

Schedule 1 Definitions

SC1.1 Use definitions

- (1) Use definitions have specific meanings in the planning scheme and are defined in the Regulation.
- (2) Any use not listed in **Table SC1.1** is an undefined use.

Note—Development comprising a combination of defined uses is not considered to be an undefined use.

- (3) A use listed in **Table SC1.1** has the meaning set out in the table.
- (4) The use definitions listed here are the definitions used in this planning scheme.

Table SC1.1—Use definitions

Use Definitions
<p>Adult store means the use of premises for the primary purpose of displaying or selling—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sexually explicit materials; or (b) products and devices that are associated with, or used in, a sexual practice or activity.
<p>Agricultural supplies store means the use of premises for the sale of agricultural supplies and products.</p> <p>Examples of agricultural supplies and products— animal feed, bulk veterinary supplies, chemicals, farm clothing, fertilisers, irrigation materials, saddlery, seeds</p>
<p>Air service means the use of premises for—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the arrival or departure of aircraft; or (b) housing, servicing, refuelling, maintaining or repairing aircraft; or (c) the assembly and dispersal of passengers or goods on or from an aircraft; or (d) training and education facilities relating to aviation; or (e) aviation facilities; or (f) an activity that— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is ancillary to an activity or facility stated in paragraphs (a) to (e); and (ii) directly services the needs of aircraft passengers. <p>Examples of an air service— airport, air strip, helipad</p>
<p>Animal husbandry means the use of premises for—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) producing animals or animal products on native or improved pastures or vegetation; or (b) a yard, stable, temporary holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <p>Examples of animal husbandry— cattle stud, grazing of livestock, non-feedlot dairy</p>
<p>Animal keeping means the use of premises for—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) boarding, breeding or training animals; or (b) a holding facility or machinery repairs and servicing, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a). <p>Examples of animal keeping— aviary, cattery, kennel, stables, wildlife refuge</p>

Use Definitions

Aquaculture means the use of premises for cultivating, in a confined area, aquatic animals or plants for sale.

Bar means the use of premises, with seating for 60 or less people, for—

- (a) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or
- (b) an entertainment activity, or preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Brothel see the *Prostitution Act 1999*, schedule 4.

Bulk landscape supplies means the use of premises for the bulk storage and sale of mainly non-packaged landscaping and gardening supplies, including, for example, soil, gravel, potting mix or mulch.

Car wash means the use of premises for the commercial cleaning of motor vehicles.

Caretaker's accommodation means the use of premises for a dwelling for a caretaker of a non-residential use on the same premises.

Cemetery means the use of premises for the interment of bodies or ashes after death.

Childcare centre means the use of premises for the care, education and minding, but not residence, of children.

Examples of a childcare centre—

before or after school care, crèche, early childhood centre, kindergarten, vacation care

Club means the use of premises for—

- (a) an association established for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other similar purposes; or
- (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Community care centre—

(a) means the use of premises for—

- (i) providing social support to members of the public; or
- (ii) providing medical care to members of the public, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but

(b) does not include the use of premises for providing accommodation to members of the public.

Examples of a community care centre—

disability support service, drop-in centre, respite centre, Indigenous support centre

Community residence—

(a) means the use of premises for residential accommodation for—

- (i) no more than
 - (A) 6 children, if the accommodation is provided as part of a program or service under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*; or
 - (B) 6 persons who require assistance or support with daily living needs; and
- (ii) no more than 1 support worker; and

(b) includes a building or structure that is reasonably associated with the use in paragraph (a).

Community use means the use of premises for—

- (a) providing artistic, social or cultural facilities or community services to the public; or
- (b) preparing and selling food and drink, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a community use—

art gallery, community centre, community hall, library, museum

Use Definitions

Crematorium means the use of premises for the cremation or aquamation of bodies.

Cropping means the use of premises for—

- (a) growing and harvesting plants, or plant material, that are cultivated in soil, for commercial purposes; or
- (b) harvesting, storing or packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or
- (c) repairing and servicing machinery used on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of cropping—

forestry for wood production, fodder and pasture production, producing fruit, nuts, vegetables and grains, plant fibre production, sugar cane growing, vineyard

Detention facility means the use of premises for the lawful detention of persons.

Example of a detention facility—

correctional facility

Dual occupancy—

- (a) means a residential use of premises involving—
 - (i) two (2) dwellings (whether attached or detached) on a single lot or two (2) dwellings (whether attached or detached) on separate lots that share a common property; and
 - (ii) any domestic outbuilding associated with the dwellings; but
- (b) does not include a residential use of premises that involves a secondary dwelling.

Dwelling house means a residential use of premises involving—

- (a) one (1) dwelling and any domestic outbuildings associated with the dwelling; or
- (b) two (2) dwellings, one (1) of which is a secondary dwelling, and any domestic outbuildings associated with either dwelling.

Dwelling unit means the use of premises containing a non-residential use for a single dwelling, other than a dwelling for a caretaker of the non-residential use.

Educational establishment means the use of premises for—

- (a) training and instruction to impart knowledge and develop skills; or
- (b) student accommodation, before or after school care, or vacation care, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of an educational establishment—

college, outdoor education centre, primary school, secondary school, special education facility, technical institute, university

Emergency services means the use of premises by a government entity or community organisation to provide—

- (a) essential emergency services; or
- (b) disaster management services; or
- (c) management support facilities for the services.

Examples of emergency services—

ambulance station, evacuation centre, fire station, police station

Environment facility—

- (a) means the use of premises for a facility for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of an area of cultural, environmental or heritage value; but
- (b) does not include the use of premises to provide accommodation for tourists and travellers.

Use Definitions

Extractive industry means the use of premises for—

- (a) extracting or processing extractive resources; and
- (b) any related activities, including, for example, transporting the resources to market.

Food and drink outlet means the use of premises for—

- (a) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on or off the premises; or
- (b) providing liquor for consumption on or off the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a food and drink outlet—

cafe, coffee shop, drive-through facility, kiosk, milk bar, restaurant, snack bar, takeaway shop, tearoom

Function facility means the use of premises for—

- (a) receptions or functions; or
- (b) preparing and providing food and liquor for consumption on the premises as part of a reception or function.

Funeral parlour—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) arranging and conducting funerals, memorials and other similar events; or
 - (ii) a mortuary; or
 - (iii) storing and preparing bodies for burial or cremation; but
- (b) does not include the use of premises for the burial or cremation of bodies.

Garden centre means the use of premises for—

- (a) selling plants; or
- (b) selling gardening and landscape products and supplies that are mainly in pre-packaged form; or
- (c) a food and drink outlet that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Hardware and trade supplies means the use of premises for selling, displaying or hiring hardware and trade supplies, including, for example, house fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper or plumbing supplies.

Health care service means the use of premises for medical purposes, paramedical purposes, alternative health therapies or general health care, if overnight accommodation is not provided on the premises.

Examples of a health care service—

dental clinic, medical centre, physiotherapy clinic

High impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—

- (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and
- (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a high impact industry; and
- (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.

Note—SC1.3 provides thresholds for [High Impact Industry](#).

Home-based business means the use of a [dwelling](#) or [domestic outbuilding](#) on premises for a business activity that is subordinate to the residential use of the premises.

Use Definitions

Hospital means the use of premises for—

- (a) the medical or surgical care or treatment of patients, whether or not the care or treatment requires overnight accommodation; or
- (b) providing accommodation for patients; or
- (c) providing accommodation for employees, or any other use, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a) or (b).

Hotel—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) selling liquor for consumption on the premises; or
 - (ii) a dining or entertainment activity, or providing accommodation to tourists or travellers, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but
- (b) does not include a bar.

Indoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for a leisure, sport or recreation activity conducted wholly or mainly indoors.

Examples of indoor sport and recreation—

amusement parlour, bowling alley, gymnasium, squash court

Intensive animal industry—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) the intensive production of animals or animal products, in an enclosure, that requires food and water to be provided mechanically or by hand; or
 - (ii) storing and packing feed and produce, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but
- (b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic animals.

Examples of intensive animal industry—

feedlot, piggery, poultry and egg production

Intensive horticulture—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out indoors on imported media; or
 - (ii) the intensive production of plants or plant material carried out outside using artificial lights or containers; or
 - (iii) storing and packing plants or plant material grown on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i) or (ii); but
- (b) does not include the cultivation of aquatic plants.

Examples of intensive horticulture—

greenhouse, hydroponic farm, mushroom farm

Landing means the use of premises for a structure—

- (a) for mooring, launching, storing and retrieving vessels; and
- (b) from which passengers embark and disembark.

Use Definitions

Low impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—

- (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and
- (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a low impact industry; and
- (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.

Note—SC1.3 provides thresholds for Low Impact Industry.

Major electricity infrastructure—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) a transmission grid or supply network; or
 - (ii) a telecommunication facility, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but
- (b) does not include the use of premises for a supply network or private electricity works stated in schedule 6, section 26(5), unless the use involves—
 - (i) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or
 - (ii) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.

Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility means the use of premises for large-scale events, including, for example, major sporting, recreation, conference or entertainment events.

Examples of a major sport, recreation and entertainment facility—

convention centre, exhibition centre, horse racing facility, sports stadium

Marine industry means the use of waterfront premises for—

- (a) manufacturing, storing, repairing or servicing vessels or maritime infrastructure; or
- (b) providing fuel or disposing of waste, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of marine industry—

boat building, boat storage, dry dock

Market means the use of premises on a regular basis for—

- (a) selling goods to the public mainly from temporary structures, including, for example, stalls, booths or trestle tables; or
- (b) providing entertainment, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Medium impact industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—

- (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and
- (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a medium impact industry; and
- (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.

Note—SC1.3 provides thresholds for Medium Impact Industry.

Motor sport facility means the use of premises for—

- (a) organised or recreational motor sports; or
- (b) facilities for spectators, including, for example, stands, amenities and food and drink outlets, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a motor sport facility—

car race track, go-kart track, trail bike park, 4WD park

Multiple dwelling means a residential use of premises involving three (3) or more dwellings, whether attached or detached.

Use Definitions

Nature-based tourism means the use of premises for a tourism activity, including accommodation for tourists, for the appreciation, conservation or interpretation of—

- (a) an area of environmental, cultural or heritage value; or
- (b) a local ecosystem; or
- (c) the natural environment.

Examples of nature-based tourism—

environmentally responsible accommodation facilities including cabins, huts, lodges and tents

Nightclub entertainment facility means the use of premises for—

- (a) providing entertainment that is cabaret, dancing or music; or
- (b) selling liquor, and preparing and selling food, for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Office—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) providing an administrative, financial, management or secretarial service or function; or
 - (ii) the practice of a profession; or
 - (iii) providing business or professional advice or services; but
- (b) does not include the use of premises for making, selling or hiring goods.

Examples of an office—

bank, real estate agency

Outdoor sales means the use of premises for—

- (a) displaying, selling, hiring or leasing vehicles, boats, caravans, machinery, equipment or other similar products, if the use is mainly conducted outdoors; or
- (b) repairing, servicing, selling or fitting accessories for the products stated in paragraph (a), if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Outdoor sport and recreation means the use of premises for—

- (a) a recreation or sporting activity that is carried on outdoors and requires areas of open space; or
- (b) providing and selling food and drink, change room facilities or storage facilities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of outdoor sport and recreation—

cricket oval, driving range, golf course, swimming pool, tennis court

Outstation means the use of premises for—

- (a) cultural or recreation activities by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders; or
- (b) facilities for short-term or long-term camping activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Park means the use of premises, accessible to the public free of charge, for sport, recreation and leisure activities and facilities.

Parking station means the use of premises for parking vehicles, other than parking that is ancillary to another use.

Party house means premises containing a dwelling that is used to provide, for a fee, accommodation or facilities for guests if—

- (a) guests regularly use all or part of the premises for parties (bucks parties, hens parties, raves, or wedding receptions, for example); and
- (b) the accommodation or facilities are provided for a period of less than 10 days; and
- (c) the owner of the premises does not occupy the premises during that period.

Use Definitions

Permanent plantation means the use of premises for growing, but not harvesting, plants for carbon sequestration, biodiversity, natural resource management or another similar purpose.

Place of worship means the use of premises for—

- (a) organised worship and other religious activities; or
- (b) social, education or charitable activities, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Port service means the use of premises for—

- (a) the arrival and departure of vessels; or
- (b) the movement of passengers or goods on or off vessels; or
- (c) storing, servicing, maintaining or repairing vessels; or
- (d) ancillary uses that directly service the needs of passengers of the vessels.

Relocatable home park means the use of premises for—

- (a) relocatable dwellings for long-term residential accommodation; or
- (b) amenity facilities, food and drink outlets, a manager's residence, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Renewable energy facility—

- (a) means the use of premises for the generation of electricity or energy from a renewable energy source, including, for example, sources of bio-energy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy or wind energy; but
- (b) does not include the use of premises to generate electricity or energy that is to be used mainly on the premises.

Research and technology industry means the use of premises for an innovative or emerging industry that involves designing and researching, assembling, manufacturing, maintaining, storing or testing machinery or equipment.

Examples of research and technology industries—

aeronautical engineering, biotechnology industries, computer component manufacturing, computer server facilities, energy industries, medical laboratories

Residential care facility means the use of premises for supervised accommodation, and medical and other support services, for persons who—

- (a) can not live independently; and
- (b) require regular nursing or personal care.

Examples of a residential care facility—

convalescent home, nursing home

Resort complex means the use of premises for—

- (a) tourist and visitor accommodation that includes integrated leisure facilities; or

Examples of integrated leisure facilities—

bars, meeting and function facilities, restaurants, sporting and fitness facilities

- (b) staff accommodation that is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a); or
- (c) transport facilities for the premises, including, for example, a ferry terminal or air service.

Retirement facility means a residential use of premises for—

- (a) accommodation for older members of the community, or retired persons, in independent living units or serviced units; or
- (b) amenity and community facilities, a manager's residence, health care and support services, preparing food and drink or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Roadside stall means the use of premises for the roadside display and sale of goods in a rural area.

Use Definitions

Rooming accommodation means the use of premises for—

- (a) residential accommodation, if each resident—
 - (i) has a right to occupy 1 or more rooms on the premises; and
 - (ii) does not have a right to occupy the whole of the premises; and
 - (iii) does not occupy a self-contained unit, as defined under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*, schedule 2, or has only limited facilities available for private use; and
 - (iv) shares other rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment outside of the resident's room with 1 or more other residents, whether or not the rooms, facilities, furniture or equipment are on the same or different premises; or
- (b) a manager's residence, an office or providing food or other services to residents, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of rooming accommodation—

boarding house, hostel, monastery, off-site student accommodation

Rural industry means the use of premises for—

- (a) storing, processing or packaging products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises; or
- (b) selling products from a rural use carried out on the premises or adjoining premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Rural workers' accommodation means the use of premises for accommodation, whether or not self-contained, for employees of a rural use, if the premises, and the premises where the rural use is carried out, are owned by the same person.

Sales office means the use of premises for the temporary display of land parcels or buildings that—

- (a) are for sale or proposed to be sold; or
- (b) can be won as a prize in a competition.

Service industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity that—

- (a) does not result in off-site air, noise or odour emissions; and
- (b) is suitable for location with other non-industrial uses.

Examples of service industries—

audio visual equipment repair, bicycle repairs, clock and watch repairs, computer repairs, dry cleaning, film processing, hand engraving, jewellery making, laundromat, locksmith, picture framing, shoe repairs, tailor

Service station means the use of premises for—

- (a) selling fuel, including, for example, petrol, liquid petroleum gas, automotive distillate or alternative fuels; or
- (b) a food and drink outlet, shop, trailer hire, or maintaining, repairing, servicing or washing vehicles, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Shop means the use of premises for—

- (a) displaying, selling or hiring goods; or
- (b) providing personal services or betting to the public.

Examples of a shop—

betting agency, corner store, department store, discount variety store, hair dressing salon, liquor store, supermarket

Shopping centre means the use of premises for an integrated shopping complex consisting mainly of shops.

Use Definitions

Short-term accommodation—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) providing accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers; or
 - (ii) a manager's residence, office, or recreation facilities for the exclusive use of guests, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but
- (b) does not include a Hotel, Nature-Based Tourism, Resort Complex or Tourist Park.

Showroom means the use of premises for the sale of goods that are of—

- (a) a related product line; and
- (b) a size, shape or weight that requires—
 - (i) a large area for handling, display or storage; and
 - (ii) direct vehicle access to the building that contains the goods by members of the public, to enable the loading and unloading of the goods.

Examples of a showroom—

bulk stationary supplies, bulky goods sales, bulk home supplies, motor vehicle sales showroom

Special industry means the use of premises for an industrial activity—

- (a) that is the manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, altering, recycling, storing, distributing, transferring or treating of products; and
- (b) that a local planning instrument applying to the premises states is a special industry; and
- (c) that complies with any thresholds for the activity stated in a local planning instrument applying to the premises, including, for example, thresholds relating to the number of products manufactured or the level of emissions produced by the activity.

Note—SC1.3 provides thresholds for Special Industry.

Substation means the use of premises—

- (a) as part of a transmission grid or supply network to—
 - (i) convert or transform electrical energy from one voltage to another; or
 - (ii) regulate voltage in an electrical circuit; or
 - (iii) control electrical circuits; or
 - (iv) switch electrical current between circuits; or
- (b) for a telecommunications facility for—
 - (i) works as defined under the Electricity Act, section 12(1); or
 - (ii) workforce operational and safety communications.

Telecommunications facility means the use of premises for a facility that is capable of carrying communications and signals by guided or unguided electromagnetic energy.

Theatre means the use of premises for—

- (a) presenting movies, live entertainment or music to the public; or
- (b) the production of film or music; or
- (c) the following activities or facilities, if the use is ancillary to a use in paragraph (a) or (b)—
 - (i) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises;
 - (ii) facilities for editing and post-production;
 - (iii) facilities for wardrobe, laundry and make-up;
 - (iv) set construction workshops;
 - (v) sound stages.

Example of a theatre—

cinema, concert hall, film studio, music recording studio

Use Definitions

Tourist attraction means the use of premises for—

- (a) providing entertainment to, or a recreation facility for, the general public; or
- (b) preparing and selling food and drink for consumption on the premises, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a tourist attraction—

theme park, zoo

Tourist park means the use of premises for—

- (a) holiday accommodation in caravans, self-contained cabins, tents or other similar structures; or
- (b) amenity facilities, a food and drink outlet, a manager's residence, offices, recreation facilities for the use of occupants and their visitors, or staff accommodation, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Transport depot means the use of premises for—

- (a) storing vehicles, or machinery, that are used for a commercial or public purpose; or
- (b) cleaning, repairing or servicing vehicles or machinery, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a transport depot—

using premises to store buses, taxis, trucks, heavy vehicles or heavy machinery

Utility installation means the use of premises for—

- (a) a service for supplying or treating water, hydraulic power or gas; or
- (b) a sewerage, drainage or stormwater service; or
- (c) a transport service; or
- (d) a waste management service; or
- (e) a maintenance depot, storage depot or other facility for a service stated in paragraphs (a) to (d).

Veterinary service means the use of premises for—

- (a) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; or
- (b) the short-term stay of animals, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Warehouse means the use of premises for—

- (a) storing or distributing goods, whether or not carried out in a building; or
- (b) the wholesale of goods, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Examples of a warehouse—

self-storage facility, storage yard

Wholesale nursery means the use of premises for—

- (a) the wholesale of plants grown on or next to the premises; or
- (b) selling gardening materials, if the use is ancillary to the use in paragraph (a).

Winery means the use of premises for—

- (a) making wine; or
- (b) selling wine that is made on the premises.

Use Definitions

Workforce accommodation—

- (a) means the use of premises for—
 - (i) accommodation that is provided for persons who perform work as part of—
 - (A) a resource extraction project; or
 - (B) a project identified in a planning scheme as a major industry or infrastructure project; or
 - (C) a rural use; or
 - (ii) recreation and entertainment facilities for persons residing that the premises and their visitors, if the use is ancillary to the use in subparagraph (i); but
- (b) does not include rural workers' accommodation.

SC1.2 Defined activity groups

- (1) Defined use terms listed in **Table SC1.1** may be clustered into activity groups.
- (2) An activity group listed in column 1 clusters the defined use terms listed in column 2.
- (3) An activity group may be referenced in Section 5.4 (Categories of development and assessment—Material change of use).
- (4) The activity groups listed here are the defined activity groups for the planning scheme.

Table SC1.2—Defined activity groups

Column 1 Activity group	Column 2 Use terms
Commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar • Food and drink outlet • Function facility • Hotel • Office • Sales office • Shop • Shopping centre • Showroom • Theatre • Tourist attraction
Community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare centre • Club • Community care centre • Community residence • Community use • Educational establishment • Health care services • Place of worship
Rural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal husbandry • Animal keeping • Cropping • Intensive animal industry • Intensive horticulture • Rural workers' accommodation

SC1.3 Industry thresholds

- (1) The thresholds stated in Table SC1.3 apply for defining industry use terms listed in **Table SC1.1**.

Table SC1.3—Industry thresholds

Use	Additional examples include
Low impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Repairing and servicing motor vehicles, including mechanical components, radiators, electrical components, wheel alignments, exhausts, tyres, suspension or air conditioning, not including spray painting (2) Repairing and servicing lawn mowers and outboard engines (3) Fitting and turning workshop (4) Assembling or fabricating products from sheet metal or welding steel, producing less than 10 tonnes a year and not including spray painting (5) Assembling wood products not involving cutting, routing, sanding or spray painting (6) Dismantling automotive or mechanical equipment, not including debonding brake or clutch components (7) Involving commercial use chiller box/es used for the storage of animal carcasses (for example, associated with macropod harvesting).
Medium impact industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing less than 10 tonnes of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler-making or engineering works producing less than 10,000 tonnes of metal product per annum (3) Facility, goods yard or warehouse for the storage and distribution of hazardous chemicals in quantities that exceed a manifest quantity under the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> and not involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refrigeration systems or cold stores that operate using anhydrous ammonia • manufacturing processes • a hazardous chemical facility (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	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) Distribution centre, contractors depot and storage yard (24) Manufacturing fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, less than 5 tonnes per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools) (25) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, less than 10 000 tonnes per annum (26) Reconditioning metal or plastic drums (27) Glass-fibre manufacture less than 200 tonnes per annum (28) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.
High impact industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Metal foundry producing 10 tonnes or greater of metal castings per annum (2) Boiler-making or engineering works producing 10,000 tonnes or greater of metal product per annum (3) Hazardous chemical facility for the storage and distribution of dangerous goods not involving manufacturing processes (4) A manufacturing process involving hazardous chemicals in quantities that exceed a manifest quantity under the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> (5) A facility that includes refrigeration systems or cold stores involving anhydrous ammonia in quantities that exceed a manifest quantity under the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> (6) Scrap-metal yard including a fragmentiser (7) Manufacturing clay or ceramic products including bricks, tiles, pipes and pottery goods, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (8) Processing, smoking, drying, curing, milling, bottling or canning food, beverages or pet food, greater than 200 tonnes per annum (9) Vegetable oil or oilseed processing in works with a design production capacity of greater than 1000 tonnes per annum (10) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (11) Manufacturing medium-density fibreboard, chipboard, particle board, plywood, laminated board or wood-veneer products, 250 tonnes or greater per annum (12) Sawmilling, wood chipping and kiln-drying timber and logs, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum (13) Manufacturing or processing plaster, producing greater than 5000 tonnes per

Use	Additional examples include
	<p>annum</p> <p>(14) Enamelling workshop using 15,000 litres or greater of enamel per annum</p> <p>(15) Galvanising works using 100 tonnes or greater of zinc per annum</p> <p>(16) Anodising or electroplating workshop where tank area is 400 square metres or greater</p> <p>(17) Powder-coating workshop using 500 tonnes or greater of coating per annum</p> <p>(18) Spray-painting workshop (including spray-painting vehicles, plant, equipment or boats) using 20,000 litres or greater of paint per annum</p> <p>(19) Concrete batching and producing concrete products</p> <p>(20) Treating timber for preservation using chemicals including copper, chromium, arsenic, borax and creosote</p> <p>(21) 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</p> <p>(22) Manufacturing fibreglass pools, tanks and boats</p> <p>(23) Manufacturing, fibreglass, foam plastic, composite plastic or rigid fibre-reinforced plastic or plastic products, 5 tonnes or greater per annum (except fibreglass boats, tanks and swimming pools)</p> <p>(24) Manufacturing PET, PETE, polypropylene and polystyrene plastic or plastic products, 10,000 tonnes or greater per annum</p> <p>(25) Manufacturing tyres, asbestos products, asphalt, cement, glass or glass fibre, mineral wool or ceramic fibre</p> <p>(26) Abattoir</p> <p>(27) Recycling chemicals, oils or solvents</p> <p>(28) Waste-disposal facility (other than waste incinerator)</p> <p>(29) Recycling, storing or reprocessing regulated waste</p> <p>(30) Manufacturing batteries</p> <p>(31) Manufacturing wooden products including cabinet making, joinery, wood-working, producing greater than 500 tonnes per annum</p> <p>(32) Abrasive-blasting facility using 10 tonnes or greater of abrasive material per annum</p> <p>(33) Glass-fibre manufacture producing 200 tonnes or greater per annum</p> <p>(34) Manufacturing glass or glass products, where not glass fibre, less than 250 tonnes per annum.</p>
Special industry	<p>(1) Oil refining or processing</p> <p>(2) Producing, refining or processing gas or fuel gas</p> <p>(3) Distilling alcohol in works producing greater than 2500 litres per annum</p> <p>(4) Power station</p> <p>(5) Producing, quenching, cutting, crushing or grading coke</p> <p>(6) Waste incinerator</p> <p>(7) Sugar milling or refining</p> <p>(8) Pulp or paper manufacturing</p> <p>(9) Tobacco processing</p> <p>(10) Tannery or works for curing animal skins, hides or finishing leather</p> <p>(11) Textile manufacturing, including carpet manufacturing, wool scouring or carbonising, cotton milling, or textile bleaching, dyeing or finishing</p> <p>(12) Rendering plant</p>



Use	Additional examples include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="400 248 1066 282">(13) Manufacturing chemicals, poisons and explosives<li data-bbox="400 286 991 320">(14) Manufacturing fertilisers involving ammonia<li data-bbox="400 324 943 358">(15) Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride plastic<li data-bbox="400 362 1394 427">(16) Hazardous chemical facility involving manufacturing processes for hazardous chemicals.

SC1.4 Administrative definitions

- (1) Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a meaning in relation to a use term.
- (2) An administrative term listed in **Table SC1.4** has the meaning set out in the table.
- (3) The administrative terms and definitions listed here are the terms and definitions for the planning scheme.

Editor's note—In accordance with section 16(3) of the Act, the regulated requirements apply to this planning scheme to the extent of any inconsistency with the planning scheme.

Table SC1.4—Administrative definitions

Administrative definitions
<p>adjoining premises means premises that share a common boundary, including premises that meet at a single point on a common boundary.</p>
<p>annual exceedance probability is the chance of a flood of a given size being equalled in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if a specific peak flood discharge has an AEP of 1%, this means that there is a 1% chance (i.e. 1 in 100 chance) of that peak discharge being equalled or exceeded in any one year.</p>
<p>basement means a space—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) between a floor level in a building and the floor level that is immediately below it; and (b) no part of which is more than one (1) metre above ground level.
<p>Borrow pit means an extractive industry that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provides quarry materials for road maintenance or construction; (b) is located proximate to a dedicated road reserve; (c) does not involve crushing or blasting activities; and (d) may involve the screening of materials.
<p>boundary clearance means the distance between a building or structure on premises and the boundary of the, measured from the part of the building or structure that is closest to the boundary, other than a part that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an architectural or ornamental attachment; or (b) a rainwater fitting. <p><i>Examples—</i></p> <p>1 If the fascia of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between the outside of the fascia and the boundary.</p> <p>2 If a point on the roof of a building is the part of the building that is closest to the boundary, the boundary clearance is the distance between that point on the roof and the boundary.</p>
<p>building height, of a building, means—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the vertical distance, measured in metres, between the ground level of the building and the highest point on the roof of the building, other than a point that is part of an aerial, chimney, flagpole or load-bearing antenna; or (b) the number of storeys in the building above ground level.
<p>domestic outbuilding means a non-habitable class 10a building that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a shed, garage or carport; and

Administrative definitions

(b) ancillary to a residential use carried out on the premises where the building is.

dwelling means all or part of a building that—

- (a) is used, or capable of being used, as a self-contained residence; and
- (b) contains—
 - (i) food preparation facilities; and
 - (ii) a bath or shower; and
 - (iii) a toilet; and
 - (iv) a wash basin; and
 - (v) facilities for washing clothes.

engineering work means any of the following, or a combination of the following:

- (a) drainage work; or
- (b) water reticulation work; or
- (c) sewer reticulation work; or
- (d) roadwork.

Gravel pit means an extractive industry quarry where only surface gravel deposits are removed (i.e. does not extend into bedrock) with topsoil preserved and after the gravel is Removed the top soil is replaced for rural purposes.

gross floor area, for a building, means the total floor area of all storeys of the building, measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building, other than areas used for—

- (a) building services, plant or equipment; or
- (b) access between levels; or
- (c) a ground floor public lobby; or
- (d) a mall; or
- (e) parking, loading or manoeuvring vehicles; or
- (f) Unenclosed private balconies, whether roofed or not.

ground level means—

- (a) the level of the natural ground; or
- (b) if the level of the natural ground has changed, the level as lawfully changed.

household means 1 or more individuals who live together in a dwelling.

minor building work means building work that increases the gross floor area of a building by no more than the lesser of the following—

- (a) 50m²;
- (b) an area Equal to 5% of the gross floor area of the building.

minor electricity infrastructure means development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network, if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66kV, other than development for—

- (a) a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or
- (b) the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output standard voltage.

Administrative definitions

MSES watercourse buffer area means those areas referred to in (v) and (vi) of the definition for “Matters of state environmental significance (MSES)” in Part F: Glossary of the State Planning Policy (July 2017).

non-residential use means the use of land for a purpose that does not involve the permanent, temporary or short-term accommodation of people living in a dwelling, unit or similar arrangement.

outermost projection, of a building or structure, means the outermost part of the building or structure, other than a part that is—

- (a) a retractable blind; or
- (b) a fixed screen; or
- (c) a rainwater fitting; or
- (d) an ornamental attachment.

prescribed accepted use means any of the following uses undertaken by a public sector entity, including Barcaldine Regional Council:

- (a) Air service, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF1 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) Township zone; or
- (b) Animal husbandry, where in the:
 - (i) CF5 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF8 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iii) Recreation and open space zone; or
- (c) Club, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF2 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF6 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iii) CF8 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iv) CF9 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (v) Rural zone; or
 - (vi) Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
- (d) Community use, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
 - (ii) CF2 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iii) CF6 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iv) CF8 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (v) CF9 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (vi) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (vii) Rural zone; or
- (e) Cropping, where in any zone; or
- (f) Emergency services, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the Community facilities zone; or
- (g) Environmental facility, where in any zone; or
- (h) Extractive industry, where in the Rural zone; or
- (i) Function facility, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF6 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF8 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or

Administrative definitions

- (iii) CF9 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
- (iv) Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
- (j) Hospital, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
- (k) Indoor sport and recreation, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the Township zone; or
- (l) Market, where in the:
 - (i) Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (iii) Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
- (m) Nature-based tourism, where in the:
 - (i) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (ii) Rural zone; or
 - (iii) Township zone; or
- (n) Office, where in the Community facilities zone; or
- (o) Outdoor sport and recreation, where in the Township zone; or
- (p) Parking station, where in the CF1 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
- (q) Substation, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in any zone; or
- (r) Theatre, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF2 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF6 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iii) CF8 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (iv) CF9 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (v) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (vi) Township zone, other than the Industrial precinct; or
- (s) Tourist attraction, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (ii) Rural zone; or
 - (iii) Township zone; or
- (t) Tourist park, where in the:
 - (i) Recreation and open space zone; or
 - (ii) Rural zone; or
- (u) Transport depot, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF1 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF5 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
- (v) Utility installation, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in any zone; or
- (w) Warehouse, where the total use area is less than 500m² and in the:
 - (i) CF1 Precinct of the Community facilities zone; or
 - (ii) CF5 Precinct of the Community facilities zone.

primary frontage means:

- (a) where a lot is vacant, the frontage most commonly addressed by other buildings in the block as the front of the lot; or
- (b) where a lot is not vacant, the frontage to which the front of the existing building addresses the street.

Administrative definitions

Rural lifestyle lot means an allotment less than 100 hectares in area in the Rural zone.

secondary dwelling means a dwelling on a lot that is used in conjunction with, but subordinate to, another dwelling on the lot, whether or not the dwelling is—

- (a) attached to the other dwelling; or
- (b) occupied by individuals who are related to, or associated with, the household of the other dwelling.

sensitive land use means—

- (a) caretaker's accommodation; or
- (b) a childcare centre; or
- (c) a community care centre; or
- (d) a community residence; or
- (e) a detention facility; or
- (f) a dual occupancy; or
- (g) a dwelling house; or
- (h) a dwelling unit; or
- (i) an educational establishment; or
- (j) a health care service; or
- (k) a hospital; or
- (l) a hotel, to the extent the hotel provides accommodation for tourists or travellers; or
- (m) a multiple dwelling; or
- (n) a relocatable home park; or
- (o) a residential care facility; or
- (p) a resort complex; or
- (q) a retirement facility; or
- (r) rooming accommodation; or
- (s) rural workers' accommodation; or
- (t) short-term accommodation; or
- (u) a supervised accommodation service; or
- (v) a tourist park.

setback, for a building or structure, means the shortest distance, measured horizontally, between the outermost projection of the building or structure to the vertical projection of the boundary of the lot where the building or structure is.

site, of development, means the land that the development is to be carried out on.

Examples—

- 1 If development is to be carried out on part of a lot, the site of the development is that part of the lot.
- 2 If development is to be carried out on part of 1 lot and part of an adjoining lot, the site of the development is both of those parts.

site cover, of development, means the portion of the site, expressed as a percentage, that will be covered by a building or structure, measured to its outermost projection, after the development is carried out, other than a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is—

- (a) in a landscaped or open space area, including, for example a gazebo or shade structure; or
- (b) a basement that is completely below ground level and used for car parking; or
- (c) the eaves of a building; or

Administrative definitions

(d) a sun shade.

standard cattle unit means as defined by the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.

standard pig unit means as defined by the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.

standard sheep unit means as defined by the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.

storey—

- (a) means a space within a building between 2 floor levels, or a floor level and a ceiling or roof, other than—
- (i) a space containing only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room; or
 - (ii) a space containing only a bathroom, shower room, laundry, toilet or other sanitary compartment; or
 - (iii) a space containing only a combination of the things stated in subparagraphs (i) or (ii); or
 - (iv) a basement with a ceiling that is not more than one (1) metre above ground level; and
- (b) includes—
- (i) a mezzanine; and
 - (ii) a roofed structure that is on, or part of, a rooftop, if the structure does not only accommodate building plant and equipment.

temporary use means a use that—

- (a) is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and
- (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structures.