Schedule 1 Definitions

Sc1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have a particular meaning for the purpose of the planning scheme.
- (2) Any use not listed in Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions 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 <u>Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions</u> column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2.
- (4) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.
- (5) Column 3 of Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions identifies examples of the types of activities that are consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (6) Column 4 of Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions identifies examples of activities that are not consistent with the use identified in column 1.
- (7) Columns 3 and 4 of Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions are not exhaustive lists.
- (8) Uses listed in Table SC1.1.2–Use definitions columns 3 and 4 that are not listed in column 1, do not form part of the definition.

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- Winery

Table SC 1.1.2-Use definitions

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Adult store	Premises used as a shop where the primary purpose is for the display or sale of sexually explicit materials, products and devices associated with or used in a sexual practice or activity.	Sex shop	Shop, newsagent, registered pharmacist or video hire, where the primary use of these are concerned with: • the sale display, or hire of printed or recorded matter (not of a sexually explicit nature); or • the sale or display of underwear or lingerie; or • the sale or display of an article or thing primarily concerned with or used in association with a medically recognised purpose.
Agricultural supplies store	Premises used for the sale of agricultural products and supplies including agricultural chemicals and fertilisers, seeds, bulk veterinary supplies, farm clothing, saddlery, animal feed and irrigation materials.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery
Air services	Premises used for any of the following: the arrival and departure of aircraft; the housing, servicing, refuelling, maintenance and repair of aircraft; the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; any ancillary activities directly serving the needs	Airport, airstrip, helipad, public or private airfield	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	of passengers and visitors to the use; associated training and education facilities; aviation facilities.		
Animal husbandry	Premises used for production of animals or animal products on either native or improved pastures or vegetation. The use includes ancillary yards, stables and temporary	Cattle studs, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying	Animal keeping, intensive animal industry, aquaculture, feedlots, piggeries
Animal keeping	holding facilities and the repair and servicing of machinery. Premises used for boarding,	Aviaries, catteries,	Aquaculture, cattle
Animai keeping	breeding or training of animals. The use may include ancillary	kennels, stables, wildlife refuge	studs, domestic pets, feedlots, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairying,
	temporary or permanent holding facilities on the same site and ancillary repair and servicing of machinery.		piggeries, poultry meat and egg production, animal husbandry
Aquaculture	Premises used for the cultivation of aquatic animals or plants in a confined area that may require the provision of food either mechanically or by hand.	Pond farms, tank systems, hatcheries, raceway systems, rack and line systems, sea cages	Intensive animal industry
Bar	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption on the premises and that provides for a maximum capacity to seat sixty persons at any one time.		Club, hotel, nightclub, entertainment facility, tavern
	The use may include the ancillary sale of food for consumption on premises and entertainment activities.		
Brothel	Premises made available for prostitution by two or more prostitutes at the premises.		Adult store, club, nightclub entertainment facility, shop
Bulk landscape supplies	Premises used for bulk storage and sale of landscaping and gardening supplies, which may include, soil, gravel, potting mix and mulch, where the majority of materials sold from the		Garden centre, outdoor sales, wholesale nursery

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	premises are not in pre- packaged form.		
Caretaker's accommodation	A dwelling provided for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.		Dwelling house
Car wash	Premises primarily used for commercially cleaning motor vehicles by an automatic or partly automatic process.		Service station
Cemetery	Premises used for interment of bodies or ashes after death.	Burial ground, crypt, columbarium, lawn cemetery, pet cemetery, mausoleum	Crematorium, funeral parlour
Child care centre	Premises used for minding, education and care, but not residence, of children.	Crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, outside hours school care	Educational establishment, home based child care, family day care
Club	Premises used by persons associated for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes for social interaction or entertainment. The use may include the	Club house, guide and scout clubs, surf lifesaving club RSL, bowls club	Hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, place of worship, theatre
	ancillary preparation and service of food and drink.		
Community care centre	Premises used to provide social support where no accommodation is provided. Medical care may be provided but is ancillary to the primary use.	Disability support services, drop in centre, respite centre, integrated Indigenous support centre	Childcare centre, family day care, home based child care, health care services, residential care facility
Community residence	Any dwelling used for accommodation for a maximum of six persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs, share communal spaces and who may be unrelated. The use may include a resident support worker engaged or employed in the	Hospice	Dwelling house, dwelling unit, residential care facility, rooming accommodation, short term accommodation
	management of the residence.		
Community use	Premises used for providing artistic, social or cultural	Art gallery, community centre,	Cinema, club, hotel, nightclub

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	facilities and community support services to the public and may include the ancillary preparation and provision of food and drink.	community hall, library, museum	entertainment facility, place of worship
Crematorium	Premises used for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.		Cemetery
Cropping	Premises used for growing plants or plant material for commercial purposes, where dependent on the cultivation of soil. The use includes harvesting and the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the site and the ancillary repair and servicing of machinery used on the site.	Fruit, nut, vegetable and grain production, forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard	Permanent plantations, intensive horticulture, rural industry
Detention facility	Premises used for the confinement of persons committed by a process of law.	Prison, detention centre	
Dual occupancy	Premises containing two dwellings on one lot (whether or not attached) for separate households.	Duplex	Dwelling house, multiple dwelling
Dwelling house	A residential use of premises for one household that contains a single dwelling. The use includes domestic out-buildings and works normally associated with a dwelling and may include a secondary dwelling.		Caretaker's accommodation, dual occupancy, rooming accommodation, short-term accommodation, student accommodation, multiple dwelling, the parking of two or more heavy vehicles
Dwelling unit	A single dwelling within a premises containing non residential use(s).	'Shop-top' apartment	Caretaker's accommodation, dwelling house
Educational establishment	Premises used for training and instruction designed to impart knowledge and develop skills. The use may include outside hours school care for students	Pre-preparatory, preparatory and primary school, secondary school, special education, college, university, technical institute,	Child care centre, home based child care, family day care

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	or on-site student accommodation.	outdoor education centres	
Emergency services	Premises used by government bodies or community organisations to provide essential emergency services or disaster management services including management support facilities for the protection of persons, property and the environment.	State emergency service facility, ambulance station, rural fire brigade, auxiliary fire and rescue station, urban fire and rescue station, police station, emergency management support facility, evacuation centres	Community use, hospital, residential care facility
Environment facility	Facilities used for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value.	Nature-based attractions, walking tracks, seating, shelters, boardwalks, observation decks, bird hides	
Extractive industry	Premises used for the extraction and/or processing of extractive resources and associated activities, including their transportation to market.	Quarry	
Food and drink outlet	Premises used for preparation and sale of food and drink to the public for consumption on or off the site. The use may include the ancillary sale of liquor for consumption on site.	Bistro, café, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway, tea room	Bar, club, hotel, shop, theatre, nightclub entertainment facility
Function facility	Premises used for conducting receptions or functions that may include the preparation and provision of food and liquor for consumption on site.	Conference centre, reception centre	Community use, hotel
Funeral parlour	Premises used to arrange and conduct funerals, memorial services and the like, but do not include burial or cremation. The use includes a mortuary and the storage and preparation of bodies for burial or cremation.		Cemetery, crematorium, place of worship
Garden centre	Premises used primarily for the sale of plants and may include sale of gardening and landscape products and	Retail plant nursery	Bulk landscape supplies, wholesale nursery, outdoor sales

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	supplies where these are sold mainly in pre-packaged form.		
	The use may include an ancillary food and drink outlet.		
Hardware and trade supplies	Premises used for the sale, display or hire of hardware and trade supplies including household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like.		Shop, showroom, outdoor sales and warehouse
Health care services	Premises for medical, paramedical, alternative therapies and general health care and treatment of persons that involves no overnight accommodation.	Dental clinics, medical centres, natural medicine practices, nursing services, physiotherapy clinic	Community care centre, hospital
High impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: • potential for significant impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • potential for significant offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; • generates a significant demand on the local infrastructure network; • the use may involve night time and outdoor activities; • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks.	Abattoirs, concrete batching plant, boiler making and engineering and metal foundry Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers, service industry, low impact industry, medium impact industry, special industry
Home based business	A dwelling used for a business activity, where subordinate to the residential use.	Bed and breakfast, farm stay, home office, home based childcare	Hobby, office, shop, warehouse, transport depot, the

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
			parking of two or more heavy vehicles
Hospital	Premises used for medical or surgical care or treatment of patients whether or not involving overnight accommodation.		Health care services, residential care facility
	The use may include ancillary accommodation for employees and ancillary activities directly serving the needs of patients and visitors.		
Hotel	Premises used primarily to sell liquor for consumption. The use may include short-term accommodation, dining and entertainment activities and facilities.	Pub, tavern	Nightclub entertainment facility
Indoor sport and recreation	Premises used for leisure, sport or recreation conducted wholly or mainly indoors.	Amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash courts, enclosed tennis courts	Cinema, hotel, nightclub entertainment facility, theatre
Intensive animal industry	Premises used for the intensive production of animals or animal products in an enclosure that requires the provision of food and water either mechanically or by hand. The use includes the ancillary storage and packing of feed	Feedlots, piggeries, poultry and egg production	Animal husbandry, aquaculture, drought feeding, milking sheds, shearing sheds, weaning pens
Intensive horticulture	and produce. Premises used for the intensive production of plants or plant material on imported media and located within a building or structure or where outdoors, artificial lights or containers are used. The use includes the storage and packing of produce and plants grown on the subject site.	Greenhouse and shade house plant production, hydroponic farms, mushroom farms	Wholesale nursery
Landing	A structure for mooring, launching, storage and retrieval of vessels where	Boat ramp, jetty, pontoon	Marina

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	passengers embark and disembark.		
Low impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: • negligible impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • minimal traffic generation and heavy-vehicle usage; • demands imposed upon the local infrastructure network consistent with surrounding uses; • the use generally operates during the day (e.g. 7am to 6pm); • offsite impacts from storage of dangerous goods are negligible; • the use is primarily undertaken indoors.	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 reconditioning, wooden and laminated product manufacturing, service industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, special industry
Major electricity infrastructure	All aspects of development for either the transmission grid or electricity supply networks as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> . The use may include ancillary telecommunication facilities.	Powerlines greater than 66kV	Minor electricity infrastructure, substation
Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility	Premises with large scale built facilities designed to cater for large scale events including major sporting, recreation, conference and entertainment events.	Convention and exhibition centres, entertainment centres, sports stadiums, horse racing	Indoor sport and recreation, local sporting field, motor sport, park, outdoor sport and recreation
Marine industry	Premises used for waterfront based marine industries involved in any activity relating to the manufacturing, storage, repair or servicing of vessels and maritime infrastructure.	Boat building, boat storage, dry dock	Marina

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use may include the provision of fuel and disposal of waste.		
Market	Premises used for the sale of goods to the public on a regular basis, where goods are primarily sold from temporary structures such as stalls, booths or trestle tables.	Flea market, farmers market, car boot sales	Shop, roadside stall
	The use may include entertainment provided for the enjoyment of customers.		
Medium impact industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring, treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes: • potential for noticeable impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise; • potential for noticeable offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; • generates high traffic flows in the context of the locality or the road network; • generates an elevated demand on the local infrastructure network; • onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks; • the use is primarily undertaken indoors; • evening or night activities are undertaken indoors and	Spray painting and surface coating, wooden and laminated product manufacturing (including cabinet maker, joining, timber truss making or wood working) Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	Concrete batching, tyre manufacturing and retreading, metal recovery (involving a fragmentiser), textile manufacture, chemically treating timber and plastic product manufacture, service industry, low impact industry, special industry
Motor sport facility	not outdoors. Premises used for organised or recreational motor sports whether on or off-road, that may include permanent, temporary or informal	Go-karting, lawn mower race tracks, trail bike parks, 4WD and all terrain parks, motocross tracks, off road	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, outdoor sport and recreation

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	provision for spectators and other supporting uses.	motorcycle facility, motorcycle or car race tracks	
Multiple dwelling	Premises containing three or more dwellings for separate households.	Apartments, flats, units, townhouses, row housing, triplex	Rooming accommodation, dual occupancy, duplex, granny flat, residential care facility, retirement facility
Nature-based tourism	The use of land or premises for a tourism activity, including tourist and visitor short-term accommodation, that is intended for the conservation, interpretation and appreciation of areas of environmental, cultural or heritage value, local ecosystem and attributes of the natural environment.	Environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including lodges, cabins, huts and tented camps	Environment facility
	Nature-based tourism activities typically: maintain a nature-based focus or product; promote environmental awareness, education and conservation; carry out sustainable practices.		
Nightclub entertainment facility	Premises used to provide entertainment which may include cabaret, dancing and music. The use generally includes the sale of liquor and food for consumption on site.		Club, hotel, tavern, pub, indoor sport and recreation, theatre, concert hall
Non-resident workforce accommodation	Premises used to provide accommodation for non-resident workers. The use may include provision of recreational and entertainment facilities for the exclusive use of residents and their visitors.	Contractor's camp, construction camp, single person's quarters, temporary workers' accommodation	Relocatable home park, short-term accommodation, tourist park
Office	Premises used for an administrative, secretarial or management service or the practice of a profession,	Bank, real estate agent, administration building	Home-based business, home office, shop, outdoor sales

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	where no goods or materials are made, sold or hired and where the principal activity provides for one or more of the following:		
	business or professional advice;		
	 service of goods that are not physically on the premises; 		
	 office based administrative functions of an organisation. 		
Outdoor sales	Premises used for the display, sale, hire or lease of products where the use is conducted wholly or predominantly outdoors and may include construction, industrial or farm plant and equipment, vehicles, boats and caravans. The use may include ancillary repair or servicing activities and sale or fitting of accessories.	Agricultural machinery sales yard, motor vehicles sales yard	Bulk landscape supplies, market
Outdoor sport and recreation	Premises used for a recreation or sport activity that is carried on outside a building and requires areas of open space and may include ancillary works necessary for safety and sustainability. The use may include ancillary food and drink outlet(s) and the provision of ancillary facilities or amenities conducted indoors such as changing rooms and storage facilities.	Driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, football ground, cricket oval	Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, motor sport, park, community use
Outstation	Premises used for cultural and/or recreational activities undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The use provides for intermittent short stay and/or long term camping.	Indigenous camp site	Dwelling house, hostel, multiple dwelling, relocatable home park, short term accommodation, tourist park
	The use may involve permanent low scale built infrastructure.		

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
Park	Premises accessible to the public generally for free sport, recreation and leisure and may be used for community events or other community activities. Facilities may include children's playground	Urban common	Tourist attraction, outdoor sport and recreation, botanical garden
	equipment, informal sports fields and ancillary vehicle parking and other public conveniences.		
Parking station	Premises used for parking vehicles where the parking is not ancillary to another use.	Car park, 'park and ride', bicycle parking	
Permanent plantation	Premises used for growing plants not intended to be harvested.	Permanent plantations for carbon sequestration, biodiversity or natural resource management	Forestry for wood production, biofuel production
Place of worship	Premises used by an organised group for worship and religious activities. The use may include ancillary facilities for social,	Church, chapel, mosque, synagogue, temple	Community use, child care centre, funeral parlour, crematorium
	educational and associated charitable activities.		
Port services	Premises used for the following: • the arrival and departure of vessels;	Marina, ferry terminal	Landing
	 the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; 		
	 any ancillary activities directly serving the needs of passengers and visitors or the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels. 		
Relocatable home park	Premises used for relocatable dwellings (whether they are permanently located or not) that provides long-term residential accommodation.		Tourist park
	The use may include a manager's residence and		

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	office, ancillary food and drink outlet, kiosk, amenity buildings and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents.		
Renewable energy facility	Premises used for the generation of electricity or energy from renewable (naturally reoccurring) sources.	Solar farm, wind farm, tidal power	Wind turbine or solar panels supplying energy to domestic or rural activities on the same site
Research and technology industry	Premises used for innovative and emerging technological industries involved in research design, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance and storage of machinery, equipment and components.	Aeronautical engineering, computers component manufacturing, medical laboratories, computer server facility	
	The use may include emerging industries such as energy, aerospace, and biotechnology.		
Residential care facility	A residential use of premises for supervised accommodation where the use includes medical and other support facilities for residents who cannot live independently and require regular nursing or personal care.	Convalescent home, nursing home	Community residence, dwelling house, dual occupancy, hospital, multiple dwelling, retirement facility
Resort complex	Premises used for tourist and visitor short-term accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities including:	Island resort	
	restaurants and bars; masting and function		
	 meeting and function facilities; 		
	 sporting and fitness facilities; 		
	staff accommodation;		
	 transport facilities directly associated with the tourist facility such as a ferry terminal and air services. 		
Retirement facility	A residential use of premises for an integrated community and specifically built and designed for older people.	Retirement village	Residential care facility

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	The use includes independent living units and may include serviced units where residents require some support with health care and daily living needs.		
	The use may also include a manager's residence and office, food and drink outlet, amenity buildings, communal facilities and accommodation for staff.		
Roadside stall	Premises used for the roadside display and sale of goods in rural areas.	Produce stall	Market
Rooming accommodation	Premises used for the accommodation of one or more households where each resident: • has a right to occupy one	Boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation	Hospice, community residence, dwelling house, short-term accommodation, multiple dwelling
	 or more rooms; does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises in which the rooms are situated; 		
	 may be provided with separate facilities for private use; 		
	 may share communal facilities or communal space with one or more of the other residents. 		
	The use may include:		
	 rooms not in the same building on site; 		
	provision of a food or other service;		
	 on site management or staff and associated accommodation. 		
	Facilities includes furniture and equipment as defined in the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008.		
Rural industry	Premises used for storage, processing and packaging of products from a rural use.	Packing shed	Intensive animal husbandry, intensive horticulture, roadside stall,

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

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	of vehicles, the hire of trailers, and supply of compressed air.		·
Shop	Premises used for the display, sale or hire of goods or the provision of personal services or betting to the public.	Hairdresser, liquor store, department store, discount department store, discount variety store, betting agency, supermarket, corner store	Adult store, food and drink outlet, showroom, market
Shopping centre	Premises comprising two or more individual tenancies that is comprised primarily of shops and that function as an integrated complex.		
Short-term accommodation	Premises used to provide short term accommodation for tourists or travellers for a temporary period of time (typically not exceeding three consecutive months) and may be self-contained. The use may include a	Motel, backpackers, cabins, serviced apartments, accommodation hotel, farm stay, Dual occupancy (auxiliary unit) accommodation	Hostel, rooming accommodation, tourist park
	manager's residence and office and the provision of recreation facilities for the exclusive use of visitors.		
Showroom	Premises used primarily for the sale of goods of a related product line that are of a size, shape or weight that requires:	Bulky goods sales, motor vehicle sales showroom, bulk stationery supplies	Food and drink outlet shop, outdoor sales
	 a large area for handling, display or storage; 		
	 direct vehicle access to the building by members of the public for loading and unloading items purchased or hired. 		
Special industry	Premises used for industrial activities that include the manufacture, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products and have one or more of the following attributes:	Tanneries, rendering plants, oil refineries, waste incineration, manufacturing or storing explosives, power plants, manufacturing fertilisers	Low impact industry, medium impact industry, high impact industry, service industry
	potential for extreme impacts on sensitive land uses due to offsite	Note—additional examples may be shown in SC1.1.2 industry thresholds.	

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	emissions including aerosol, fume, particle, smoke, odour and noise;		·
	 potential for extreme offsite impacts in the event of fire, explosion or toxic release; 		
	 onsite controls are required for emissions and dangerous goods risks; the use generally involves night time and outdoor 		
	 activities; the use may involve the storage and handling of large volumes of dangerous goods; 		
	 requires significant separation from non- industrial uses. 		
Substation	Premises forming part of a transmission grid or supply network under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> , and used for:	Substations, switching yards	Major electricity infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure
	 converting or transforming electrical energy from one voltage to another; or 		imastructure
	regulating voltage in an electrical circuit; or		
	controlling electrical circuits; or		
	switching electrical current between circuits; or		
	a switchyard; orcommunication facilities for		
	"operating works" as defined under the Electricity Act 1994; and for workforce operational and safety communications.		
Telecommunications facility	Premises used for systems that carry communications and signals by means of radio, including guided or unguided electromagnetic energy whether such facility is manned or remotely controlled.	Telecommunication tower, broadcasting station, television station	Aviation facility, "low-impact telecommunications facility" as defined under the Telecommunications Act 1997
Theatre	Premises used for presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public and may include provision of food and	Cinema, movie house, concert hall, dance hall, film	Community hall, hotel, indoor sport and recreation

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	liquor for consumption on the premises. The use may include the production of film or music, including associated ancillary facilities, which are associated with the production, such as sound stages, wardrobe and laundry facilities, makeup facilities, set construction workshops, editing and post-production facilities.	studio, music recording studio	facility, temporary film studio
Tourist attraction	Premises used for providing on site entertainment, recreation or similar facilities for the general public. The use may include provision of food and drink for consumption on site.	Theme park, zoo	Hotel, major sport, recreation and entertainment facility, nightclub entertainment facility
Tourist park	Premises used to provide for accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents and similar structures for the public for short term holiday purposes. The use may include, where ancillary, a manager's residence and office, kiosk, amenity buildings, food and drink outlet or the provision of recreation facilities for the use of occupants of the tourist park and their visitors; and accommodation for staff.	Camping ground, caravan park, holiday cabins	Relocatable home park, tourist attraction, short-term accommodation, non-resident workforce accommodation
Transport depot	Premises used for the storage, for commercial or public purposes, of more than one motor vehicle. The use includes premises for the storage of taxis, buses, trucks, heavy machinery and uses of a like nature. The term may include the ancillary servicing, repair and cleaning of vehicles stored on the premises.	Contractor's depot bus depot, truck yard, heavy machinery yard	Home based business, warehouse, low impact industry, service industry
Utility installation	Premises used to provide the public with the following services:	Sewerage treatment plant, mail depot,	Telecommunications tower, major electricity

Column 1 Use	Column 2 Definition	Column 3 Examples include	Column 4 Does not include the following examples
	 supply or treatment of water, hydraulic power or gas; or sewerage, drainage or stormwater services; or transport services including road, rail or water; or waste management facilities; network infrastructure. The use includes maintenance and storage depots and other facilities for the operation of the use.	pumping station, water treatment plant	infrastructure, minor electricity infrastructure, substation, renewable energy facility, transport depot
Veterinary services	Premises used for veterinary care, surgery and treatment of animals that may include provision for the short-term accommodation of the animals on the premises		Animal keeping
Warehouse	Premises used for the storage and distribution of goods, whether or not in a building, including self-storage facilities or storage yards. The use may include sale of goods by wholesale where ancillary to storage. The use does not include retail sales from the premises or industrial uses.	Self storage sheds	Hardware and trade supplies, outdoor sales, showroom, shop
Wholesale nursery	Premises used for the sale of plants, but not to the general public, where the plants are grown on or adjacent to the site. The use may include sale of gardening materials where these are ancillary to the primary use.		Bulk landscape supplies, garden centre
Winery	Premises used for manufacturing of wine, which may include the sale of wine manufactured on site.		Rural industry

SC1.1.1 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined uses listed in Table SC 1.1.1.1–Index of defined activity groups are able to be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in Table SC1.1.1.2–Defined activity groups column 1 clusters the defined uses listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group is able to be referenced in Part 5-Tables of assessment.
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Table SC 1.1.1.1-Index of defined activity groups

	· ······ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Accommodation activities	Entertainment activities	Principal centre activities		
Assembly activities	Essential community	Recreation activities		
	infrastructure activities			
Centre activities	Industry activities	Residential activities		
Civic and cultural activities	Local centre activities	Retail activities		
Community activities	Major centre activities	Rural activities		
Commercial activities	Mixed use activities			
District centre activities	Neighbourhood centre activities			

Table SC1.1.1.2-Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity Group	Column 2 Uses
Accommodation activities	 Caretaker's accommodation Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Multiple dwelling Residential care facility Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Short-term accommodation
Assembly activities	 Club Community use Educational establishment Function facility Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility Nightclub entertainment facility Place of worship Shopping centre, if a district shopping centre or 10,000m² or larger Theatre Tourist attraction
Centre activities	 District centre activities Local centre activities Major centre activities Neighbourhood centre activities Principal centres activities
Civic and cultural activities	Community care centre

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	 Community use Office, if for local government, State government or federal government Theatre
Commercial activities	 Bar Car wash Club Function facility Health care services Home based business Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Nightclub entertainment facility Office Parking station Service industry Service station Theatre Veterinary services
Community activities	 Cemetery Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Crematorium Educational establishment Funeral parlour Health care services Hospital Place of worship
District centre activities	 Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility Garden centre

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	 Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Office Outdoor sport and recreation Parking station Place of worship Residential care facility Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Shopping centre Short-term accommodation Theatre
Entertainment activities	 Veterinary services Bar Club Function facility Hotel Nightclub entertainment facility Theatre Tourist park
Essential community infrastructure activities	 Air services Community use, if for the storage of records or items of cultural or historic significance, valuable records or public records Emergency services Health care services, if supporting a Hospital Hospital Major electricity infrastructure Substation, if supporting other essential community infrastructure Telecommunications facility Transport depot, if required for disaster response Utility installation
Industry activities	 Extractive industry High impact industry Low impact industry Marine industry

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	 Medium impact industry Research and technology industry Service industry Special industry Transport depot Warehouse
Local centre activities	 Agricultural supplies store Bar Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Food and drink outlet Function facility Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Office Place of worship Residential care facility Retirement facility Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Shopping centre Veterinary services
Major centre activities	 Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Hospital Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Nightclub entertainment facility Office Outdoor sport and recreation Parking station Place of worship Residential care facility Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Shopping centre Short-term accommodation Showroom Theatre Veterinary services
Mixed use activities	 Adult store Agricultural supplies store Bar Bulk landscape supplies Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Crematorium Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	 Funeral parlour Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Low impact industry Market Office Outdoor sales Outdoor sport and recreation Parking station Place of worship Research and technology industry Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Short-term accommodation Showroom Telecommunication facility Veterinary services Warehouse
Neighbourhood centre activities	 Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Food and drink outlet Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Office Residential care facility Retirement facility Sales office Service industry

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	ShopShopping centreVeterinary services
Principal centre activities	Adult store Bar Caretaker's accommodation Car wash Child care centre Club Community care centre Community use Dwelling unit Educational establishment Emergency services Food and drink outlet Function facility Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Health care services Home based business Hospital Hotel Indoor sport and recreation Market Multiple dwelling Nightclub entertainment facility Office Outdoor sport and recreation Parking station Place of worship Residential care facility Retirement facility Rooming accommodation Sales office Service industry Service station Shop Shopping centre Short-term accommodation Theatre Veterinary services
Recreation activities	 Environment facility Indoor sport and recreation Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility

Column 1	Column 2
Activity Group	Uses
	 Motor sport facility Outdoor sport and recreation Park
Residential activities	 Caretaker's accommodation Community residence Dual occupancy Dwelling house Dwelling unit Multiple dwelling Relocatable home park Retirement facility Rooming accommodation
Retail activities	 Adult store Agricultural supplies store Food and drink outlet Garden centre Hardware and trade supplies Market Shop Shopping centre Showroom
Rural activities	 Animal husbandry Animal keeping Aquaculture Cropping Intensive animal industry Intensive horticulture Permanent plantation Roadside stall Rural industry Rural workers accommodation Wholesale nursery Winery

Sc1.1.2 Industry thresholds

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

Table SC1.1.2.1-Industry thresholds

Use	Addi	tional examples include
Low impact industry	(1)	Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhaust, tyres, suspension or air conditioning;
	(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;
	(5)	Assembling wood products;
	(6)	Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components.
Medium impact industry	(1)	Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum;
	(2)	Boiler making or engineering works producing less than 10 000 tonnes of metal product per annum;
	(3)	Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes and not a major hazard facility under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act</i> 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;
	(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;

Use	Addi	tional examples include
	(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 fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools)
	(25)	Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum;
	(26)	Reconditioning metal or plastic drums;
	(27)	Glass fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum;
	(28)	Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
High impact industry	(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;

Use	Addi	tional examples include
	(12)	Enamelling workshop using 15 000 litres or greater of enamel per annum;
	(13)	Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum;
	(14)	Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater;
	(15)	Powder coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum;
	(16)	Spray painting workshop (including spray painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20 000 litres or greater of paint per annum;
	(17)	Concrete batching and producing concrete products;
	(18)	Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote;
	(19)	Manufacturing soil conditioners by receiving, blending, storing, processing, drying or composting organic material or organic waste, including animal manures, sewage, septic 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 month.
Special industry	(1)	Oil refining or processing;
	(2)	Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas;
	(3)	Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2500 litres per annum;
	(4)	Power station;
	(5)	Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke;
	(6)	Waste incinerator;

Use	Additional examples include	
	(7) Sugar milling or refining;	
	(8) Pulp or paper manufacturing;	
	(9) Tobacco processing;	
	(10) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather;	
	(11) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing;	
	(12) Rendering plant;	
	(13) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives;	
	(14) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia;	
	(15) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic.	

Sc1.2 Administrative definitions

- (1) Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a specific meaning in relation to a use.
- (2) A term listed in Table <u>SC1.2.2–Administrative definitions</u> column 1 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

Above awning signCrime prevention through
environmental designHousehold
Impervious area

Access strip
Accessway

CPTED)
Impervious hectare (imp ha)
Industry zone category

Active transport

Active transport

Active transport

Defined flood event
Demand unit
Demand unit
Design speed

Inflatable device
Design speed

Active transport

Adaptable housing

Adjoining premises

Design speed
Design vehicle
Design vehicle
Development category

Landscape work

Adjoining premises

Adult store separation distance

Development category

Development envelope area

Development footprint

Landscape work

Landslide

Local flooding

Advertising device

Affordable housing

Annual exceedance probability (AEP)

Apartment

Development type

Local utilities

Local government

Local government

Local government

Local government

infrastructure

Low flood hazard

Articulation Dwelling Main street

Assessment criteria Electricity easement Mass

Australian height datum
(AHD)

Equivalent dwellings
Equivalent persons (EP)

Minor building work

Average recurrence interval
(ARI)

Average lot size

Average lot size

Fair average land

Average lot size

Fair average land

Average lot size

Minor electricity
infrastructure
Movement network

Average width
Auxiliary unit

Filling or excavation

Native tree

Banner sign

Banner sign

Flood level
Floodway
Form

Native habitat tree
Native vegetation
Net density

Base date
Basement
Free standing sign
Net developable area

Below awning sign

Future trunk infrastructure

Government supported

Network planning area

Network planning area

Biodiversity

Boundary electronse

Transport infrastructure

Gross floor area (GFA)

Non-resident workers

Non-residential development

Breeding cat

Breeding cat

Habitable room

Non-residential development
Obstacle limitation surface
Off-premises sign

Building façade sign
Building height
Habitat Ink

Off-premises sign
Offset site
On-premises sign
On-premises sign

Bushfire risk
Centre hierarchy
Clearing site
Centre hierarchy
Clearing site
Habitat link
Habitat values
Habitat values
Hazardous material
Heavy vehicle
Outdoor lighting
Outermost projection

Communal open space
Community infrastructure
Connectivity

Heritage area
Heritage building

Outermost projection
Overland flow path
Permeability

Connectivity
Corner lot

Corner lot

Connectivity

Horizontal projecting wall
sign

Streetscape Place of worship separation Residential development distance Residential zone category Structure Planned date Reverse amenity Surveillance Planned demand Risk Temporary use Planned density Tertiary public transport Road Planned density area corridor Road hierarchy Planning assumptions Town square Roof sign Planning horizons **Townhouse** Scale Plans for trunk infrastructure Transit hub Secondary dwelling Transit oriented Plaza Secondary public transport development Plot ratio corridor Ultimate development Primary street frontage Sensitive land use **Urban footprint** Portable sign Service catchment Urban purposes Prescribed cat Setback Vegetation Prescribed dog Side and rear boundary Vehicle trips per day (vpd) clearance Prescribed premises Site Verge Private infrastructure Vertical projecting wall sign Site cover Private open space State-controlled road Vulnerable setting Projection area(s) Storey Walkable catchment Public open space **Stormwater** Water catchment Public realm Stormwater demand area Water sensitive urban Public transport design Stormwater quality Rear lot Waterway improvement device Regional flooding Stormwater quantity Wetland Removal

management device

Table SC1.2.2-Administrative definitions

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Above awning sign	An on-premises sign attached above an awning, balcony or veranda.
Access	The entry of persons and vehicles onto a lot, either existing or proposed, from a road that abuts the frontage of that lot.
Access strip	That part of a site that is used for providing access to a road.
Accessway	A vehicle driveway used to access premises.
Acid Sulfate soils (ASS)	Soil or sediment containing highly acidic horizons or layers affected by the oxidation of iron sulfidess (actual acid sulfates soils) and/or soil or sediment as containing iron sulfidess or other sulfidic material that has not been exposed to air and oxidised (potential acid sulfates soils).
Active frontage	 Where there is a visual connection between a building and a road or public open space by providing: windows, openings, pedestrian entries, balconies and awnings; opportunities for casual surveillance; a range of uses along the façade.
Active transport	Non-motorised travel such as walking and cycling.
Adaptable housing	Adaptable housing provides for the accommodation needs of users of all ages and abilities by making provision for future building modifications at minimum cost and disruption to the inhabitants. Adaptable housing also provides the opportunity for people to 'remain in place' as they age, or experience illness or injury.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition		
Adjoining premises	Premises that share all or part of a measurable common boundary. A common boundary may be a single point such as a corner point.		
Adult store separation distance	The distance between the entrance of the Adult store and the boundary of land occupied by a Child care centre, Place of worship or an Educational establishment that caters for children of primary and secondary school age is the greater of the following:		
	(a) more than 200 metres according to the shortest route a person may lawfully take, by vehicle or on foot; or		
	(b) more than 100 metres measured in a straight line.		
	Editor's note—'In accordance with State Planning Regulatory Provision (Adult Stores) Final – July 2010, a development application cannot be made for an Adult store that does not comply with the adult store separation distance.		
Advertising device	Any permanent structure, device, sign or the like intended for advertising purposes. It includes any framework, supporting structure or building feature that is provided exclusively or mainly as part of the advertisement.		
	Note—Refer to section 1.7.2—Temporary advertising as to devices, signs or the like that are deemed to be temporary in nature for the purpose of this definition.		
Affordable housing	Housing that is appropriate to the needs of households with low to moderate incomes.		
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	The likelihood of occurrence of a flood of a given size or larger in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres per second has an AEP of five percent, it means that there is a five percent risk that is the probability of 0.05 or a likelihood of one in twenty, of a peak flood discharge of 500 cubic metres /second or larger occurring in any one year. The AEP of a flood event gives no indication of when a flood of that size		
	will occur next.		
	Note—definition from the State Planning Policy.		
Apartment	A dwelling that has another dwelling immediately above or below it.		
Articulation	Designing a building, or the façade of a building, with clearly distinguishable parts.		
Assessment criteria	Those parts of the assessment provisions, comprising codes or otherwise, that establish the outcomes sought for self-assessable, assessable development, and development requiring compliance assessment, including overall outcomes, performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes.		
Australian height datum (AHD)	The survey height datum adopted by the National Mapping Council as the datum to which all vertical control for mapping is to be referred. 0.0 metres AHD approximates mean sea level.		
Auxiliary unit	 A Dual occupancy where both dwellings are owned by the same person on one land title and the Auxiliary unit: (a) has a maximum of two bedrooms; (b) has no more than one kitchen; (c) has no more than one living space; (d) together with the Dwelling house or primary dwelling, has only one vehicle crossover; 		
	(e) has a maximum gross floor area of: (i) 70m² if in the residential zone category and on a lot less than 1,000m²; or (ii) 100m² otherwise.		

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition	
	Editor's note—A Dual Occupancy that is an auxiliary unit differs from a secondary dwelling in that the two dwellings in a Dual occupancy that is an auxiliary unit may be occupied by different households. A secondary dwelling must be occupied by persons who form one household with the main dwelling.	
Average recurrence interval (ARI)	The average, or expected, value of the periods between exceedances of a given rainfall total accumulates over a given duration. It is implicit in this definition that the periods between exceedances are generally random.	
	Note—For example, a 100 year ARI indicates an average of 100 years between exceedance of a given storm magnitude.	
	Note—definition from Temporary State Planning Policy 1/11.	
Average lot size	The site area divided by the proposed number of lots.	
Average width	In regard to a lot, the distance between the midpoints of the side boundaries of the lot.	
Background noise level	For a specified time interval, in relation to an investigation of a noise, the A-weighted sound pressure level that is equalled or exceeded for 90 per cent of that part of the interval in which the investigated noise is absent.	
Banner sign	 A device that: (a) comprises only cloth, paper, flexible plastic, fabric or other non-rigid material; (b) is suspended from a structure or pole with or without supporting 	
	framework.	
Base date	The date from which a local government has estimated its projected infrastructure demands and costs.	
	Editor's note—'The base date is 30 June 2009.	
Basement	A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next below where no part of the space projects more than one metre above ground level.	
Bedroom	Any enclosed, habitable room in a dwelling that is capable of being used for sleeping accommodation.	
Below awning sign	An on-premises sign attached below an awning, balcony or veranda.	
	Note—Example of a below awning sign:	
	 A blind sign being an advertising device painted on or otherwise incorporated into a solid or flexible material suspended from an awning, balcony or veranda. 	
Biodiversity	The natural diversity of fauna and flora, together with the environmental conditions necessary for their survival. The four levels of biodiversity are genetic, species, ecosystem and regional diversity.	
Boundary clearance	The shortest distance from the outermost projection of a structural part of the building or structure to the property boundary, including: (a) if the projection is a roof and there is a fascia – the outside face of the fascia; or	
	(b) if the projection is a roof and there is no fascia – the roof structure. The term does not include rainwater fittings or ornamental or architectural attachments.	
Breeding cat	Means a cat which is— (a) owned or kept by a current member of one of the following— (i) Queensland feline association; or (ii) Independent Cat Council of Australia; or (iii) Feline Control Council of Australia; or (iv) a recognised association; (b) kept in compliance with the rules and codes of conduct however	

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	named of an entity specified in paragraph (a).
Building façade sign	An on-premises sign which is painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the wall, window, canopy or fascia of a building.
	Note—Examples of a building façade sign:
	Awning fascia sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or incorporated into the fascia of an awning, balcony or veranda.
	 Canopy sign being an advertising device painted on or otherwise incorporated into a canopy of a building.
	 Hamper sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the area between a door head and the underside of an awning, balcony or veranda.
	 Building name sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into the wall of a building naming or identifying a building by the use of a logo or the like.
	Wall sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a wall of a building.
	Window sign being an advertising device painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a window of a building.
Building height	If specified: (a) in metres, the vertical distance between the ground level and the highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point, but not including non-load bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or
	the like; (b) in storeys, the number of storeys above ground level; or
	(c) in both metres or storeys, both (a) and (b) apply.
Bushfire risk	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to assets of value to the community. Assets include life, property such as
	buildings, stock, crops and forests and the local government's natural and cultural heritage.
Centre hierarchy	The hierarchy of centres identified in section 3.5.1(1).
Clearing site	A site where the vegetation clearing or environmental impact occurs and for which an environmental offset is to be provided for at an offset site.
Communal open space	An outdoor space for the use of all occupants of a building. It may include a footpath, gazebo, children's playground, landscaping, tennis court and a swimming pool. It does not include a stormwater channel, accessway or car parking area.
Community	Any the following uses:
infrastructure	(a) a facility storing records under the Public Records Act 2002; or
	(b) Child care centre; or
	(c) Community care centre; or
	(d) Community use; or
	(e) Emergency services; or
	(f) Educational establishment; or
	(g) Hospital; or
	(h) Residential care facility; or
	(i) Retirement facility; or(j) Rooming accommodation; or
	(k) Tourist attraction; or
	(I) Tourist park; or
	(n) Utility installation being a waste management facility.
Connectivity	The extent to which a place or area is connected to other places and
Connectivity	areas through a variety of transport modes, or the ease with which

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	connection with other places can be made.
Corner lot	A lot bounded by two or more roads where the roads intersect or join.
Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	CPTED is a crime prevention philosophy based on proper design and effective use of the built environment leading to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, as well as an improvement in quality of life.
	The use of CPTED is intended to reduce crime and fear by reducing criminal opportunity and fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of space. The emphasis is on prevention rather than apprehension and punishment.
Defence establishment	Commonwealth land designated for military purposes as regulated under the <i>Defence Act 1903</i> (Cth).
Defined flood event	The one percent annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood event.
Demand unit	Demand units provide a standard unit of measurement to express demand on a trunk infrastructure network.
Design speed	The speed selected as being appropriate for a road for design purposes.
Design vehicle	The vehicle that a given development is designed to accommodate in relation to on-site access and manoeuvrability.
Development category	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, section 4.3.2(2) (Methodology).
, ,	Editor's note—The development categories are stated in column 1 of Table 4.3.2.1—Relationship between development categories, development types and uses in Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan.
Development envelope area	The area of a lot defined by metres and bounds within which all development including but not limited to a building, structure, private open space, accessway, car parking area, storage, on-site wastewater treatment and associated clearing of vegetation is confined other than a boundary fence. The term does not include an accessway from a road to the development envelope area.
Development footprint	The location and extent of all development proposed on a site. This includes all buildings and structures, open space, all associated facilities, landscaping, on-site stormwater drainage, on-site wastewater treatment, all areas of disturbance, on-site parking, access and manoeuvring areas.
Development type	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, section 4.3.2(2) (Methodology).
	Editor's note—The development types are stated in column 2 of Table 4.3.2.1— Relationship between development categories, development types and uses in Part 4— Priority infrastructure plan.
Directional sign	An on-premises sign providing information in respect of the operation of an activity on the premises.
	Note—Examples of a directional sign:
	• entrance sign;
	parking sign; menu board.
Domestic outbuilding	A Class 10a building, as defined in the Building Code of Australia, that is ancillary to a residential use on the same premises and is limited to non-habitable building for the purpose of a shed, garage and carport.
Driveway crossover	The part of an accessway which is located between the edge of the road seal and the property boundary.
Dual road lot	A lot bounded by two or more roads where at least two of the roads are formed and open for public access.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Dwelling	A building or part of a building used or capable of being used as a self-contained residence that must include the following: (a) food preparation facilities; (b) a bath or shower; (c) a toilet and wash basin; (d) clothes washing facilities. This term includes outbuildings, structures and works normally associated with a dwelling.
Electricity easement	A right held by an electricity distribution entity over a lot or portion of a lot owned by another party. The right may include the ability to access, maintain, repair, rebuild and restrict development in the electricity easement.
Equivalent dwellings	The number of dwellings calculated and represented by the equivalent dwelling ratio. This ratio is a way to calculate dwelling yield based on an equivalence factor. For the purposes of the planning scheme the following ratios are used: (a) a one bedroom dwelling equals 0.5 equivalent dwellings; (b) a two bedroom dwelling equals 0.7 equivalent dwellings; (c) a dwelling with three or more bedrooms equals 1 equivalent dwelling.
Equivalent persons (EP)	The demand on infrastructure that is represented by an average single person.
Existing trunk infrastructure	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, the trunk infrastructure existing at the base date.
Face area	 In relation to an advertising device, where the advertising device has: (a) only one face, the greater of the area of: the advertisement panel or board as installed; or a rectangular figure best enclosing the advertising message, logo or figure; (b) more than one face, the sum of the area of each of the faces where each is calculated separately in accordance with paragraph (a).
Fair average land	 For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, land that: (a) is representative of the type of land to be developed; (b) is not required for stormwater infrastructure such as an overland flow path or detention basin; (c) is not subject to cut and fill with a batter slope that exceeds a grade of 10 percent; (d) is not less than 20 metres wide; (e) is not required to serve primarily as a buffer to an existing development or a major source of noise; (f) has 60 per cent of its area not subject to an encumbrance such as an access easement, service easement, maintenance corridor, or a powerline easement.
Filling or excavation	Removal or importation of material to, from or within a lot that will change the ground level of the land.
Flood level	The maximum level of the water surface during a flood event. Note—Flood events can be caused by heavy rainfall in the catchment, dam releases, storm surge or a combination of these.
Floodway	That part of the floodplain specifically designed to carry flood flows and ideally capable of containing the defined flood event.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	Note—definition from the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual.
Form	In a streetscape context, the two dimensional shape, outline or silhouette of a building.
Free standing sign	A sign permanently attached to the ground on its supportive structure independent of any building.
	Note—Examples of a free standing sign:
	A billboard sign being an advertising device the width of which is greater than the height and which may be positioned on the ground or mounted on one or many vertical supports;
	A ground sign being an advertising device which in effect sits on or rises out of the ground;
	 A pole sign being an advertising device which may be positioned on the ground or mounted on one or more supports;
	A vertical banner free standing sign being an advertising device of non-rigid material normally fixed at the top and bottom to brackets extending from a freestanding pole.
Future trunk infrastructure	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, trunk infrastructure planned to be provided from the base date to the planning horizon.
	Note—The future trunk infrastructure is identified in the tables references in section 4.6.4—Schedules of works in Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan.
Government	Means
supported transport	(a) a busway and busway transport infrastructure; or
infrastructure	(b) a railway, rail transport infrastructure and other rail infrastructure; or
	(c) light rail and light rail transport infrastructure; or
	(d) a state controlled road and road transport infrastructure;
	That –
	(a) is funded, wholly or partly, by appropriations from the consolidated fund; or
	 (b) is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings made by the Government (other than commercial borrowings made by the Queensland Treasury Corporation acting as an agent); or
	(c) is funded, wholly or partly, by borrowings guaranteed by the Government other than borrowings for commercial investments; or
	(d) is provided by a person on the basis of conditions agreed to by the Government that are intended to support the commercial viability of the infrastructure
	Note— definition from Transport Infrastructure Act 1994
Gross floor area (GFA)	The total floor area of all storeys of the building (measured from the outside of the external walls or the centre of a common wall), other than areas used for the following:
	(a) building services, plant and equipment;
	(b) access between levels;
	(c) ground floor public lobby;
	(d) a mall;
	(e) the parking, loading or manoeuvring of motor vehicles;(f) unenclosed private balconies whether roofed or not.
Ground level	The:
C. Outlie 10101	(a) level of the natural ground; or(b) ground level of the lot on the day the first plan of survey identifying
	the lot was registered; or (c) where the level of the natural ground has been changed, level as lawfully changed.
Habitable room	A room used for normal domestic activities, and:

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	 includes a bedroom living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, playroom, family room, home theatre and sunroom; but
	 excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.
	Note—definition from the Building Code of Australia.
Habitat	The place where an organism lives, a physical area, some specific part of the earth's surface, air, soil, water, or another organism. More than one animal may live in a particular habitat.
Habitat link	The area that connects two or more areas of habitat and provides a relatively safe area for movement and refuge for indigenous animals.
Habitat values	Those characteristics of an area that make it suitable as a habitat or refuge for native vegetation and animals. These characteristics include the physical structure, nutrient and energy flows, condition and extent of habitat and the location of the area in relation to other habitats.
Hazardous material	A substance with potential to cause harm to persons, property or the environment because of one or more of the following:
	the chemical properties of the substance;
	the physical properties of the substance;
	the biological properties of the substance.
	Without limiting the first paragraph, all dangerous goods, combustible liquids and chemicals are hazardous materials.
Heavy vehicle	Where the vehicle is used for business purposes a heavy vehicle includes any of the following:
	(a) medium rigid truck - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two axles and with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less;(b) medium rigid tractor - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two
	axles;
	(c) medium rigid bus - more than 8 t GVM with not more than two axles;(d) heavy rigid truck - and more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less, this includes a single prime mover;
	(e) heavy rigid bus - with more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles and with or without a trailer weighing 9 t GVM or less;
	(f) articulated bus - more than 8 t GVM with more than two axles;
	(g) heavy combination - rigid truck more than 8 t GVM towing one trailer weighing more than 9 t GVM;
	(h) heavy combination - prime mover more than 8 t GVM towing one semitrailer;
	(i) B-double - prime mover towing two semitrailers, with one semitrailer supported at the front, and connected to the other semitrailer;
	(j) a specially constructed vehicle more than 8 t GVM being:
	(i) a crane, hoist or load shifting equipment for which a WHS Certificate is issued;
	 (ii) any other motor vehicle that is not constructed to carry passengers or a load, except things used in performing a vehicles functions; but
	(iii) does not include a motor vehicle with a chassis that is substantially the same as a truck chassis.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Heritage area	A place, area, land, landscape, building or work that is of cultural heritage significance.
Heritage building	A building, structure or work on premises listed in the local heritage register in part 3 of planning scheme policy 4—Heritage.
Horizontal projecting wall sign	 An on-premises sign attached to and projecting from the façade of a building to a road with the greater dimension being the projecting horizontal distance. Note—Example of a horizontal projecting wall sign: A projecting flag sign being an advertising device which is a flag attached to a flag pole mounted to the façade.
Household	An individual or a group of two or more related or unrelated people who reside in the dwelling, with the common intention to live together on a long-term basis and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Impervious area	The area of the premises that is impervious to rainfall or overland flow that results in the discharge of stormwater from the premises.
Impervious hectare (imp ha)	One hectare of impervious area.
Industry zone category	For Part 5—Tables of assessment, the following zones: • Low impact industry zone; • Medium impact industry zone.
Infill development	Development in existing developed areas usually involving the use of vacant land or the replacement or removal of existing uses to allow for new uses.
Inflatable device	 A device that: (a) is inflated by air or a lighter than air substance; (b) is erected on a temporary basis; (c) includes any fixed or captive envelope, balloon, blimp or kite or a waving tube inflatable character inflated by a ground mounted fan.
Infrastructure work	Work for: (a) supply or treatment of water or gas; or (b) supply of electricity; or (c) sewerage, drainage, or stormwater infrastructure; or (d) movement network infrastructure; or (e) waste management facilities; or (f) telecommunications infrastructure.
Interim use	 A use that: provides for the use of premises on an interim basis pending its development for an urban purpose; does not adversely affect the ultimate development of the premises for an urban purpose.
Landscape work	Hardscape or softscape treatment of the surface of the land.
Landslide	Movement of material down slope in a mass as a result of shear failure at the boundaries of the mass.
Local flooding	A flood affecting a catchment for 24 hours or less.
Local utilities	A material change of use: (a) carried out by: (i) the local government as defined under the Local Government

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	Act 2009; or
	(ii) a joint local government entity; or
	(iii) an interim entity or corporate entity established under the Local Government (Beneficial Enterprise and Business Activities) Regulation 2010; or
	 (iv) an association with which the local government participates in conducting a beneficial enterprise under the <i>Local Government</i> Act 2009; or
	(v) an authority established under a local law; or
	 (vi) a person engaged by the local government for the purpose of assisting the local government in the exercise of the local government's jurisdiction to ensure the good rule and government of its territorial unit; or
	(b) on land owned by Logan City Council or of which Logan City Council is the trustee.
Local government	For the purposes of Part 5-Tables of assessment:
	(a) the local government as defined under the <i>Local Government Act</i> 2009; or
	(b) a joint local government entity; or
	 (c) an interim entity or corporate entity established under the Local Government (Beneficial Enterprise and Business Activities) Regulation 2010; or
	(d) an association with which the local government participates in conducting a beneficial enterprise under the <i>Local Government Act</i> 2009; or
	(e) an authority established under a local law; or
	(f) a person engaged by the local government for the purpose of assisting the local government in the exercise of the local government's jurisdiction to ensure the good rule and government of its territorial unit.
	Editor's note—Example of development under paragraph (f) - illuminated street signs, bus seats and bus shelters on which advertising is exhibited, erected by a person other than the local government pursuant to a contract with the local government.
Local government infrastructure	Infrastructure work that is intended to be owned, controlled or maintained by the local government. Typically, it will be provided by the person who has the benefit of a development approval.
Low flood hazard	In respect of an access area or a road which provides access to the development, where:
	 inundation is a maximum depth of 300 millimetres during events up to and including the defined flood event;
	inundation extends for a maximum distance of 200 metres during events up to and including the defined flood event;
	• the product of velocities and depth does not exceed D*V = 0.4m²/s.
Main street	A street that is the traditional or cultural focal point for street shopping within a local plan area.
Mass	In a streetscape context, the three dimensional shape or outline or bulk of a building.
Mezzanine	An intermediate floor within a room.
	Note—definition from the Building Code of Australia.
Minor building work	An alteration, addition or extension to an existing building where the floor area, including balconies, is less than five per cent of the building or 50 square metres, whichever is the lesser.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Minor electricity infrastructure	All aspects of development for an electricity supply network as defined under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> (or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to premises from the network), if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV. This includes: (a) augmentations/upgrades to existing powerlines where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase; (b) augmentations to existing substations (including communication
	facilities for controlling works as defined under the <i>Electricity Act</i> 1994) where the voltage of the infrastructure does not increase, and where they are located on an existing substation lot.
Movement network	All road, rail, bus, pedestrian and cycle corridors together with passenger transport stations and interchanges that provide access to these corridors.
Native tree	A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia:
	greater than four metres in height; or
	 with a trunk circumference of 31.5 cm or greater measured at 1.3 metres from the ground.
Native habitat tree	A tree, whether dead or alive, that is indigenous to Australia:
	• with a trunk circumference of 220 cm or more measured at 1.3 metres above ground level; or
	that contains a hollow.
Native vegetation	A tree, a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant and includes any part of a tree, a bush, a shrub, a grass or other vascular plant that is indigenous to Australia.
Net density	The number of equivalent dwellings divided by the site area in hectares.
Net developable area	The area of land available for development. It does not include land that cannot be developed due to constraints such as acid sulfate soils, conservation land, flood affected land or steep slope.
	Note—for the purpose of a priority infrastructure plan, net developable area is usually measured in hectares, net developable hectares (net dev ha).
	Editor's note—for Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, the net developable area is the land identified as such on Net developable area and planned density areas map – PIP-02.00 in Schedule 3—Priority infrastructure plan mapping and plans.
Netserv plan	A distributor-retailer's plan about its water and wastewater networks and provision of water services and wastewater services pursuant to section 99BJ of the South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009.
Network planning area	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, an area for which the local government has estimated the existing and projected planned demand for a trunk infrastructure network.
	Note—The network planning areas are identified on the following maps in Schedule 3—Priority infrastructure mapping and plans:
	for the water network, Plan for trunk water infrastructure map— PIP-04.00;
	• for the wastewater network, Plan for trunk wastewater infrastructure— PIP-05.00;
	 for the stormwater network, Plan for trunk stormwater infrastructure map—PIP-06.00; for the transport network, Plan for trunk road infrastructure map—PIP-07.00;
	 for the park and land for community facilities network, Plan for trunk park infrastructure map—PIP-09.00.
Non-resident workers	Workers who reside in areas for extended periods when employed on
IOOIGOIR WOIROIS	projects directly associated with resource extraction, major industry,

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	major infrastructure or rural uses, but have a permanent place of residence in another area.
	This includes workers engaged in fly-in/fly-out or drive-in/drive-out arrangements.
Non-residential development	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan and Part 6—Zones, includes the uses mentioned in column 3 of Table 4.3.2.1—Relationship between development categories, development types and planning scheme uses, stated opposite to 'non-residential development' in column 1.
Obstacle limitation surface	The airspace above 208.6 metres AHD in the Obstacle limitation surface area identified on Strategic airport and environs overlay map—OM-10.01
Off-premises sign	An advertising device used for the exhibition or the display of advertising of a matter not exclusively related to the predominant use of the premises.
Offset site	A site where an environmental offset is established.
On-premises sign	An advertising device used for the exhibition or the display of advertising of a matter exclusively related to the predominant use of the premises.
Operational airspace	The airspace around a strategic airport in which aircraft take-off, land and manoeuvre is defined as:
	 (a) for Leased Federal and other airports: the Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) established by the aerodrome operator and the Procedures for Air Navigation Services —Aircraft Operational Surfaces (PANS-OPS);
	(b) for Defence airfields and joint user airfields: height restrictions under the Defence (Areas Control) Regulation 1989 (Cwlth) under the Defence Act 1903.
Outdoor lighting	Any form of permanently installed lighting system whether internal or external that emits light that may have impacts beyond the site.
Outermost projection	The outermost projection of any part of a building or structure including, in the case of a roof, the outside face of the fascia, or the roof structure where there is no fascia, or attached sunhoods or the like, but does not include retractable blinds, fixed screens, rainwater fittings, or ornamental attachments.
Overland flow path	Where a piped drainage system exists, the path where flood waters exceeding the capacity of the underground drainage system would flow. Where no piped drainage system or other form of defined waterway exists, the path taken by surface run–off from higher parts of the catchment.
	The term does not include a waterway or wetland.
Permeability	For the purposes of access, the extent to which people and vehicles, can access and move through a place or an area, or the ease with which connections through it can be made.
Pick up/set down area	A parking space or spaces set aside for the picking up and setting down of vehicle passengers, preferably physically separate from any adjacent vehicle carriageway.
Place of worship separation distance	The distance between the Place of worship and land in the residential zone category is more than 100 metres measured in a straight line.
	Note—The place of worship separation distance is measured from the closest point of the land on which the place of worship is located to the land in the residential zone category.
Planned date	The date the future trunk infrastructure item is estimated to be supplied identified in section SC3.2 (Schedules of works) in Schedule 3—Priority

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	infrastructure mapping and plans.
	Note—Where the planned date is stated as a period of years, the planned date is calculated as the mid-point of that period of years.
Planned demand	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, the amount of demand for a trunk infrastructure network planned for the development of a premises calculated in accordance with Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, section 4.2.6(5).
Planned density	The realistic development potential assumed for a premises.
Planned density area	An area for which the local government has stated the planned density shown on Net developable area and planned density areas map—PIP-02.00 in Schedule 3—Priority infrastructure mapping and plans.
Planning assumptions	Assumptions about the type, scale, location and timing of future growth.
	Note—The planning assumptions are stated in Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, section 4.3—Planning assumptions.
Planning horizon	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, the year up to which a trunk infrastructure network has been planned.
	Editor's note—The planning horizon for all trunk infrastructure networks is 2021.
Plans for trunk	See Schedule 3 (Dictionary) of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009.
infrastructure	Note—See Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, section 4.6—Plans for trunk infrastructure.
Plaza	A privately owned open space that is publicly accessible during hours of operation.
Plot ratio	The ratio of gross floor area to the area of the site.
Portable sign	An on-premises sign not permanently attached to the ground, a building or a structure, that may be easily relocated.
	Note—Examples of a portable sign:
	 A newsagency sign being an advertising device advertising newspapers or periodicals for sale in a newsagency;
	A frame sign being an advertising device supported by an "a" or inverted "t" frame;
	 A blackboard sign being an advertising device which is a blackboard, whiteboard or the like with a handwritten message which is not permanently attached to the ground, a building or structure.
Prescribed cat	Means a cat cared for by a recognised foster carer.
Prescribed dog	Means—
	(a) a dog cared for by a registered foster carer; or
	(b) a recreation dog such as a greyhound or special purpose dog which
	is— (i) owned by a current member of—
	(A) a recognised association; or
	(B) Dogs Queensland;
	(ii) kept in compliance with the rules and codes of conduct
	however named of—
	(A) a recognised association; or
.	(B) Dogs Queensland. Means the premises on which the animal is ordinarily kept.
Prescribed premises	
Primary street frontage	Where: (a) a lot is vacant, the frontage most commonly addressed by other
	buildings in the street as the front of the lot; or
	(b) a lot is not vacant, the frontage to which the front of the existing building addresses the street.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Private infrastructure	Infrastructure that will not be owned by: (a) the local government; or (b) the State; or (c) a public sector entity; or (d) a public utility service provider.
Private open space	An outdoor space for the exclusive use of occupants of a building.
Projection area(s)	An area or areas within a local government area for which a local government carries out demand growth projections.
	Note—The projection areas are identified on Priority infrastructure areas and projection areas map—PIP-01.00 in Schedule 3—Priority infrastructure plan mapping and plans.
Public open space	Outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreation, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.
Public realm	All external places that are designed to be accessible to the public regardless of whether they are in public or private ownership or management.
Public transport	Services and facilities to transport passengers by modes such as buses, rail, ferries and light rail that are provided for public use.
Rear lot	A lot that has access to a road by means only of: (a) an access strip that forms part of the lot; or (b) an easement over an adjoining lot.
Regional flooding	A flood event affecting significant part of the Logan or Albert River catchments for more than 24 hours.
Removal	In relation to a place of cultural significance or streetscape value, relocation beyond or within a lot.
Residential development	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan and Part 6—Zones, the uses mentioned in column 3 of Table 4.3.2.1—Relationship between development categories, development types and uses, stated opposite to 'residential development' in column 1.
Residential zone category	The following zones:Low density residential zone;Low-medium density residential zone;Medium density residential zone.
Reverse amenity	The situation where an existing use would adversely affect the amenity of a proposed use such that if the proposed use was carried out, the carrying out of the existing use would be restricted or prevented.
Risk	A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, community and the environment.
Road	 An area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed: dedicated, notified or declared to be a road for public use; or taken under an Act, for the purpose of a road for public use. The term includes: a street, esplanade, reserve for esplanade, highway, pathway, thoroughfare, track or stock route;
	 a bridge, causeway, culvert or other works in, or, over or under a road; any part of a road. Note—definition from the Land Act 1994.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Road hierarchy	A system in which roads are ranked in terms of their function, type and capacity to support different types of vehicles and volumes of traffic.
Roof sign	An on-premises sign painted on, attached to or otherwise incorporated into a roof of a building.
Scale	In a streetscape context, the relative size of a building compared to adjacent buildings or the relative size of components of a building when compared with similar parts on adjacent buildings.
Secondary dwelling	A dwelling, used in conjunction with, and subordinate to, a dwelling house on the same lot. A secondary dwelling may be constructed under a dwelling house, be attached to a dwelling house or be free standing.
	Editor's note—A secondary dwelling differs from a Dual Occupancy that is an auxiliary unit in that a secondary dwelling must be occupied by persons who form one household with the main dwelling. A Dual occupancy that is an auxiliary unit may be occupied by different households.
Secondary public transport corridor	A public transport corridor identified on Strategic framework map public transport—SFM-03.00 as a proposed secondary public transport corridor.
Sensitive land use	Any the following uses: (a) Child care centre; (b) Community care centre; (c) Community residence; (d) Dual occupancy; (e) Dwelling house; (f) Educational establishment; (g) Health care services; (h) Hospital; (i) Hostel; (j) Multiple dwelling; (k) Office; (l) Relocatable home park; (m) Residential care facility; (n) Retirement facility; (o) Short-term accommodation; (p) Tourist park. Note—definition from SPP 5/10.
Service catchment	An area serviced by an infrastructure network. An infrastructure network is made up of one or more service catchments. Service catchments are determined by the network type and how it has been designed to operate and provide service to the urban areas. Note—for example: • stormwater network service catchments can be delineated to align with watershed boundaries; • open space network service catchment can be determined using local government accessibility standards; • water network service catchment can be established as the area serviced by a particular reservoir.
Setback	For a building or structure, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outer most projection of a building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
Side and rear boundary clearance	For a building or structure on a lot, the shortest distance measured horizontally from the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot but does not include a road boundary clearance.
Site	Any land on which development is carried out or is proposed to be carried out whether such land comprises the whole or part of one lot or more than one lot if each of such lots is contiguous.
Site cover	The proportion of the site covered by a building(s), structure(s) attached to the building(s) and carport(s), calculated to the outer most projections of the building(s) and expressed as a percentage.
	The term does not include: (a) any structure or part thereof included in a landscaped open space area such as a gazebo or shade structure; (b) basement car parking areas located wholly below ground level.
State-controlled road	A road or land, or part of a road or land, declared under section 24 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>), to be a State-controlled road, and, for chapter 6, part 5, division 2, subdivision 2 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>), see section 53 (of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>).
Storey	Note—definition from the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994.</i> A space that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, the ceiling or roof above, but not a space that contains only: (a) a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or
	(b) a bathroom, shower room, laundry, water closet, or other sanitary compartment; or(c) a combination of the above;
	A mezzanine is a storey. A roofed structure on or part of a rooftop that does not solely accommodate building plant and equipment is a storey.
	A basement is not a storey.
Stormwater	Note—definition from the Building Code of Australia. Rainfall that runs off roofs, roads and other surfaces and flows into gutters, streams and waterways where it eventually flows into the ocean.
Stormwater demand area	For Part 4—Priority infrastructure plan, an area for which the local government has stated the planned demand rate for the stormwater network shown on Stormwater demand areas map—PIP-03.00 in Schedule 3—Priority infrastructure plan mapping and plans.
Stormwater quality improvement device	A device or component of a stormwater network used to improve stormwater quality.
Stormwater quantity management device	A device or component of a stormwater network used to manage stormwater quantity.
Streetscape	The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and private domains. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.
Structure	Includes a wall or fence and anything fixed to or projecting from a building, wall, fence or other structure.
	Note—definition from the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .
Surveillance	Means:

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	casual surveillance such as by a person;
	 formal surveillance such as organised surveillance by a trained security guard, attendant and other trained personnel and mechanical surveillance by a security camera.
Temporary use	A use that is impermanent and may be irregular or infrequent that does not require the construction of a permanent building or the installation of permanent infrastructure or services.
	Note—provisions for temporary use timeframes for defined uses may be provided within section 1.7 Local government administrative matters.
	Editor's note—-it is recommended that local government use the ability under section 1.7 to further refine this definition for use within the local government area for defined uses.
Tertiary public Transport corridor	A public transport corridor identified on Strategic framework map public transport—SFM-03.00 as:
	(a) an existing tertiary public transport corridor; or(b) a proposed tertiary public transport corridor.
Town square	A prominent outdoor public place that is the community and built focus of an urbanised area.
Townhouse	A dwelling that does not have another dwelling above or below it.
Transit hub	A transit hub identified on Strategic framework map public transport—SFM-03.00 as: (a) a primary transit hub; or (b) a secondary transit hub.
Transit oriented development	Mixed use residential and employment areas, designed to maximise access to public transport through higher density development and pedestrian-friendly street environments.
Ultimate development	The realistic extent of development anticipated to be achieved when a site (or projection area or infrastructure service catchment) is fully developed.
Urban footprint	The area identified in the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 as 'urban footprint'.
Urban purposes	For the purpose of priority infrastructure plans, urban purposes includes residential (other than rural residential), retail, commercial, industrial, community and government related purposes.
Vegetation	Is a native tree or plant other than the following:
	grass or non-woody herbage;
	 a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem prescribed under a regulation;
	a mangrove.
	Note—definition from the Vegetation Management Act 1999.
Vehicle trips per day (vpd)	The demand unit for the road network that is represented by vehicle trips per day. A vehicle trip comprises the outbound trip from and return trip to the original destination.
Verge	That part of the street or road reserve between the carriageway and the boundary of the adjacent lot or other limit to the road reserve. A verge may accommodate service provider utility infrastructure, footpaths, offroad cycleways, stormwater drainage, utility poles and landscaping.
Vertical projecting wall sign	An on-premises sign attached to and projecting from the façade of a building with the greater dimension being the projecting vertical distance.
	distance.

Column 1 Term	Column 2 Definition
	(a) is isolated or concealed; or
	(b) has poor casual or formal casual surveillance; or
	(c) generates a poor perception of safety particularly where regular after hours use is anticipated.
Walkable catchment	The area of land that is within walking distance, equivalent to the distance that can be covered in about 10 minutes comfortable walk time, of a particular location.
	Note—the walkable catchment for a particular location can be defined according to local circumstances and shown in a planning scheme map (e.g. local plan, overlay).
	In relation to a boundary shown in a planning scheme map, walkable catchment means the land within the relevant boundary in the planning scheme map.
	In relation to a particular location where a boundary has not been shown in a planning scheme map, walkable catchment means the land within 800 metres distance along a walkable route from that particular location.
Water catchment	An area of land that drains water to a common point.
Water sensitive urban design	A holistic design approach to the management of stormwater, incorporating:
	(a) the protection and enhancement of the environmental values of receiving waters;
	(b) the use of plants as a form of stormwater treatment;
	(c) water conservation using the reuse of stormwater and the planting of native plants that are water efficient;
	(d) a multi-disciplinary approach to the design of stormwater management;
	(e) best practice environmental management.
Waterway	Any of the following:
	(a) a creek, river, stream or watercourse; or
	(b) an inlet of the sea into which a creek, river, stream, watercourse or waterway flows; or
	(c) a dam or weir.
	Note—definition from the Land Title Act 1994.
Wetland	Areas of permanent or periodic / intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.