defined by the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999; (iv) heathland; (v) riparian vegetation; (vi) vegetation in a critical habitat under the Natural Conservation Act 1992; (vii) vegetation in an area that has been cleared in contravention of a local law including the former local law; <p>(l) clearing on land that is identified as an agricultural land conservation area identified on the Strategic Framework Map 2 (Economy and Employment);</p> <p>(m) clearing in the course of a fire management activity;</p> <p>(n) clearing in the course of a forest practice;</p> <p>(o) clearing in accordance with a permit under the former local law.</p> <p>Editor's Note—Section 20A of Schedule 6 of the Planning Regulation 2017 provides exemptions for firebreaks or fire management lines. Operational works for necessary firebreaks or fire management lines is accepted development, subject to requirements</p>



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<i>specified in Section 20A.</i>
Essential community infrastructure	<p>essential community infrastructure means any one or more of the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) emergency services infrastructure; (b) emergency shelters; (c) police facilities; (d) hospitals and associated facilities; and (e) stores of valuable records or heritage items (f) power stations and substations; (g) major switch yards; (h) communication facilities; (i) sewage treatment plants; (j) water treatment plants.
Extractive resources	<p>extractive resources means natural deposits of sand, gravel, quarry rock, clay and soil extracted from the earth's crust and processed for use in construction. The term does not include minerals under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 such as metal ores, coal, clay for ceramic purposes, foundry sand, limestone and silica sand mined and used for their chemical properties, and rock mined in block or slab form for building or monumental purposes.</p>
Extractive resource separation area	<p>extractive resource separation area shown on a Extractive Resources Overlay Map, being the area surrounding the resource/processing area required to maintain separation from people and land uses potentially affected by impacts such as noise, dust and ground vibrations of existing and or future extractive operations in the resource/processing area.</p>
Fire access track	<p>fire access track means an area free of trees and able to be easily accessed by fire fighting vehicles.</p>
Firebreak	<p>firebreak means an area of land cleared of non-fire retardant vegetation of sufficient width to minimise the risk of spread of bushfire.</p>
Fire management activity	<p>fire management activity means the controlled use of fire for pasture management, to manage the risk of wild fire and to assist with the maintenance of ecological processes in vegetation communities that are ecologically adapted to fire.</p>
Foreshore	<p>foreshore means the land in the Noosa Shire lying between the high water mark and low water mark at ordinary spring tides and controlled by the Noosa Shire under the Local Government Act 2009.</p>
Forest practice	<p>Forest practice means planting trees, or managing, felling and removing standing trees, on freehold land or indigenous land on which the State does not own the trees, for an ongoing forestry business in a—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) plantation; or (b) native forest, if, in the native forest— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all the activities are conducted in a way that is consistent with the accepted development vegetation clearing code applying to conducting a native forest practice; or (ii) if the code does not apply to the activities, all the activities are conducted in a way that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) ensures restoration of a similar type, and to the extent, of the removed trees; and (B) ensures trees are only felled for the purpose of being sawn into timber or processed into another value added product (other than woodchips for



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<p>an export market); and</p> <p>(C) does not cause land degradation.</p> <p>(c) The term includes carrying out limited associated work, including, for example, drainage, construction and maintenance of roads or vehicular tracks, and other necessary engineering works.</p> <p>(d) The term does not include clearing vegetation for the initial establishment of a plantation.</p>
Former local law	Former local law means Interim Local Law No. 8 (Protection of Vegetation) 2011 and includes Interim Subordinate Local Law No. 8 (Protection of Vegetation) 2011.
Frontage	frontage means a boundary of an allotment which abuts a road. Where a lot has more than one frontage, Council may nominate a primary frontage.
Greywater	greywater means the domestic wastes from baths, showers, laundries and kitchens specifically excluding toilet and urinal waste.
Gross floor area	<p>gross floor area for a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for—</p> <p>(a) building services, plant or equipment; or</p> <p>(b) access between levels; or</p> <p>(c) a ground floor public lobby; or</p> <p>(d) a mall; or</p> <p>(e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or</p> <p>(f) unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.</p>
Ground level	<p>ground level means—</p> <p>(a) the level of the natural ground; or</p> <p>(b) if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.</p>
Habitat tree	<p>habitat tree means a tree whether living or dead that:</p> <p>(a) has one or more hollows, pipes or splits which are located more than 2 metres above ground level; or</p> <p>(b) hosts epiphytes or termite mounds; or</p> <p>(c) is a koala habitat tree.</p>
House site area	house site area means a part of an allotment used as, or intended to be used to accommodate a dwelling house, that can be serviced by an adequate access drive and is capable of sustaining a range of housing styles and an area for ancillary uses and works including swimming pools, play/recreation area, and outbuildings. This definition does not include effluent disposal areas.
Household	<p>household means 1 or more individuals who—</p> <p>(a) live in a dwelling with the intent of living together on a long-term basis; and</p> <p>(b) make common provision for food and other essentials for living.</p>
Impact assessment	<p>impact assessment is an assessment that—</p> <p>(a) must be carried out—</p> <p>(i) against the assessment benchmarks in a categorising instrument for the development; and</p> <p>(ii) having regard to any matters prescribed by regulation</p>



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	(b) may be carried out against, or having regard to, any other relevant matter, other than a person's personal circumstances, financial or otherwise.
Inconsistent use	inconsistent use means the use is strongly inappropriate in the relevant zones because it is incompatible with other uses generally expected in that zone.
Infrastructure agreement	infrastructure agreement is an agreement, as amended from time to time, stated in the Planning Act 2016
Kitchen	Kitchen - is a room or part of a room capable of being used for cooking and food preparation in a dwelling or in a commercial establishment and includes a hardwired electric or gas cook top, stove and/or oven and plumbed sink. Editor's note- for the purposes of home hosted accommodation it is considered appropriate to provide a small area with a kettle and toaster to prepare hot beverages or light snack or continental breakfast.
Koala habitat tree	koala habitat tree means: (a) a food tree of the Corymbia, Melaleuca, Lophostemon or Eucalyptus genera; and (b) a preferred shelter species such as Angophora.
Landscaped area	landscaped area (including landscaped buffer areas, landscaped building setback and landscaping) means part of a site comprising predominantly soft landscaping and set aside for the purposes of enhancing or protecting the amenity of the site. The term includes the areas occupied by bicycle racks, swimming pools or ponds and garden paths, but does not include impervious surfaces such as driveways, vehicle access lanes, vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas, waste storage areas, and the like.
Lawfully changed	lawfully changed in relation to ground level, means the level of the natural ground is deemed to have been lawfully changed if— (a) the ground level is the level of the surface of the land on the day the first plan of survey showing the allotment was registered; or (b) if the level of the surface of the land on the day mentioned above is not known, the ground level as determined by a cadastral surveyor.
Local government infrastructure plan	local government infrastructure plan has the same meaning as in the Planning Act 2016
Local heritage place	local heritage place means a place, building, item or site of historical cultural heritage significance identified on Heritage and Character Overlay Maps or Table 8.2.7.4 Heritage Sites . The term does not include places listed on the Queensland Heritage Register under the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> .
Local native species	local native species means species with a historical range and found naturally occurring within Noosa Shire.
Local origin	local origin means a species occurring in an area which is within its historical natural range.
Local wetland	local wetland means natural or artificial areas of permanent or periodic inundation with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. The term includes areas of marine water not exceeding 6m depth at low tide.
Lopping	lopping a tree means cutting or pruning its branches, but does not include— (a) removing its trunk; and (b) cutting or pruning its branches so severely that it is likely to die.
Major road network	major road network means the term given to all arterial, distributor and collector roads as identified on Strategic Framework Map SFM-3 - Infrastructure and SC2.3 - Zone Maps
Net developable area	net developable area for premises, means the area of the premises that— (a) is able to be developed; and



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	(b) is not subject to a development constraint (including for example, a constraint relating to acid sulfate soils, flooding or slope).
Operational work	operational work has the same meaning as in the Planning Act 2016 .
Outdoor business area	outdoor business area means an outdoor area for the use of patrons of an adjacent business. The term includes roofed or unroofed areas. The term also includes areas located in a road reserve.
Outermost projection	outermost projection , of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is— (a) retractable blind; or (b) a fixed screen; or (c) a rainwater fitting; or (d) an ornamental attachment.
Plan of development	plan of development means a plan that forms part of a development approval that regulates the type or forms of development on a site and is included in Table SC1.2.3 Plans of development.
Planning assumptions	planning assumptions means an assumption about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth in the local government area.
Plot ratio	plot ratio means the ratio of the gross floor area of a building on a site to the area of the site.
Predominant slope	predominant slope is the slope of a house site area, building footprint or use area measured perpendicular to the contours of the area and calculated as follows: Predominant slope (%) = (x / y) x 100 where: 'x' is the vertical distance in metres between the highest point and the lowest point of the area; and 'y' is the horizontal distance in metres measured in a straight line between the highest point and the lowest point of the area. Where the area has more than one predominant slope, eg. a knoll or a gully, the average of the predominant slopes shall apply.
Prescribed tidal work	prescribed tidal work - tidal work (operational work undertaken in tidal waters) which is completely or partly within a local government tidal area
Private open space	private open space means outdoor areas of the premises set aside for the exclusive use of occupants of a dwelling or accommodation unit that are accessed directly from living areas. The term includes courtyards, decks, terraces, balconies, and verandas and hard and soft landscaping.
Probable maximum flood (PMF)	probable maximum flood (PMF) means the largest flood that could reasonably occur at a particular location, resulting from the probable maximum precipitation. The probable maximum flood defines the extent of flood-prone land. Generally, it is not physically or financially possible to provide general protection against this event.
PMF	PMF - probable maximum flood means the largest flood that could reasonably occur at a particular location, resulting from the probable maximum precipitation. The probable maximum flood defines the extent of flood-prone land. Generally, it is not physically or financially possible to provide general protection against this event.
Probable maximum storm tide (PMST)	probable maximum storm tide (PMST) means the maximum storm tide level that may be expected from the combination of meteorological and hydrological conditions that are reasonably possible in a particular locality, including the predicted impacts of climate change.
PMST	PMST - probable maximum storm tide means the maximum storm tide level that may be expected from the combination of meteorological and hydrological conditions that are

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	reasonably possible in a particular locality, including the predicted impacts of climate change.
Projection area	projection area means a part of the local government area for which the local government has carried out demand growth projection.
Property maintenance activity	<p>property maintenance activity means clearing protected vegetation which is reasonably necessary for property maintenance including the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) maintenance of an existing farm track and existing farm shed (b) construction of a farm track and farm shed on site for agricultural purposes, where located outside the riparian buffer area (c) construction of a new fence for a width of 5 metres either side the fence line, where outside a riparian buffer area (d) maintenance of crops (e) slashing of grass (f) harvesting of crops (g) maintenance of pasture and cleared land areas (h) pruning, felling and clearing of orchard vegetation species (i) surveying purposes (j) collection of firewood for non-commercial purposes (k) removal of an pest plant species (l) any other maintenance activity specified in a property vegetation management plan.
Property vegetation management plan	property vegetation management plan is a specific program of vegetation management for a category 4 lot approved under the former Local Law No. 10 (Vegetation Management).
Protected vegetation	<p>protected vegetation means vegetation protected from clearing in the Protected Vegetation Overlay Area as follows—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Category 1, 2 and 3 lots – all vegetation (b) Category 4 lots – vegetation to be retained as part of a property vegetation management plan
Protected vegetation overlay area	protected vegetation overlay area applies to the whole of the planning scheme area of the Noosa Plan
Pruning	pruning has the meaning given in the AS 4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees.
Public open space	public open space means outdoor areas of land under the ownership of the Federal, State or Local Government, to which the public may or may not have access. The term includes lands reserved for parks or beach protection purposes but does not include land used for Business activities or Infrastructure activities.
Rear lot	<p>rear lot means a lot where access is provided only by means of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an access strip which forms part of the lot; or (b) an easement over contiguous land.
Reasonably necessary	reasonably necessary means vegetation clearing for a particular purpose where there is no alternative way of achieving the purpose that is prudent and feasible and that would avoid clearing or significantly reduce the extent of vegetation clearing.
Reconfiguring a lot	<p>reconfiguring a lot means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) creating lots by subdividing another lot; or (b) amalgamating 2 or more lots; or (c) rearranging the boundaries of a lot by registering a plan of subdivision under the Land



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<p>Act or Land Title Act; or</p> <p>(d) dividing land into parts by agreement rendering different parts of a lot immediately available for separate disposition or separate occupation, other than by an agreement that is—</p> <p>(i) a lease for a term, including renewal options, not exceeding 10 years; or</p> <p>(ii) an agreement for the exclusive use of part of the common property for a community titles scheme under the Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 ; or</p> <p>(e) creating an easement giving access to a lot from a constructed road.</p>
Recruitment habitat tree	<p>recruitment habitat tree means a tree selected for its potential to become a habitat tree and exhibiting two or more of the following characteristics—</p> <p>(a) large dominant or co-dominant characteristics;</p> <p>(b) damaged, branrechy, open crowned or with multiple leaders;</p> <p>(c) containing hollows, pipes or splits;</p> <p>(d) known to develop hollows early and to live a relatively long time (ie. Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Angophora species); or</p> <p>(e) hosting epiphytes or termite mounds.</p>
Regrowth	<p>regrowth means any vegetation that is less than seven (7) years of age.</p>
Removable building or removal home	<p>removal building or removal home means any building that has been previously established on any site and which has been relocated to a site in Noosa Shire (including from elsewhere on the same site). It does not include a new transportable building.</p>
Resource/processing area	<p>resource/processing area means the extent of the extractive resource and any existing or potential future processing operations. The term includes an area identified as a resource/processing area on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map.</p>
Riparian buffer area	<p>riparian buffer area is a buffer area identified on a Biodiversity, Waterways and Wetlands Overlay Map.</p>
Riparian vegetation	<p>riparian vegetation includes-</p> <p>(a) vegetation along the foreshore;</p> <p>(b) vegetation in a permanent freshwater watercourse or existing within 50m from the top of the bank of a permanent freshwater watercourse</p> <p>(c) vegetation in a permanent tidal watercourse or within 250m from the top of the bank of a permanent tidal watercourse; vegetation in Lake Macdonald or within 400m of the full level of ponded water within Lake Macdonald; or</p> <p>(d) vegetation in a riparian zone.</p>
Riparian zone	<p>riparian zone means land which adjoins, directly influences, or is influenced by a body of water.</p>
Risk management	<p>risk management means a process consisting of well-defined steps which, when taken in sequence, support better decision making by contributing to a greater insight into risks and their impacts.</p>
Road reserve	<p>road reserve means land dedicated for the purpose of a public road and includes an esplanade.</p>
Road hierarchy	<p>road hierarchy means the road hierarchy displayed on the Regional Infrastructure Overlay Maps</p>
Recreational vehicle (RV)	<p>recreational vehicle (RV) means a motorized or towable vehicle that combines transportation and temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and accommodation. The term includes caravans, campervans, motorhomes, camper trailers or a truck mounted</p>



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	camper. The term does not include a cabin or transportable building as separately defined.
RV	RV or recreational vehicle means a motorized or towable vehicle that combines transportation and temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and accommodation. The term includes caravans, campervans, motorhomes, camper trailers or a truck mounted camper. The term does not include a cabin or transportable building as separately defined.
Secondary dwelling	secondary dwelling means a dwelling, whether attached or detached, that is used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot.
Sediment barrier	sediment barrier means a lot where access is provided only by means of— (a) purpose designed geotextile sediment fabric (i.e. not shade-cloth) attached to posts, with the geotextile buried in an upstream trench; or (b) turf of a minimum 600mm width immediately within the property boundary.
Sensitive land use	sensitive land use means - (a) caretaker's accommodation; or (b) a childcare centre; or (c) a community care centre; or (d) a community residence; or (e) a detention facility; or (f) a dual occupancy; or (g) a dwelling house; or (h) a dwelling unit; or (i) an educational establishment; or (j) a health care service; or (k) a hospital; or (l) a hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or (m) a multiple dwelling; or (n) non-resident workforce accommodation; or (o) a relocatable home park; or (p) a residential care facility; or (q) a resort complex; or (r) a retirement facility; or (s) rooming accommodation; or (t) rural workers' accommodation; or (u) short-term accommodation; or (v) a tourist park.
Sequential clearing	sequential clearing means— (a) a method of clearing trees whereby felling operations are conducted in discrete stages such that wildlife is provided sufficient time and space to enable them to move from the clearing site of their own volition without the need for human intervention to remove or relocate them; and (b) the felling of limited numbers of trees at any one time at the clearing site and not clearing where native wildlife is present; and (c) not the clearing of all trees on site in a single, uninterrupted operation.
Service catchment	Service catchment means an area serviced by an infrastructure network.

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Setback	setback , for a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.
Site	site , of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on. Examples— 1. If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot. 2. If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.
Site cover	site cover of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is— (a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example a gazebo or shade structure or; (b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or (c) the eaves of a building; or (d) a sun shade.
Slope	slope means:- (a) for the purpose of reconfiguring a lot:- (i) where the proposed lot is contained wholly within a single slope category shown on a slope analysis, the slope of that category; or (ii) where a proposed lot is contained within more than one slope category shown on a <i>slope-analysis</i> , the predominant <i>slope</i> of the use area, as follows:- (A) where the house site area or use area is contained within one slope category shown on a slope analysis, the slope of that category; or (B) where the house site area or use area is contained within more than one slope category shown on a slope analysis, the slope is the average of all predominant slopes of the house site area or use area. (b) For the purposes of building works or material change of use, the slope of the building footprint or use area is that determined as follows— (i) where the building footprint or use area has one predominant slope, that slope; (ii) where the building footprint or use area has more than one predominant slope, the average of all predominant slopes, provided that— (A) the slope shall be determined to the nearest whole number; and (B) where there is any question about the determination of slope, the slope shall be as determined by the Assessment Manager.
Slope-analysis	slope-analysis means, for the purpose of reconfiguring a lot, a diagram prepared by a cadastral surveyor indicating the slope of the site based on one metre contour intervals using the following slope categories— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0-10% slope ● >10-15% slope ● >15-20% slope ● >20-25% slope ● >25-33% slope, etc
Sloping sites	sloping sites means sites or parts of sites that exceed a gradient of 1 in 5 or 20% and includes steep slopes.



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
Small dwellings	small dwellings means a dwelling that has no more than 100m ² of gross floor area.
Soft landscaping	soft landscaping means trees, shrubs, grass, garden beds and impervious surfaces that occur naturally such as rock outcrops. Soft landscaping is not located on top of a constructed slab or other structure and is capable of supporting the establishment and growth of canopy trees as well as other species. The term does not include swimming pools or impervious surfaces such as driveways, vehicular access lanes, vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas, pathways, stormwater structures, tennis courts, decks, balconies, roof terraces and the like. It also does not include areas over which balconies cantilever unless there is a vertical height of 4 metres between the ground and the balcony to allow for significant planting.
State heritage place	state heritage place means a place identified on the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.
Steep slopes	steep slopes means sites or parts of sites that exceed a gradient of 1 in 4 or 25%.
Storey	<p>storey—</p> <p>(a) means a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or (ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or (iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraphs (i) or (ii); or (iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than 1m above ground level; and <p>(b) includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a mezzanine; and (ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.
Temporary use	<p>temporary use means 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>
Topping	topping means reducing the height of a tree through the practice of lopping (AS 4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees)
Trade related	<p>For an office - trade related means technical or administrative activities related to the building and construction trades, where such activities are not suited to a centre zone. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building surveyor's /certifier's office; • Engineer's office; • Surveyor's office; or • An office for a company undertaking construction work.
Transport route separation area	transport route separation area shown on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map , being the area surrounding the transport route needed to maintain separation of people from undesirable levels of noise, dust and ground vibration produced as impacts from the transportation of extractive material.
Transport route	transport route shown on an Extractive Resources Overlay Map , being the route for the transport of extracted resources from the resource/processing area to a major road.
Transportable building	transportable building means a building which is not capable of being registered under the <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i> , and comprises one or more major sections that are constructed and assembled away from its located site. It includes any



Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	associated structures such as awnings that form part of the building. The term includes a transportable dwelling or a transportable office.
Ultimate development	ultimate development , for an area or premises, means the likely extent of development that is anticipated in the area, or on the premises, if the area or premises are fully developed.
Undesirable plant species	undesirable plant species means plants identified in Table 9.1 of PSP2 Landscaping .
Urban boundary	urban boundary means the extent of land intended for urban purposes during the life of this planning scheme. Editor's note: 'urban purpose' is defined in the Planning Regulation 2017, Schedule 24 .
Use area	use area means the sum of the area of the premises (exclusive of all walls and columns), including all storeys, used or intended for use for a particular purpose. The term excludes— (a) the areas (inclusive of all walls and columns) of any lift rooms, motor rooms, air conditioning or other mechanical or electrical plant or equipment rooms located at any topmost storey; (b) the areas of any staircases or lifts wells; (c) the areas of any common foyer or arcade; (d) the areas of any public toilets; and (e) the areas used for the access, parking and associated manoeuvring of motor vehicles.
Vegetation	vegetation means a tree, plant or organism of vegetable origin (whether living or dead) but does not include a plant declared as a pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 or a weed or undesirable plant species, or plant species identified in a pest management plan adopted by Noosa Shire Council.
Visitors	visitors means persons visiting the area and staying for a short term. The term includes tourists.
Wall length	wall length means the means the length of any external wall in one plane, provided that— (a) walls that are offset by less than 600mm are measured as one wall; and (b) walls that are on the same alignment and are separated by less than 25m are measured as one wall.
Waste storage area	waste storage area means a designated area for the holding of waste storage bins and use for the storage of waste.
Waterway	waterway is a river, creek or other stream, lake or lagoon in which water flows permanently or intermittently, in a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream. A waterway includes instream islands, as well as constructed stormwater drainages with surface water flows, but not piped water drains.
Water netserv plan	water netserv plan means a plan adopted by an SEQ service provider, as defined in the <i>South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009</i> , under section 99BJ of that Act.
Weeds	weeds means a species of plant occurring in an area outside its historical natural range and which has a negative impact for the environment or people.
Wetland	wetland means natural or artificial areas of permanent or periodic inundation (whether natural or artificial) with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt. The term includes areas of marine water not exceeding 6 metres depth at low tide.
Works codes	works codes means the following codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driveways and parking code • Earthworks code • Existing services code

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire services for common private title code • Landscaping code • Sustainable building design code • Transport code • Water quality and drainage code • Waterways works code • Waste management code

Table SC1.2.3 - Plans of development

Current name of housing estate	Approved uses	Plan of Development reference number	Council file reference
Marcus Dunes Lots 1-36/512 David Low Way, Castaways Beach	Dwelling houses	As constructed allotment details, ACA-1, issue D prepared by Covey & Associates and dated 08/09/1999	00067
The Beaches Lots 1-8/56 David Low Way, Sunrise Beach	Dwelling houses	Layout plan, TP.01, issue B, dated 21/07/1997 and Sections, TP.02 issue B, prepared by Peter Conley and Associates and dated 01/08/1997	51995.1620
Elysium 58 Noosa Springs Drive, Noosa Heads	Dwelling houses and common facilities	Master Plan (incl. setbacks) sheets 1-3, prepared by RPS and dated 28/11/2013	132003.220735.9
Doonella Estate, Beckmans Road, Noosaville	Dwelling houses and multiple dwellings	Plan of development, 6812-58K, & Staging Plan 6812-61S, prepared by RPS and dated 20/06/2013 and Building envelope plan stages C1 to C5, 119919-47 prepared by RPS and dated 27/10/2015,	132003.221132.8 132003.221132.B