



New South Wales

The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

I, the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, pursuant to section 3.20 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, adopt the mandatory provisions of the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006* and prescribe matters required or permitted by that Order so as to make a local environmental plan as follows.

CATHERINE VAN LAEREN

As delegate for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces

Contents

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Part 1 Preliminary | |
| 1.1 Name of Plan | 5 |
| 1.1AA Commencement | 5 |
| 1.2 Aims of Plan | 5 |
| 1.3 Land to which Plan applies | 5 |
| 1.4 Definitions | 5 |
| 1.5 Notes | 5 |
| 1.6 Consent authority | 6 |
| 1.7 Maps | 6 |
| 1.8 Repeal of planning instruments applying to land | 6 |
| 1.8A Savings provision relating to development applications | 6 |
| 1.9 Application of SEPPs | 6 |
| 1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments | 7 |
| Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development | |
| 2.1 Land use zones | 8 |
| 2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies | 8 |
| 2.3 Zone objectives and Land Use Table | 9 |
| 2.4 Unzoned land | 9 |
| 2.5 Additional permitted uses for particular land | 9 |
| 2.6 Subdivision—consent requirements | 10 |
| 2.7 Demolition requires development consent | 10 |
| 2.8 Temporary use of land | 10 |
| Land Use Table | |
| Part 3 Exempt and complying development | |
| 3.1 Exempt development | 28 |
| 3.2 Complying development | 28 |
| 3.3 Environmentally sensitive areas excluded | 29 |
| Part 4 Principal development standards | |
| 4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size | 30 |
| 4.1AA Minimum subdivision lot size for community title schemes | 30 |
| 4.1A Minimum lot sizes for dual occupancy, multi dwelling housing and residential flat buildings | 31 |
| 4.1B Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for certain residential development | 32 |
| 4.1C Subdivision of dual occupancies | 32 |
| 4.2 Rural subdivision | 33 |
| 4.2A Erection of dwelling houses or dual occupancies on land in certain rural and environment protection zones | 33 |
| 4.3 Height of buildings | 34 |
| 4.3A Additional controls applying to shop top housing and residential flat buildings as part of mixed use development | 34 |
| 4.4 Floor space ratio | 35 |
| 4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area | 35 |
| 4.6 Exceptions to development standards | 37 |

| | Page | |
|---------------|--|----|
| Part 5 | Miscellaneous provisions | |
| 5.1 | Relevant acquisition authority | 39 |
| 5.1A | Development on land intended to be acquired for public purposes | 39 |
| 5.2 | Classification and reclassification of public land | 40 |
| 5.3 | Development near zone boundaries | 40 |
| 5.4 | Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses | 41 |
| 5.5 | (Repealed) | 42 |
| 5.6 | Architectural roof features | 42 |
| 5.7 | Development below mean high water mark | 42 |
| 5.8 | Conversion of fire alarms | 43 |
| 5.9, 5.9AA | (Repealed) | 43 |
| 5.10 | Heritage conservation | 43 |
| 5.11 | Bush fire hazard reduction | 46 |
| 5.12 | Infrastructure development and use of existing buildings of the Crown | 46 |
| 5.13 | Eco-tourist facilities | 46 |
| 5.14 | Siding Spring Observatory—maintaining dark sky | 47 |
| 5.15 | Defence communications facility | 47 |
| 5.16 | Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones | 47 |
| 5.17 | Artificial waterbodies in environmentally sensitive areas in areas of operation of irrigation corporations | 47 |
| 5.18 | Intensive livestock agriculture | 47 |
| 5.19 | Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture | 49 |
| Part 6 | Urban release areas | |
| 6.1 | Definitions | 51 |
| 6.2 | Arrangements for designated State public infrastructure | 51 |
| 6.3 | Public utility infrastructure | 52 |
| 6.4 | Relationship between Part and remainder of Plan | 52 |
| Part 7 | Additional local provisions | |
| 7.1 | Acid sulfate soils | 53 |
| 7.2 | Earthworks | 54 |
| 7.3 | Flood planning | 54 |
| 7.4 | Terrestrial biodiversity | 55 |
| 7.5 | Limited development on foreshore area | 56 |
| 7.6 | Landslide risk | 56 |
| 7.7 | Design excellence | 57 |
| 7.8 | Location of sex services premises | 58 |
| 7.9 | Minimum commercial floor space in Norwest Town Centre | 58 |
| 7.10 | Residential development yield on certain land | 58 |
| 7.11 | Development on certain land within the Sydney Metro Northwest Urban Renewal Corridor | 60 |
| 7.12 | Maximum commercial floor space at 488–494 Old Northern Road, Dural | 60 |
| 7.13 | Development at 370 Old Northern Road, Castle Hill | 61 |
| 7.14 | Exceptions to minimum lot size for residential care facility | 61 |

| | Page | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Part 8 | Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts | |
| 8.1 | Temporary use of land in Zone B7 for the purpose of an entertainment facility | 62 |
| 8.2 | Minimum lot sizes for residential flat buildings and shop top housing | 62 |
| 8.3 | Site area of proposed development includes dedicated land | 62 |
| 8.4 | Minimum building setbacks | 62 |
| 8.5 | Development requiring the preparation of a development control plan | 63 |
| 8.6 | Design excellence in Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts | 63 |
| 8.7 | Active street frontages in Zones B2 and B7 | 65 |
| 8.8 | Ground floor business premises and retail premises in Zones B2 and B7 | 65 |
| 8.9 | Maximum number of dwellings | 65 |
| Part 9 | Showground Station Precinct | |
| 9.1 | Minimum lot sizes for residential flat buildings and shop top housing | 66 |
| 9.2 | Site area of proposed development includes dedicated land | 66 |
| 9.3 | Minimum building setbacks | 66 |
| 9.4 | Development requiring the preparation of a development control plan | 66 |
| 9.5 | Design excellence | 67 |
| 9.6 | Active street frontages in Zones R1 and B2 | 69 |
| 9.7 | Residential development yield on certain land | 69 |
| 9.8 | Maximum number of dwellings | 69 |
| Schedule 1 | Additional permitted uses | 70 |
| Schedule 2 | Exempt development | 74 |
| Schedule 3 | Complying development | 75 |
| Schedule 4 | Classification and reclassification of public land | 76 |
| Schedule 5 | Environmental heritage | 77 |
| Schedule 6 | Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture | 88 |
| Dictionary | | 90 |

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Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019*.

1.1AA Commencement

This Plan commences on the day on which it is published on the NSW legislation website.

1.2 Aims of Plan

- (1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in The Hills in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 33A of the Act.
- (2) The particular aims of this Plan are as follows:
 - (a) to guide the orderly and sustainable development of The Hills, balancing its economic, environmental and social needs,
 - (b) to provide strategic direction and urban and rural land use management for the benefit of the community,
 - (c) to provide for the development of communities that are liveable, vibrant and safe and that have services and facilities that meet their needs,
 - (d) to provide for balanced urban growth through efficient and safe transport infrastructure, a range of housing options, and a built environment that is compatible with the cultural and natural heritage of The Hills,
 - (e) to preserve and protect the natural environment of The Hills and to identify environmentally significant land for the benefit of future generations,
 - (f) to contribute to the development of a modern local economy through the identification and management of land to promote employment opportunities and tourism.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies

This Plan applies to the land identified on the Land Application Map.

1.4 Definitions

The Dictionary at the end of this Plan defines words and expressions for the purposes of this Plan.

1.5 Notes

Notes in this Plan are provided for guidance and do not form part of this Plan.

1.6 Consent authority

The consent authority for the purposes of this Plan is (subject to the Act) the Council.

1.7 Maps

- (1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name:
 - (a) approved by the local plan-making authority when the map is adopted, and
 - (b) as amended or replaced from time to time by maps declared by environmental planning instruments to amend or replace that map, and approved by the local plan-making authority when the instruments are made.

(1AA) (Repealed)

- (2) Any 2 or more named maps may be combined into a single map. In that case, a reference in this Plan to any such named map is a reference to the relevant part or aspect of the single map.
- (3) Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.
- (4) For the purposes of this Plan, a map may be in, and may be kept and made available in, electronic or paper form, or both.

Note. The maps adopted by this Plan are to be made available on the official NSW legislation website in connection with this Plan. Requirements relating to the maps are set out in the documents entitled *Standard technical requirements for LEP maps* and *Standard requirements for LEP GIS data* which are available on the website of the Department of Planning and Environment.

1.8 Repeal of planning instruments applying to land

- (1) All local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments applying only to the land to which this Plan applies are repealed.
- (2) All local environmental plans and deemed environmental planning instruments applying to the land to which this Plan applies and to other land cease to apply to the land to which this Plan applies.

1.8A Savings provision relating to development applications

- (1) If a development application has been made before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application must be determined as if this Plan had not commenced.

Note. However, under Division 3.5 of the Act, a development application may be made for consent to carry out development that may only be carried out if the environmental planning instrument applying to the relevant development is appropriately amended or if a new instrument, including an appropriate principal environmental planning instrument, is made, and the consent authority may consider the application. The Division requires public notice of the development application and the draft environmental planning instrument allowing the development at the same time, or as closely together as is practicable.

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the development application (DA187/2012/HA) lodged on 23 August 2011 in relation to Lots 1021 and 1022, DP 1091484.

1.9 Application of SEPPs

- (1) This Plan is subject to the provisions of any State environmental planning policy that prevails over this Plan as provided by section 36 of the Act.

- (2) The following State environmental planning policies (or provisions) do not apply to the land to which this Plan applies:

State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—Development Standards

1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments

- (1) For the purpose of enabling development on land in any zone to be carried out in accordance with this Plan or with a consent granted under the Act, any agreement, covenant or other similar instrument that restricts the carrying out of that development does not apply to the extent necessary to serve that purpose.
- (2) This clause does not apply:
- (a) to a covenant imposed by the Council or that the Council requires to be imposed, or
 - (b) to any biodiversity certification conferred under Part 8 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, or
 - (c) to any private land conservation agreement within the meaning of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, or
 - (d) to any relevant instrument within the meaning of section 13.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, or
 - (e) to the relevant provisions of a land management (native vegetation) code (and the necessary mandatory code compliant certificate) with respect to a set aside area under Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*, or
 - (f) to any conservation agreement within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or
 - (g) to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* that is continued in force by the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*, or
 - (h) to any Trust agreement within the meaning of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001* that is continued in force by the *Biodiversity Conservation (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2017*, or
 - (i) to any planning agreement within the meaning of Division 7.1 of the Act.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under section 3.16 of the Act, the Governor, before the making of this clause, approved of subclauses (1)–(3).

Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development

2.1 Land use zones

The land use zones under this Plan are as follows:

Rural Zones

- RU1 Primary Production
- RU2 Rural Landscape
- RU3 Forestry
- RU6 Transition

Residential Zones

- R1 General Residential
- R2 Low Density Residential
- R3 Medium Density Residential
- R4 High Density Residential

Business Zones

- B1 Neighbourhood Centre
- B2 Local Centre
- B4 Mixed Use
- B5 Business Development
- B6 Enterprise Corridor
- B7 Business Park

Industrial Zones

- IN1 General Industrial
- IN2 Light Industrial

Special Purpose Zones

- SP2 Infrastructure
- SP3 Tourist

Recreation Zones

- RE1 Public Recreation
- RE2 Private Recreation

Environment Protection Zones

- E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves
- E2 Environmental Conservation
- E3 Environmental Management
- E4 Environmental Living

Waterway Zones

- W2 Recreational Waterways

2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies

For the purposes of this Plan, land is within the zones shown on the Land Zoning Map.

2.3 Zone objectives and Land Use Table

- (1) The Land Use Table at the end of this Part specifies for each zone:
 - (a) the objectives for development, and
 - (b) development that may be carried out without development consent, and
 - (c) development that may be carried out only with development consent, and
 - (d) development that is prohibited.
- (2) The consent authority must have regard to the objectives for development in a zone when determining a development application in respect of land within the zone.
- (3) In the Land Use Table at the end of this Part:
 - (a) a reference to a type of building or other thing is a reference to development for the purposes of that type of building or other thing, and
 - (b) a reference to a type of building or other thing does not include (despite any definition in this Plan) a reference to a type of building or other thing referred to separately in the Land Use Table in relation to the same zone.
- (4) This clause is subject to the other provisions of this Plan.

Notes.

- 1 Schedule 1 sets out additional permitted uses for particular land.
- 2 Schedule 2 sets out exempt development (which is generally exempt from both Parts 4 and 5 of the Act). Development in the land use table that may be carried out without consent is nevertheless subject to the environmental assessment and approval requirements of Part 5 of the Act or, if applicable, Part 3A of the Act.
- 3 Schedule 3 sets out complying development (for which a complying development certificate may be issued as an alternative to obtaining development consent).
- 4 Clause 2.6 requires consent for subdivision of land.
- 5 Part 5 contains other provisions which require consent for particular development.

2.4 Unzoned land

- (1) Development may be carried out on unzoned land only with development consent.
- (2) In deciding whether to grant development consent, the consent authority:
 - (a) must consider whether the development will impact on adjoining zoned land and, if so, consider the objectives for development in the zones of the adjoining land, and
 - (b) must be satisfied that the development is appropriate and is compatible with permissible land uses in any such adjoining land.

2.5 Additional permitted uses for particular land

- (1) Development on particular land that is described or referred to in Schedule 1 may be carried out:
 - (a) with development consent, or
 - (b) if the Schedule so provides—without development consent, in accordance with the conditions (if any) specified in that Schedule in relation to that development.
- (2) This clause has effect despite anything to the contrary in the Land Use Table or other provision of this Plan.

2.6 Subdivision—consent requirements

- (1) Land to which this Plan applies may be subdivided, but only with development consent.

Notes.

- 1 If a subdivision is specified as **exempt development** in an applicable environmental planning instrument, such as this Plan or *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*, the Act enables it to be carried out without development consent.
- 2 Part 6 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* provides that the strata subdivision of a building in certain circumstances is **complying development**.

- (2) Development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of land on which a secondary dwelling is situated if the subdivision would result in the principal dwelling and the secondary dwelling being situated on separate lots, unless the resulting lots are not less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.

Note. The definition of **secondary dwelling** in the Dictionary requires the dwelling to be on the same lot of land as the principal dwelling.

2.7 Demolition requires development consent

The demolition of a building or work may be carried out only with development consent.

Note. If the demolition of a building or work is identified in an applicable environmental planning instrument, such as this Plan or *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*, as exempt development, the Act enables it to be carried out without development consent.

2.8 Temporary use of land

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide for the temporary use of land if the use does not compromise future development of the land, or have detrimental economic, social, amenity or environmental effects on the land.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted for development on land in any zone for a temporary use for a maximum period of 52 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the temporary use will not prejudice the subsequent carrying out of development on the land in accordance with this Plan and any other applicable environmental planning instrument, and
 - (b) the temporary use will not adversely impact on any adjoining land or the amenity of the neighbourhood, and
 - (c) the temporary use and location of any structures related to the use will not adversely impact on environmental attributes or features of the land, or increase the risk of natural hazards that may affect the land, and
 - (d) at the end of the temporary use period the land will, as far as is practicable, be restored to the condition in which it was before the commencement of the use.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), the temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office for a new release area or a new housing estate may exceed the maximum number of days specified in that subclause.
- (5) Subclause (3) (d) does not apply to the temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office mentioned in subclause (4).

Land Use Table

Note. A type of development referred to in the Land Use Table is a reference to that type of development only to the extent it is not regulated by an applicable State environmental planning policy. The following State environmental planning policies in particular may be relevant to development on land to which this Plan applies:

State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 (including provision for secondary dwellings)

State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007—relating to infrastructure facilities such as those that comprise, or are for, air transport, correction, education, electricity generating works and solar energy systems, health services, ports, railways, roads, waste management and water supply systems

State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development

State Environmental Planning Policy No 50—Canal Estate Development

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage

State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019

Zone RU1 Primary Production

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To facilitate the economic extraction of materials from land and the subsequent rehabilitation of that land.

2 Permitted without consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agricultural produce industries; Agriculture; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Cellar door premises; Community facilities; Crematoria; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Educational establishments; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Forestry; Garden centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Livestock processing industries; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural supplies; Secondary dwellings; Stock and sale yards; Veterinary hospitals; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU2 Rural Landscape

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To maintain the rural landscape character of the land.
- To provide for a range of compatible land uses, including extensive agriculture.
- To encourage innovative and sustainable tourist development, sustainable agriculture and the provision of farm produce directly to the public.

2 Permitted without consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations; Moorings

3 Permitted with consent

Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Forestry; Garden centres; Health consulting rooms; Helipads; Heliports; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Landscaping material supplies; Liquid fuel depots; Marinas; Mooring pens; Places of public worship; Plant nurseries; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Rural supplies; Secondary dwellings; Service stations; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU3 Forestry

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable development for forestry purposes.
- To enable other development that is compatible with forestry land uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Roads; Uses authorised under the *Forestry Act 2012* or under Part 5B (Private native forestry) of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Plant nurseries; Public administration buildings; Restaurants or cafes

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU6 Transition

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect and maintain land that provides a transition between rural and other land uses of varying intensities or environmental sensitivities.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To encourage innovative and sustainable tourist development, sustainable agriculture and the provision of farm produce directly to the public.

2 Permitted without consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agricultural produce industries; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Garden centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Intensive plant agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Plant nurseries; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Roadside stalls; Secondary dwellings; Tank-based aquaculture; Veterinary hospitals; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Pond-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R1 General Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community.
- To provide for a variety of housing types and densities.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To enable other land uses that support the adjoining or nearby commercial centres and protect the amenity of the adjoining or nearby residential areas.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Home-based child care; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Office premises; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Pond-based aquaculture; Residential flat buildings; Respite

day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone R2 Low Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a low density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To maintain the existing low density residential character of the area.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home-based child care; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Respite day care centres; Roads; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries;

Information and education facilities; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone R3 Medium Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To encourage medium density residential development in locations that are close to population centres and public transport routes.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Home-based child care; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Respite day care centres; Roads; Seniors housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone R4 High Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a high density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To encourage high density residential development in locations that are close to population centres and public transport routes.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Home-based child care; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Roads; Shop top housing; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of small-scale retail, business and community uses that serve the needs of people who live or work in the surrounding neighbourhood.
- To ensure the scale and type of development is compatible with the character and amenity of a neighbourhood centre.

- To allow for residential development that contributes to the economic and social vitality of the neighbourhood centre and does not detract from the primary objective of the zone.
- To promote commercial activities in locations that encourage walking and cycling to and from the neighbourhood centre.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Cellar door premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Health consulting rooms; Home-based child care; Kiosks; Markets; Medical centres; Neighbourhood shops; Neighbourhood supermarkets; Oyster aquaculture; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Roadside stalls; Shop top housing; Shops; Take away food and drink premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone B2 Local Centre

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of retail, business, entertainment and community uses that serve the needs of people who live in, work in and visit the local area.
- To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations.
- To maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises;

Community facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Home-based child care; Information and education facilities; Medical centres; Multi dwelling housing; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Roads; Service stations; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone B4 Mixed Use

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a mixture of compatible land uses.
- To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.
- To encourage leisure and entertainment facilities in the major centres that generate activity throughout the day and evening.
- To provide for high density housing that is integrated with civic spaces.

2 Permitted without consent

Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Home-based child care; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Medical centres; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Roads; Seniors housing; Serviced apartments; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat

sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Environmental facilities; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone B5 Business Development

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable a mix of business and warehouse uses, and specialised retail premises that require a large floor area, in locations that are close to, and that support the viability of, centres.
- To provide for specialised retail premises that meet community demand.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Food and drink premises; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Hotel or motel accommodation; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Respite day care centres; Roads; Self-storage units; Serviced apartments; Specialised retail premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Medical centres; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor

1 Objectives of zone

- To promote businesses along main roads and to encourage a mix of compatible uses.
- To provide a range of employment uses (including business, office, retail and light industrial uses).
- To maintain the economic strength of centres by limiting retailing activity.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Community facilities; Food and drink premises; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Hotel or motel accommodation; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Office premises; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Roads; Self-storage units; Serviced apartments; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone B7 Business Park

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of office and light industrial uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.
- To make provision for high technology industries that use and develop advanced technologies, products and processes.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Food and drink premises; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Heliports; Hotel or motel accommodation; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Office premises; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Roads; Respite day care centres; Self-storage units; Serviced apartments; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone IN1 General Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.
- To provide for a range of urban support services to serve the needs of residents in surrounding areas and workers in the locality.
- To facilitate the development of freight and logistics operations to enhance the viability and use of employment lands.
- To provide temporary overnight accommodation for the working population and businesses in the area.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Depots; Food and drink premises; Freight transport facilities; Garden centres; General industries; Hardware and building supplies; Heliports; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industrial training facilities; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Roads; Serviced apartments; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Function centres; Health services facilities; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Signage; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone IN2 Light Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a wide range of light industrial, warehouse and related land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.
- To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.
- To provide temporary overnight accommodation for the working population and businesses in the area.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Depots; Food and drink premises; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Heliports; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industrial training facilities; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Roads; Self-storage units; Serviced apartments; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Restricted premises; Rural industries;

Sewerage systems; Signage; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone SP2 Infrastructure

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.

2 Permitted without consent

Roads

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; The purpose shown on the Land Zoning Map, including any development that is ordinarily incidental or ancillary to development for that purpose

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone SP3 Tourist

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for a variety of tourist-oriented development and related uses.
- To provide for activities that support and relate to the natural assets of the area, in particular the river front.
- To provide for a range of support services to meet the needs of the surrounding residents that are complementary to the scale of adjoining land uses.
- To allow a range of recreation and tourism related activities to be carried out where such activities are within the servicing capacity of the infrastructure of the area.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations; Moorings

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Business premises; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Emergency services facilities; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Food and drink premises; Function centres; Garden centres; Health consulting rooms; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Marinas; Markets; Medical centres; Mooring pens; Places of public worship; Plant nurseries; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Roads; Rural supplies; Schools; Service stations; Shops; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Vehicle repair stations; Waste or resource transfer stations; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3.

Zone RE1 Public Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Car parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Markets; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Take away food and drink premises; Water recreation structures

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RE2 Private Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To promote tourism and entertainment related activities in appropriate areas.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Hotel or motel accommodation; Jetties; Kiosks; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Serviced apartments; Water recreation structures

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable the management and appropriate use of land that is reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or that is acquired under Part 11 of that Act.
- To enable uses authorised under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- To identify land that is to be reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and to protect the environmental significance of that land.

2 Permitted without consent

Uses authorised under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

3 Permitted with consent

Nil

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone E2 Environmental Conservation

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Oyster aquaculture; Research stations; Roads

4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Tank-based aquaculture; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone E3 Environmental Management

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect, manage and restore areas with special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To provide for a limited range of development that does not have an adverse effect on those values.
- To provide for residential development on the land having regard to the geotechnical constraints of the land.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Dwelling houses; Environmental protection works; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Roads; Tank-based aquaculture

4 Prohibited

Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone E4 Environmental Living

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for low-impact residential development in areas with special ecological, scientific or aesthetic values.
- To ensure that residential development does not have an adverse effect on those values.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Community facilities; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental protection works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Tank-based aquaculture

4 Prohibited

Industries; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone W2 Recreational Waterways

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect the ecological, scenic and recreation values of recreational waterways.
- To allow for water-based recreation and related uses.
- To provide for sustainable fishing industries and recreational fishing.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Roads; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Residential flat buildings; Seniors housing;
Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2
or 3

Part 3 Exempt and complying development

3.1 Exempt development

Note. Under section 76 of the Act, exempt development may be carried out without the need for development consent under Part 4 of the Act or for assessment under Part 5 of the Act.

The section states that exempt development:

- (a) must be of minimal environmental impact, and
 - (b) cannot be carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or declared critical habitat under Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, and
 - (c) cannot be carried out in a wilderness area (identified under the *Wilderness Act 1987*).
- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify development of minimal environmental impact as exempt development.
 - (2) Development specified in Schedule 2 that meets the standards for the development contained in that Schedule and that complies with the requirements of this Part is exempt development.
 - (3) To be exempt development, the development:
 - (a) must meet the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the *Building Code of Australia* or, if there are no such relevant provisions, must be structurally adequate, and
 - (b) must not, if it relates to an existing building, cause the building to contravene the *Building Code of Australia*, and
 - (c) must not be designated development, and
 - (d) must not be carried out on land that comprises, or on which there is, an item that is listed on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977* or that is subject to an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977*.
 - (e) (Repealed)
 - (4) Development that relates to an existing building that is classified under the *Building Code of Australia* as class 1b or class 2–9 is exempt development only if:
 - (a) the building has a current fire safety certificate or fire safety statement, or
 - (b) no fire safety measures are currently implemented, required or proposed for the building.
 - (5) To be exempt development, the development must:
 - (a) be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, if applicable, and
 - (b) not involve the removal, pruning or other clearing of vegetation that requires a permit, development consent or other approval unless it is undertaken in accordance with a permit, development consent or other approval.
- Note.** See *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017* and Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.
- (6) A heading to an item in Schedule 2 is part of that Schedule.

3.2 Complying development

- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify development as complying development.
- (2) Development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 that is carried out in compliance with:
 - (a) the development standards specified in relation to that development, and

(b) the requirements of this Part,
is complying development.

Note. See also clause 5.8 (3) which provides that the conversion of fire alarms is complying development in certain circumstances.

- (3) To be complying development, the development must:
- (a) be permissible, with development consent, in the zone in which it is carried out, and
 - (b) meet the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the *Building Code of Australia*, and
 - (c) have an approval, if required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, from the Council for an on-site effluent disposal system if the development is undertaken on unsewered land.
- (4) A complying development certificate for development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 is subject to the conditions (if any) set out or referred to in Part 2 of that Schedule.
- (5) A heading to an item in Schedule 3 is part of that Schedule.

3.3 Environmentally sensitive areas excluded

- (1) Exempt or complying development must not be carried out on any environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause:
environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development means any of the following:
- (a) the coastal waters of the State,
 - (b) a coastal lake,
 - (c) land within the coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area (within the meaning of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*),
 - (d) land reserved as an aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or as a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1997*,
 - (e) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or within a World heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention,
 - (f) land within 100 metres of land to which paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies,
 - (g) land identified in this or any other environmental planning instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or high biodiversity significance,
 - (h) land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land acquired under Part 11 of that Act,
 - (i) land reserved or dedicated under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* for the preservation of flora, fauna, geological formations or for other environmental protection purposes,
 - (j) land that is a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or declared critical habitat under Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Part 4 Principal development standards

4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to provide for the proper and orderly development of land,
 - (b) to prevent fragmentation or isolation of land,
 - (c) to ensure that the prevailing character of the surrounding area is maintained.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision of any land shown on the Lot Size Map that requires development consent and that is carried out after the commencement of this Plan.
- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to the subdivision of any land:
 - (a) by the registration of a strata plan or strata plan of subdivision under the *Strata Schemes Development Act 2015*, or
 - (b) by any kind of subdivision under the *Community Land Development Act 1989*.

4.1AA Minimum subdivision lot size for community title schemes

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure that land to which this clause applies is not fragmented by inappropriate subdivisions that would create additional dwelling entitlements,
 - (b) to encourage rural cluster subdivision that will ensure the land is developed, managed and conserved in a holistic and sensitive manner where affected by biodiversity.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision (being a subdivision that requires development consent) under the *Community Land Development Act 1989* of land in any of the following zones:
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU6 Transition,
 - (d) Zone R1 General Residential,
 - (e) Zone R2 Low Density Residential,
 - (f) Zone R3 Medium Density Residential,
 - (g) Zone R4 High Density Residential,
 - (h) Zone SP3 Tourist,
 - (i) Zone E3 Environmental Management,
 - (j) Zone E4 Environmental Living,but does not apply to a subdivision by the registration of a strata plan.
- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies (other than any lot comprising association property within the meaning of the *Community Land Development Act 1989*) is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.

- (3A) Despite subclause (3), the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land in Zone RU2 Rural Landscape or Zone RU6 Transition may be less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land if:
- (a) the land to be subdivided under the community plan is not less than 10 hectares, and
 - (b) the land to be subdivided under the community plan includes land identified as “Biodiversity” on the Terrestrial Biodiversity Map or a suitably qualified professional has assessed the relevant land and certified that the development will provide a better biodiversity outcome, and
 - (c) after the subdivision, there will be no more than 1 lot (other than a lot comprising association property within the meaning of the *Community Land Development Act 1989*) for each 2 hectares subdivided, and
 - (d) the size of any lot resulting from the subdivision (other than a lot comprising association property within the meaning of the *Community Land Development Act 1989*) is not less than 0.4 hectares or greater than 1 hectare.
- (3B) The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land that has been subdivided under subclause (3A) unless it is satisfied that:
- (a) appropriate management measures will be in place that will ensure the protection of the landscape, biodiversity and rural setting of the land, and
 - (b) productive agricultural land will not be lost.
- (4) This clause applies despite clause 4.1.

4.1A Minimum lot sizes for dual occupancy, multi dwelling housing and residential flat buildings

- (1) The objective of this clause is to achieve planned residential density in certain zones.
- (2) Development consent may be granted to development on a lot in a zone shown in Column 2 of the table to this clause for a purpose shown in Column 1 of the table, if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than the area specified in Column 3 of the table.

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Dual occupancy (attached) | Zone RU1 Primary Production | 10 hectares |
| | Zone RU2 Rural Landscape | 10 hectares |
| | Zone RU6 Transition | 2 hectares |
| | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone R2 Low Density Residential | 600 square metres |
| | Zone R3 Medium Density Residential | 600 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| Dual occupancy (detached) | Zone E4 Environmental Living | 2,000 square metres |
| | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone R2 Low Density Residential | 700 square metres |
| | Zone R3 Medium Density Residential | 700 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,800 square metres |

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Multi dwelling housing | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone R3 Medium Density Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 1,800 square metres |
| Residential flat building | Zone R1 General Residential | 4,000 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 4,000 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 4,000 square metres |
| | Zone B4 Mixed Use | 4,000 square metres |

- (3) Despite subclause (2), development consent may be granted to development on a lot in a zone shown in Column 2 of the table to subclause (2) for multi dwelling housing or residential flat buildings where the area of the lot is less than the area specified in Column 3 of the table, if the consent authority is satisfied that:
- the form of the proposed buildings is compatible with adjoining buildings in terms of their elevation to the street and building height, and
 - the design and location of rooms, windows and balconies of the proposed buildings, and the open space to be provided, ensures acceptable acoustic and visual privacy, and
 - all dwellings are designed to minimise energy needs and utilise passive solar design principles, and
 - significant existing vegetation will be retained and landscaping is incorporated within setbacks and open space areas.

4.1B Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for certain residential development

- The objective of this clause is to encourage housing diversity without adversely impacting on residential amenity.
- This clause applies to development on land in the following zones:
 - Zone R3 Medium Density Residential,
 - Zone R4 High Density Residential.
- Development consent may be granted to a single development application for development to which this clause applies that is both of the following:
 - the subdivision of land into 3 or more lots,
 - the erection of an attached dwelling or a dwelling house on each lot resulting from the subdivision, but only if the size of each lot is equal to or greater than 240 square metres.

4.1C Subdivision of dual occupancies

- The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - to not allow development consent to be granted for the subdivision of certain dual occupancies,
 - to maintain the prevailing character of lower density residential areas.
- Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of land on which a dual occupancy is erected, or proposed to be erected, if the subdivision would result in each of the dwellings that comprise the dual occupancy being located on separate lots unless:

- (a) the dual occupancy was erected, or the building work for the erection of the dual occupancy had commenced, before 5 December 2012, and
- (b) the erection was, or is being carried out, under a development consent granted before 18 October 1996, and
- (c) the plans approved by the development consent showed parts of the building as being intended for separate occupation, and
- (d) the subdivision would create lots that substantially correspond with the parts shown on those plans as being for separate occupation, and
- (e) the land is being subdivided under a strata plan.

4.2 Rural subdivision

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility in the application of standards for subdivision in rural zones to allow land owners a greater chance to achieve the objectives for development in the relevant zone.
- (2) This clause applies to the following rural zones:
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (baa) Zone RU3 Forestry,
 - (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (d) Zone RU6 Transition.
- (3) Land in a zone to which this clause applies may, with development consent, be subdivided for the purpose of primary production to create a lot of a size that is less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.
- (4) However, such a lot cannot be created if an existing dwelling would, as the result of the subdivision, be situated on the lot.
- (5) A dwelling cannot be erected on such a lot.
Note. A dwelling includes a rural worker's dwelling (see definition of that term in the Dictionary).

4.2A Erection of dwelling houses or dual occupancies on land in certain rural and environment protection zones

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to minimise unplanned rural residential development,
 - (b) to enable the replacement of lawfully erected dwelling houses in rural and environment protection zones.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones:
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU6 Transition,
 - (d) Zone E3 Environmental Management,
 - (e) Zone E4 Environmental Living.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy on land in a zone to which this clause applies, and on which no dwelling has been erected, unless the land is:
 - (a) a lot that is at least the minimum lot size specified for that land by this Plan, or
 - (b) a lot created under this Plan (other than under clause 4.2 (3)), or

- (c) a lot created before 5 December 2012 and on which the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy was permissible immediately before that date, or
- (d) a lot resulting from a subdivision for which development consent (or equivalent) was granted before 5 December 2012 and on which the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy would have been permissible if the plan of subdivision had been registered before that date, or
- (e) an existing holding.

Note. A dwelling cannot be erected on a lot created under clause 9 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008* or clause 4.2.

- (4) Despite subclause (3), development consent may be granted for the erection of a dwelling house on land to which this clause applies if:
 - (a) there is a lawfully erected dwelling house on the land and the dwelling house to be erected is intended only to replace the existing dwelling house, or
 - (b) the land would have been a lot or a holding referred to in subclause (3) had it not been affected by:
 - (i) a minor realignment of its boundaries that did not create an additional lot, or
 - (ii) a subdivision creating or widening a public road or public reserve or for another public purpose.

- (5) In this clause:

existing holding means land that:

- (a) was a holding on 13 May 1977, and
- (b) is a holding at the time the application for development consent referred to in subclause (3) is lodged,

whether or not there has been a change in the ownership of the holding since 13 May 1977, and includes any other land adjoining that land acquired by the owner since 13 May 1977.

holding means all adjoining land, even if separated by a road or railway, held by the same person or persons.

Note. The owner in whose ownership all the land is at the time the application is lodged need not be the same person as the owner in whose ownership all the land was on the stated date.

4.3 Height of buildings

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure the height of buildings is compatible with that of adjoining development and the overall streetscape,
 - (b) to minimise the impact of overshadowing, visual impact and loss of privacy on adjoining properties and open space areas.
- (2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the Height of Buildings Map.

4.3A Additional controls applying to shop top housing and residential flat buildings as part of mixed use development

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to reinforce the Council's established centres hierarchy and ensure centres are appropriate in scale and design for their location,
 - (b) to ensure that shop top housing and residential flat buildings as part of mixed use developments are compatible with the prevailing character and amenity of surrounding land.

- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development on land identified as “Area C” on the Key Sites Map for the purposes of shop top housing if:
 - (a) the height of the building exceeds 7 metres, or
 - (b) less than 50% of the total floor area of the building will be used for non-residential purposes.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land identified as “Area D” on the Key Sites Map for the purposes of shop top housing or a residential flat building as part of a mixed use development if:
 - (a) the height of the building exceeds 10 metres, or
 - (b) less than 50% of the total floor area of the building will be used for non-residential purposes.

4.4 Floor space ratio

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure development is compatible with the bulk, scale and character of existing and future surrounding development,
 - (b) to provide for a built form that is compatible with the role of town and major centres.
- (2) The maximum floor space ratio for a building on any land is not to exceed the floor space ratio shown for the land on the Floor Space Ratio Map.

4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to define *floor space ratio*,
- (b) to set out rules for the calculation of the site area of development for the purpose of applying permitted floor space ratios, including rules to:
 - (i) prevent the inclusion in the site area of an area that has no significant development being carried out on it, and
 - (ii) prevent the inclusion in the site area of an area that has already been included as part of a site area to maximise floor space area in another building, and
 - (iii) require community land and public places to be dealt with separately.

(2) Definition of “floor space ratio”

The *floor space ratio* of buildings on a site is the ratio of the gross floor area of all buildings within the site to the site area.

(3) Site area

In determining the site area of proposed development for the purpose of applying a floor space ratio, the *site area* is taken to be:

- (a) if the proposed development is to be carried out on only one lot, the area of that lot, or
- (b) if the proposed development is to be carried out on 2 or more lots, the area of any lot on which the development is proposed to be carried out that has at least one common boundary with another lot on which the development is being carried out.

In addition, subclauses (4)–(7) apply to the calculation of site area for the purposes of applying a floor space ratio to proposed development.

(4) **Exclusions from site area**

The following land must be excluded from the site area:

- (a) land on which the proposed development is prohibited, whether under this Plan or any other law,
- (b) community land or a public place (except as provided by subclause (7)).

(5) **Strata subdivisions**

The area of a lot that is wholly or partly on top of another or others in a strata subdivision is to be included in the calculation of the site area only to the extent that it does not overlap with another lot already included in the site area calculation.

(6) **Only significant development to be included**

The site area for proposed development must not include a lot additional to a lot or lots on which the development is being carried out unless the proposed development includes significant development on that additional lot.

(7) **Certain public land to be separately considered**

For the purpose of applying a floor space ratio to any proposed development on, above or below community land or a public place, the site area must only include an area that is on, above or below that community land or public place, and is occupied or physically affected by the proposed development, and may not include any other area on which the proposed development is to be carried out.

(8) **Existing buildings**

The gross floor area of any existing or proposed buildings within the vertical projection (above or below ground) of the boundaries of a site is to be included in the calculation of the total floor space for the purposes of applying a floor space ratio, whether or not the proposed development relates to all of the buildings.

(9) **Covenants to prevent “double dipping”**

When development consent is granted to development on a site comprised of 2 or more lots, a condition of the consent may require a covenant to be registered that prevents the creation of floor area on a lot (the restricted lot) if the consent authority is satisfied that an equivalent quantity of floor area will be created on another lot only because the site included the restricted lot.

(10) **Covenants affect consolidated sites**

If:

- (a) a covenant of the kind referred to in subclause (9) applies to any land (*affected land*), and
- (b) proposed development relates to the affected land and other land that together comprise the site of the proposed development,

the maximum amount of floor area allowed on the other land by the floor space ratio fixed for the site by this Plan is reduced by the quantity of floor space area the covenant prevents being created on the affected land.

(11) **Definition**

In this clause, *public place* has the same meaning as it has in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

4.6 Exceptions to development standards

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development,
 - (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.
- (2) Development consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
 - (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
 - (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:
 - (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and
 - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
 - (b) the concurrence of the Secretary has been obtained.
- (5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Secretary must consider:
 - (a) whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and
 - (b) the public benefit of maintaining the development standard, and
 - (c) any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Secretary before granting concurrence.
- (6) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E2 Environmental Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living if:
 - (a) the subdivision will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or
 - (b) the subdivision will result in at least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for such a lot by a development standard.
- (7) After determining a development application made pursuant to this clause, the consent authority must keep a record of its assessment of the factors required to be addressed in the applicant's written request referred to in subclause (3).

- (8) This clause does not allow development consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following:
- (a) a development standard for complying development,
 - (b) a development standard that arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a commitment set out in a BASIX certificate for a building to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004* applies or for the land on which such a building is situated,
 - (c) clause 5.4,
 - (ca) clause 6.2 or 6.3,
 - (cb) clause 7.11.

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

5.1 Relevant acquisition authority

- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify, for the purposes of section 27 of the Act, the authority of the State that will be the relevant authority to acquire land reserved for certain public purposes if the land is required to be acquired under Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 (the owner-initiated acquisition provisions)*.

Note. If the landholder will suffer hardship if there is any delay in the land being acquired by the relevant authority, section 23 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* requires the authority to acquire the land.

- (2) The authority of the State that will be the relevant authority to acquire land, if the land is required to be acquired under the owner-initiated acquisition provisions, is the authority of the State specified below in relation to the land shown on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map (or, if an authority of the State is not specified in relation to land required to be so acquired, the authority designated or determined under those provisions).

| Type of land shown on Map | Authority of the State |
|--|--|
| Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Local open space" | Council |
| Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Regional open space" | The corporation constituted under section 8 of the Act |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Classified road" | Roads and Maritime Services |
| Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves and marked "National Park" | Minister administering the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> |
| Zone E2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Local Environmental Conservation" | Council |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Railway Corridor" | The corporation constituted under section 2.5 of the Act |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Stormwater Management System" | Sydney Water Corporation |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Public Transport Corridor" | Roads and Maritime Services |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Local Road Widening" | Council |

- (3) Development on land acquired by an authority of the State under the owner-initiated acquisition provisions may, before it is used for the purpose for which it is reserved, be carried out, with development consent, for any purpose.

5.1A Development on land intended to be acquired for public purposes

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect land that is intended to be acquired for a public purpose.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to any development on land identified on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map to be acquired for a public purpose unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development is likely to be consistent with the public purpose identified on that map for that land.

5.2 Classification and reclassification of public land

- (1) The objective of this clause is to enable the Council to classify or reclassify public land as “operational land” or “community land” in accordance with Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, “public land” is generally land vested in or under the control of a council (other than roads, Crown reserves and commons). The classification or reclassification of public land may also be made by a resolution of the Council under section 31, 32 or 33 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Section 30 of that Act enables this Plan to discharge trusts on which public reserves are held if the land is reclassified under this Plan as operational land.

- (2) The public land described in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 4 is classified, or reclassified, as operational land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (3) The public land described in Part 3 of Schedule 4 is classified, or reclassified, as community land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (4) The public land described in Part 1 of Schedule 4:
 - (a) does not cease to be a public reserve to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, and
 - (b) continues to be affected by any trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions or covenants that affected the land before its classification, or reclassification, as operational land.
- (5) The public land described in Part 2 of Schedule 4, to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, ceases to be a public reserve when the description of the land is inserted into that Part and is discharged from all trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions and covenants affecting the land or any part of the land, except:
 - (a) those (if any) specified for the land in Column 3 of Part 2 of Schedule 4, and
 - (b) any reservations that except land out of the Crown grant relating to the land, and
 - (c) reservations of minerals (within the meaning of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*).

Note. In accordance with section 30 (2) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the approval of the Governor to subclause (5) applying to the public land concerned is required before the description of the land is inserted in Part 2 of Schedule 4.

5.3 Development near zone boundaries

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility where the investigation of a site and its surroundings reveals that a use allowed on the other side of a zone boundary would enable a more logical and appropriate development of the site and be compatible with the planning objectives and land uses for the adjoining zone.
- (2) This clause applies to so much of any land that is within the relevant distance of a boundary between any 2 zones. The relevant distance is 20 metres.
- (3) This clause does not apply to:
 - (a) land in Zone RE1 Public Recreation, Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, Zone E2 Environmental Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone W1 Natural Waterways, or
 - (b) land within the coastal zone, or
 - (c) land proposed to be developed for the purpose of sex services or restricted premises.
- (4) Despite the provisions of this Plan relating to the purposes for which development may be carried out, development consent may be granted to development of land to

which this clause applies for any purpose that may be carried out in the adjoining zone, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the development is not inconsistent with the objectives for development in both zones, and
 - (b) the carrying out of the development is desirable due to compatible land use planning, infrastructure capacity and other planning principles relating to the efficient and timely development of land.
- (5) This clause does not prescribe a development standard that may be varied under this Plan.

5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses

(1) **Bed and breakfast accommodation**

If development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.

Note. Any such development that provides for a certain number of guests or rooms may involve a change in the class of building under the *Building Code of Australia*.

(2) **Home businesses**

If development for the purposes of a home business is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the business must not involve the use of more than 50 square metres of floor area.

(3) **Home industries**

If development for the purposes of a home industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the home industry must not involve the use of more than 100 square metres of floor area.

(4) **Industrial retail outlets**

If development for the purposes of an industrial retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed:

- (a) 10% of the gross floor area of the industry or rural industry located on the same land as the retail outlet, or
 - (b) 50 square metres,
- whichever is the lesser.

(5) **Farm stay accommodation**

If development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.

(6) **Kiosks**

If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 20 square metres.

(7) **Neighbourhood shops**

If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 100 square metres.

(7AA) **Neighbourhood supermarkets**

If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood supermarket is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 1,000 square metres.

(8) **Roadside stalls**

If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 75 square metres.

(9) **Secondary dwellings**

If development for the purposes of a secondary dwelling is permitted under this Plan, the total floor area of the dwelling (excluding any area used for parking) must not exceed whichever of the following is the greater:

- (a) 60 square metres,
- (b) 20% of the total floor area of the principal dwelling.

(10) **Artisan food and drink industry exclusion**

If development for the purposes of an artisan food and drink industry is permitted under this Plan in an industrial or rural zone, the floor area used for retail sales (not including any cafe or restaurant area) must not exceed:

- (a) 10% of the gross floor area of the industry, or
 - (b) 50 square metres,
- whichever is the lesser.

5.5 (Repealed)

5.6 Architectural roof features

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to allow architectural roof features that will integrate with building composition and form and encourage a high quality built form.
- (2) Development that includes an architectural roof feature that exceeds, or causes a building to exceed, the height limits set by clause 4.3 may be carried out, but only with development consent.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to any such development unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the architectural roof feature:
 - (i) comprises a decorative element on the uppermost portion of a building, and
 - (ii) is not an advertising structure, and
 - (iii) does not include floor space area and is not reasonably capable of modification to include floor space area, and
 - (iv) will cause minimal overshadowing, and
 - (b) any building identification signage or equipment for servicing the building (such as plant, lift motor rooms, fire stairs and the like) contained in or supported by the roof feature is fully integrated into the design of the roof feature.

5.7 Development below mean high water mark

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure appropriate environmental assessment for development carried out on land covered by tidal waters.
- (2) Development consent is required to carry out development on any land below the mean high water mark of any body of water subject to tidal influence (including the bed of any such water).

5.8 Conversion of fire alarms

- (1) This clause applies to a fire alarm system that can be monitored by Fire and Rescue NSW or by a private service provider.
- (2) The following development may be carried out, but only with development consent:
 - (a) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of Fire and Rescue NSW to connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider,
 - (b) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with the alarm monitoring system of another private service provider,
 - (c) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with a different alarm monitoring system of the same private service provider.
- (3) Development to which subclause (2) applies is complying development if it consists only of:
 - (a) internal alterations to a building, or
 - (b) internal alterations to a building together with the mounting of an antenna, and any support structure, on an external wall or roof of a building so as to occupy a space of not more than 450mm × 100mm × 100mm.
- (4) A complying development certificate for any such complying development is subject to a condition that any building work may only be carried out between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm on Monday to Friday and between 7.00 am and 5.00 pm on Saturday, and must not be carried out on a Sunday or a public holiday.
- (5) In this clause:
private service provider means a person or body that has entered into an agreement that is in force with Fire and Rescue NSW to monitor fire alarm systems.

5.9, 5.9AA (Repealed)

5.10 Heritage conservation

Note. Heritage items (if any) are listed and described in Schedule 5. Heritage conservation areas (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map as well as being described in Schedule 5.

- (1) **Objectives**

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

 - (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of The Hills,
 - (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
 - (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
 - (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.
- (2) **Requirement for consent**

Development consent is required for any of the following:

 - (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

- (a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or
- (b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or
- (c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- (d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) **Heritage assessment**

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) **Heritage conservation management plans**

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

(7) **Archaeological sites**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(8) **Aboriginal places of heritage significance**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:

- (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
- (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(9) **Demolition of nominated State heritage items**

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item:

- (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

(10) **Conservation incentives**

The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which such a building is erected, or for any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and
- (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and

- (c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out, and
- (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and
- (e) the proposed development would not have any significant adverse effect on the amenity of the surrounding area.

5.11 Bush fire hazard reduction

Bush fire hazard reduction work authorised by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* may be carried out on any land without development consent.

Note. The *Rural Fires Act 1997* also makes provision relating to the carrying out of development on bush fire prone land.

5.12 Infrastructure development and use of existing buildings of the Crown

- (1) This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the carrying out of any development, by or on behalf of a public authority, that is permitted to be carried out with or without development consent, or that is exempt development, under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*.
- (2) This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the use of existing buildings of the Crown by the Crown.

5.13 Eco-tourist facilities

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to maintain the environmental and cultural values of land on which development for the purposes of eco-tourist facilities is carried out,
 - (b) to provide for sensitively designed and managed eco-tourist facilities that have minimal impact on the environment both on and off-site.
- (2) This clause applies if development for the purposes of an eco-tourist facility is permitted with development consent under this Plan.
- (3) The consent authority must not grant consent under this Plan to carry out development for the purposes of an eco-tourist facility unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) there is a demonstrated connection between the development and the ecological, environmental and cultural values of the site or area, and
 - (b) the development will be located, constructed, managed and maintained so as to minimise any impact on, and to conserve, the natural environment, and
 - (c) the development will enhance an appreciation of the environmental and cultural values of the site or area, and
 - (d) the development will promote positive environmental outcomes and any impact on watercourses, soil quality, heritage and native flora and fauna will be minimal, and
 - (e) the site will be maintained (or regenerated where necessary) to ensure the continued protection of natural resources and enhancement of the natural environment, and
 - (f) waste generation during construction and operation will be avoided and that any waste will be appropriately removed, and
 - (g) the development will be located to avoid visibility above ridgelines and against escarpments and from watercourses and that any visual intrusion will

be minimised through the choice of design, colours, materials and landscaping with local native flora, and

- (h) any infrastructure services to the site will be provided without significant modification to the environment, and
- (i) any power and water to the site will, where possible, be provided through the use of passive heating and cooling, renewable energy sources and water efficient design, and
- (j) the development will not adversely affect the agricultural productivity of adjoining land, and
- (k) the following matters are addressed or provided for in a management strategy for minimising any impact on the natural environment:
 - (i) measures to remove any threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage,
 - (ii) the maintenance (or regeneration where necessary) of habitats,
 - (iii) efficient and minimal energy and water use and waste output,
 - (iv) mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing the effect of the development on the natural environment,
 - (v) maintaining improvements on an on-going basis in accordance with relevant ISO 14000 standards relating to management and quality control.

5.14 Siding Spring Observatory—maintaining dark sky

[Not adopted]

5.15 Defence communications facility

[Not adopted]

5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain rural, residential or environment protection zones

[Not applicable]

5.17 Artificial waterbodies in environmentally sensitive areas in areas of operation of irrigation corporations

[Not applicable]

5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture

- (1) The objectives of this clause are:
 - (a) to ensure appropriate environmental assessment of development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture that is permitted with consent under this Plan, and
 - (b) to provide for certain capacity thresholds below which development consent is not required for that development subject to certain restrictions as to location.
- (2) This clause applies if development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture is permitted with consent under this Plan.
- (3) In determining whether or not to grant development consent under this Plan to development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture, the consent authority must take the following into consideration:

- (a) the adequacy of the information provided in the statement of environmental effects or (if the development is designated development) the environmental impact statement accompanying the development application,
 - (b) the potential for odours to adversely impact on the amenity of residences or other land uses within the vicinity of the site,
 - (c) the potential for the pollution of surface water and ground water,
 - (d) the potential for the degradation of soils,
 - (e) the measures proposed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts,
 - (f) the suitability of the site in the circumstances,
 - (g) whether the applicant has indicated an intention to comply with relevant industry codes of practice for the health and welfare of animals,
 - (h) the consistency of the proposal with, and any reasons for departing from, the environmental planning and assessment aspects of any guidelines for the establishment and operation of relevant types of intensive livestock agriculture published, and made available to the consent authority, by the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry) and approved by the Planning Secretary.
- (4) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture may be carried out without development consent if:
- (a) the development is of a type specified in subclause (5), and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not be located:
 - (i) in an environmentally sensitive area, or
 - (ii) within 100 metres of a natural watercourse, or
 - (iii) in a drinking water catchment, or
 - (iv) within 500 metres of any dwelling that is not associated with the development, or a residential zone, or
 - (v) if the development is a poultry farm—within 500 metres of another poultry farm.
- (5) The following types of development are specified for the purposes of subclause (4):
- (a) a cattle feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 head of cattle,
 - (b) a goat feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 goats,
 - (c) a sheep feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 sheep,
 - (d) a pig farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 20 breeding sows, or fewer than 200 pigs (of which fewer than 20 may be breeding sows),
 - (e) a dairy (restricted) having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 dairy cows,
 - (f) a poultry farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 1,000 birds for meat or egg production (or both).
- (6) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (4) does not apply to development that is prohibited or that may be carried out without development consent under this or any other environmental planning instrument.
- (7) In this clause:
- environmentally sensitive area*** has the same meaning as in clause 1.5 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.
- residential zone*** means Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU5 Village, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High

Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone B4 Mixed Use, Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living.

5.19 Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to encourage sustainable oyster, pond-based and tank-based aquaculture in the State, namely, aquaculture development that uses, conserves and enhances the community's resources so that the total quality of life now and in the future can be preserved and enhanced,
- (b) to set out the minimum site location and operational requirements for permissible pond-based and tank-based aquaculture development.

(2) Pond-based or tank-based aquaculture—matters of which consent authority must be satisfied before granting consent

The consent authority must not grant development consent to carry out development for the purpose of pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following:

- (a) that the development complies with the site location and operational requirements set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6 for the development,
- (b) in the case of:
 - (i) pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture in Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential or Zone R5 Large Lot Residential—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and
 - (ii) pond-based aquaculture in Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of extensive aquaculture, and
 - (iii) tank-based aquaculture in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and
 - (iv) pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture in Zone W1 Natural Waterways, Zone W2 Recreational Waterways or Zone W3 Working Waterways—that the development will use waterways to source water.

- (3) The requirements set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6 are minimum requirements and do not limit the matters a consent authority is required to take into consideration under the Act or the conditions that it may impose on any development consent.

(4) Extensive pond-based aquaculture permitted without consent in certain zones

Development for the purpose of pond-based aquaculture, that is also extensive aquaculture, may be carried out without development consent if:

- (a) the development is carried out in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots or Zone RU6 Transition, and
- (b) the development complies with the site location requirements and operational requirements set out in Part 2 of Schedule 6.

(5) **Oyster aquaculture—additional matters that consent authority must consider in determining a development application**

In determining a development application for development for the purpose of oyster aquaculture, the consent authority must consider:

- (a) any provisions of any aquaculture industry development plan that are relevant to the subject of the development application, and
- (b) the *NSW Oyster Industry Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy*.

(6) **Oyster aquaculture permitted without consent in priority oyster aquaculture areas**

Development for the purpose of oyster aquaculture may be carried out without development consent:

- (a) on land that is wholly within a priority oyster aquaculture area, or
- (b) on land that is partly within and partly outside a priority oyster aquaculture area, but only if the land outside the area is no more than 0.1 hectare in area.

(7) **Definitions**

In this clause:

aquaculture industry development plan means an aquaculture industry development plan published under Part 6 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

extensive aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Management (Aquaculture) Regulation 2017*.

NSW Oyster Industry Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy means the third edition of the publication of that title, as published in 2016 by the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry).

priority oyster aquaculture area means an area identified as a priority oyster aquaculture area on a map referred to in Chapter 5.3 of the *NSW Oyster Industry Sustainable Aquaculture Strategy*, being a map a copy of which is held in the head office of the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry) and published on that Department's website.

Part 6 Urban release areas

6.1 Definitions

In this Part:

designated State public infrastructure means public facilities or services that are provided or financed by the State (or if provided or financed by the private sector, to the extent of any financial or in-kind contribution by the State) of the following kinds:

- (a) State and regional roads,
- (b) bus interchanges and bus lanes,
- (c) land required for regional open space,
- (d) land required for social infrastructure and facilities (such as land for schools, hospitals, emergency services and justice purposes).

public utility infrastructure, in relation to an urban release area, includes infrastructure for any of the following:

- (a) the supply of water,
- (b) the supply of electricity,
- (c) the disposal and management of sewage.

urban release area means an area of land shown hatched and marked “Urban Release Area” on the Urban Release Area Map.

6.2 Arrangements for designated State public infrastructure

- (1) The objective of this clause is to require satisfactory arrangements to be made for the provision of designated State public infrastructure before the subdivision of land in an urban release area to satisfy needs that arise from development on the land, but only if the land is developed intensively for urban purposes.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of land in an urban release area if the subdivision would create a lot smaller than:
 - (a) in relation to land shown as “Existing Urban Release” on the Urban Release Area Map—40 hectares, or
 - (b) in any other case—the minimum lot size permitted on the land immediately before the land became, or became part of, an urban release area,

unless the Planning Secretary has certified in writing to the consent authority that satisfactory arrangements have been made to contribute to the provision of designated State public infrastructure in relation to that lot.

- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply to:
 - (a) any lot identified in the certificate as a residue lot, or
 - (b) any lot to be created by a subdivision of land that was the subject of a previous development consent granted in accordance with this clause, or
 - (c) any lot that is proposed in the development application to be reserved or dedicated for public open space, public roads, public utility undertakings, educational facilities or any other public purpose, or
 - (d) a subdivision for the purpose only of rectifying an encroachment on any existing lot.
- (4) This clause does not apply to a development application to carry out development on land in an urban release area if all or any part of the land to which the application applies in a special contributions area (as defined by section 7.1 of the Act).

6.3 Public utility infrastructure

- (1) Development consent must not be granted for development on land in an urban release area unless the Council is satisfied that any public utility infrastructure that is essential for the proposed development is available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make that infrastructure available when it is required.
- (2) This clause does not apply to development for the purpose of providing, extending, augmenting, maintaining or repairing any public utility infrastructure.

6.4 Relationship between Part and remainder of Plan

A provision of this Part prevails over any other provision of this Plan to the extent of any inconsistency.

Part 7 Additional local provisions

7.1 Acid sulfate soils

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development does not disturb, expose or drain acid sulfate soils and cause environmental damage.
- (2) Development consent is required for the carrying out of works described in the table to this subclause on land shown on the Acid Sulfate Soils Map as being of the class specified for those works.

| Class of land | Works |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | Any works. |
| 2 | Works below the natural ground surface. Works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered. |
| 3 | Works more than 1 metre below the natural ground surface. Works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered more than 1 metre below the natural ground surface. |
| 4 | Works more than 2 metres below the natural ground surface. Works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered more than 2 metres below the natural ground surface. |
| 5 | Works within 500 metres of adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land that is below 5 metres Australian Height Datum and by which the watertable is likely to be lowered below 1 metre Australian Height Datum on adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land. |

- (3) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for the carrying out of works unless an acid sulfate soils management plan has been prepared for the proposed works in accordance with the *Acid Sulfate Soils Manual* and has been provided to the consent authority.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause for the carrying out of works if:
 - (a) a preliminary assessment of the proposed works prepared in accordance with the *Acid Sulfate Soils Manual* indicates that an acid sulfate soils management plan is not required for the works, and
 - (b) the preliminary assessment has been provided to the consent authority and the consent authority has confirmed the assessment by notice in writing to the person proposing to carry out the works.
- (5) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause for the carrying out of any of the following works by a public authority (including ancillary work such as excavation, construction of access ways or the supply of power):
 - (a) emergency work, being the repair or replacement of the works of the public authority required to be carried out urgently because the works have been damaged, have ceased to function or pose a risk to the environment or to public health and safety,
 - (b) routine maintenance work, being the periodic inspection, cleaning, repair or replacement of the works of the public authority (other than work that involves the disturbance of more than 1 tonne of soil),
 - (c) minor work, being work that costs less than \$20,000 (other than drainage work).

- (6) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause to carry out any works if:
 - (a) the works involve the disturbance of less than 1 tonne of soil, and
 - (b) the works are not likely to lower the watertable.

7.2 Earthworks

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure that earthworks for which development consent is required will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses, cultural or heritage items or features of the surrounding land,
 - (b) to allow earthworks of a minor nature without requiring a separate development consent.
- (2) Development consent is required for earthworks unless:
 - (a) the earthworks are exempt development under this Plan or another applicable environmental planning instrument, or
 - (b) the earthworks are ancillary to other development for which development consent has been given.
- (3) Before granting development consent for earthworks, the consent authority must consider the following matters:
 - (a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental effect on, flooding or drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality of the development,
 - (b) the effect of the proposed development on the likely future use or redevelopment of the land,
 - (c) the quality of the fill or the soil to be excavated, or both,
 - (d) the effect of the proposed development on the existing and likely amenity of adjoining properties,
 - (e) the source of any fill material and the destination of any excavated material,
 - (f) the likelihood of disturbing relics,
 - (g) the proximity to and potential for adverse impacts on any watercourse, drinking water catchment or environmentally sensitive area,
 - (h) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.

Note. The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, particularly section 86, deals with harming Aboriginal objects.

7.3 Flood planning

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to minimise the flood risk to life and property associated with the use of land,
 - (b) to allow development on land that is compatible with the land's flood hazard, taking into account projected changes as a result of climate change,
 - (c) to avoid significant adverse impacts on flood behaviour and the environment.
- (2) This clause applies to land at or below the flood planning level.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (a) is compatible with the flood hazard of the land, and

- (b) is not likely to significantly adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and
 - (c) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life from flood, and
 - (d) is not likely to significantly adversely affect the environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses, and
 - (e) is not likely to result in unsustainable social and economic costs to the community as a consequence of flooding.
- (4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the *Floodplain Development Manual* (ISBN 0 7347 5476 0), published in 2005 by the NSW Government, unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.
- (5) In this clause:
flood planning level means the level of a 1:100 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event plus 0.5 metre freeboard.

7.4 Terrestrial biodiversity

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity, including by:
- (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
 - (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
 - (c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Biodiversity” on the Terrestrial Biodiversity Map.
- (3) In deciding whether to grant development consent for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider:
- (a) whether the development is likely to have:
 - (i) any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and
 - (ii) any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and
 - (iii) any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and
 - (iv) any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and
 - (b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
- (a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact, or
 - (b) if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or
 - (c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.

7.5 Limited development on foreshore area

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development in the foreshore area will not impact on natural foreshore processes or affect the significance and amenity of the area.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for development on land in the foreshore area except for the following:
 - (a) the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area,
 - (b) the erection of a building in the foreshore area, if the levels, depth or other exceptional features of the site make it appropriate to do so,
 - (c) development for the purposes of boat sheds, sea retaining walls, wharves, slipways, jetties, waterway access stairs, swimming pools, fences, cycleways, walking trails, picnic facilities or other recreation facilities (outdoors).
- (3) Development consent must not be granted under subclause (2) unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the development will contribute to achieving the objectives for the zone in which the land is located, and
 - (b) the appearance of any proposed structure, from both the waterway and adjacent foreshore areas, will be compatible with the surrounding area, and
 - (c) the development will not cause environmental harm such as:
 - (i) pollution or siltation of the waterway, or
 - (ii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, fauna and flora habitats, or
 - (iii) an adverse effect on drainage patterns, and
 - (d) the development will not cause congestion of, or generate conflicts between, people using open space areas or the waterway, and
 - (e) opportunities to provide continuous public access along the foreshore and to the waterway will not be compromised, and
 - (f) any historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance of the land on which the development is to be carried out and of surrounding land will be maintained, and
 - (g) in the case of development for the alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area, the alteration or rebuilding will not have an adverse impact on the amenity or aesthetic appearance of the foreshore, and
 - (h) the sea level rise or change of flooding patterns as a result of climate change have been considered.

7.6 Landslide risk

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development is commensurate to the underlying geotechnical conditions and to restrict development on unsuitable land.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Landslide risk” on the Landslide Risk Map.
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider whether the development’s design is responsive to the constraints of landslide risk, including:
 - (a) site layout, including access, and
 - (b) the building’s design and construction methods, and

- (c) the amount of cut and fill that will be required, and
 - (d) waste water management, stormwater and drainage across the site, and
 - (e) the specific geotechnical constraints of the site.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
- (a) is designed, sited, constructed and will be managed to avoid any landslide risk and potential adverse impact on the development or on land in the vicinity of the development, and
 - (b) will appropriately manage waste water, stormwater and drainage across the site so as to not affect the rate, volume and quality of water leaving the land.

7.7 Design excellence

- (1) The objective of this clause is to deliver the highest standard of architectural and urban design.
- (2) This clause applies to development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building if the building has a height of 25 metres or more.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority considers that the development exhibits design excellence.
- (4) In considering whether the development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
- (a) whether a high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved,
 - (b) whether the form, arrangement and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain,
 - (c) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,
 - (d) whether the development detrimentally impacts on any land protected by solar access controls established under a development control plan,
 - (e) the requirements of any development control plan to the extent that it is relevant to the proposed development,
 - (f) how the development addresses the following matters:
 - (i) the suitability of the land for development,
 - (ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix,
 - (iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints,
 - (iv) the relationship of the development with other development (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form,
 - (v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,
 - (vi) street frontage heights,
 - (vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,
 - (viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements,
 - (x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain,

- (xi) the configuration and design of public access areas, recreation areas and communal open space on the site and whether that design incorporates exemplary and innovative treatments,
 - (g) the findings of a panel of 3 or more persons that has been convened by the consent authority for the purposes of reviewing the design excellence of the development proposal.
- (5) This clause does not apply to development on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct, Kellyville Station Precinct or Showground Station Precinct.

7.8 Location of sex services premises

- (1) The objective of this clause is to minimise land use conflicts and adverse amenity impacts by providing a reasonable level of separation between sex services premises, specified land uses and places regularly frequented by children.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of sex services premises if the premises will be located on land that adjoins, or that is separated only by a road, other than a classified road, from land:
 - (a) in Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential or Zone RE1 Public Recreation, or
 - (b) used for the purposes of a centre-based child care facility, a community facility, a school or a place of public worship.
- (3) In deciding whether to grant development consent to development for the purposes of sex services premises, the consent authority must consider the impact of the proposed sex services premises and its hours of operation on any place likely to be regularly frequented by children:
 - (a) that adjoins the proposed premises, or
 - (b) that can be viewed from the proposed premises, or
 - (c) from which a person can view the proposed premises.

7.9 Minimum commercial floor space in Norwest Town Centre

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that Norwest Town Centre continues to provide employment-generating activities.
- (2) This clause applies to land at Norwest Town Centre, being 11–13 Solent Circuit, Baulkham Hills and comprising Lot 5074, DP 1003042.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies if the development results in less than 6,000 square metres of commercial floor space on the land.

7.10 Residential development yield on certain land

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure the provision of a mix of dwelling types in residential flat buildings, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets,
 - (b) to ensure that development for residential flat buildings does not place an unreasonable burden on the provision of services, facilities and infrastructure in the area to which this clause applies,
 - (c) to provide opportunities for suitable housing density that is compatible with existing development and the future character of the surrounding area,

- (d) to promote development that accommodates the needs of larger households, being a likely future residential use.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Area B” on the Key Sites Map.
- (3) The consent authority may consent to the erection of residential flat buildings on the land containing a maximum of 1,300 dwellings.
- (4) If development under this clause will result in no more than 600 dwellings in residential flat buildings, development consent may be granted for the development only if the height of each residential flat building does not exceed 16 metres.
- (5) If development under this clause will result in more than 600 dwellings in residential flat buildings, development consent may be granted for the development only if:
 - (a) no more than 25% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) forming part of the development are studio or 1 bedroom dwellings, or both, and
 - (b) at least 10% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) forming part of the development are 3 or more bedroom dwellings, and
 - (c) the development comprises the following:
 - (i) Type 1 apartments—up to 30% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings),
 - (ii) Type 2 apartments—up to 30% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings),
 - (iii) Type 3 apartments, and
 - (d) the following minimum number of car parking spaces are provided in the development:
 - (i) for each 1 bedroom dwelling—1 car parking space,
 - (ii) for each 2 or more bedroom dwelling—2 car parking spaces,
 - (iii) for every 5 dwellings—2 car parking spaces, in addition to the car parking spaces required for the individual dwelling.
- (6) In this clause:
 - internal floor area** does not include the floor area of any balcony.
 - Type 1 apartment** means:
 - (a) a studio or 1 bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 50 square metres but less than 65 square metres, or
 - (b) a 2 bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 70 square metres but less than 90 square metres, or
 - (c) a 3 or more bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 95 square metres but less than 120 square metres.
 - Type 2 apartment** means:
 - (a) a studio or 1 bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 65 square metres but less than 75 square metres, or
 - (b) a 2 bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 90 square metres but less than 110 square metres, or
 - (c) a 3 or more bedroom apartment with an internal floor area of at least 120 square metres but less than 135 square metres.
 - Type 3 apartment** means:
 - (a) a studio or 1 bedroom apartment with a minimum internal floor area of 75 square metres, or

- (b) a 2 bedroom apartment with a minimum internal floor area of 110 square metres, or
- (c) a 3 or more bedroom apartment with a minimum internal floor area of 135 square metres.

7.11 Development on certain land within the Sydney Metro Northwest Urban Renewal Corridor

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to support the provision of increased housing around train stations forming part of the Sydney Metro Northwest at densities compatible with the future character of the surrounding area,
 - (b) to ensure the provision of a mix of dwelling types in residential flat buildings, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets,
 - (c) to promote development that accommodates the needs of larger households, consistent with the demographics and family household structures of The Hills Shire.
- (2) This clause applies to development that involves the erection of one or more buildings that contain dwellings on land identified as “Area A” on the Floor Space Ratio Map.
- (3) Despite clause 4.4, the consent authority may consent to development on land to which this clause applies with a floor space ratio that does not exceed the increased floor space ratio identified on the Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map, if the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) no more than 25% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be studio or 1 bedroom dwellings, or both, and
 - (b) at least 20% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be 3 or more bedroom dwellings, and
 - (c) at least 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110 square metres, and
 - (d) at least 40% of all 3 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 135 square metres, and
 - (e) the following minimum number of car parking spaces are to be provided for the development:
 - (i) for each dwelling—1 car parking space,
 - (ii) for every 5 dwellings—1 car parking space, in addition to the car parking space required for the individual dwelling.
- (4) In this clause:
internal floor area does not include the floor area of any balcony.

7.12 Maximum commercial floor space at 488–494 Old Northern Road, Dural

- (1) This clause applies to that part of Lot 2, DP 839151 (being land at 488–494 Old Northern Road, Dural) that is in Zone B2 Local Centre.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development that results in more than 6,900 square metres of the gross floor area of all buildings on the land to which this clause applies being used for the purpose of commercial premises.

7.13 Development at 370 Old Northern Road, Castle Hill

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to provide for residential development that takes account of the special values of land in Zone E4 Environmental Living,
 - (b) to meet the needs of the current and future residents,
 - (c) to ensure the preservation of the existing significant vegetation on the site,
 - (d) to encourage development that ensures the land is managed and conserved in a holistic and sensitive manner,
 - (e) to promote high quality residential amenity in the urban environment.
- (2) This clause applies to land at 370 Old Northern Road, Castle Hill, being Lot 2, DP 135804, identified as “Area F” on the Key Sites Map.
- (3) Despite any other provision of this Plan, the consent authority may, in accordance with this clause, grant consent to a development application to:
 - (a) subdivide the land, and
 - (b) erect an attached dwelling or dwelling house on each lot created by the subdivision that results in the erection of not more than 13.2 dwellings per hectare of the total area of the land to which this clause applies.
- (4) However, the consent authority may only grant the development consent if the consent authority is satisfied:
 - (a) the subdivision is to establish a neighbourhood scheme in accordance with the *Community Land Development Act 1989*, and
 - (b) the landscape and biodiversity of the land is adequately protected having particular regard to the objectives stated in subclause (1) (a), (c) and (d).

7.14 Exceptions to minimum lot size for residential care facility

- (1) This clause applies to part of Lot 301, DP 1160437, being land at 15 Old Glenhaven Road, Glenhaven, as shown edged in blue on the Lot Size Map.
- (2) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to permit a reduced minimum lot size on land to which this clause applies for the purpose of facilitating the development of a residential care facility that will cater for the ongoing care of the elderly and disabled on land that is adjacent to a seniors housing development,
 - (b) to maintain a 2 hectare minimum lot size for all other development on land to which this clause applies.
- (3) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted for the subdivision of land to which this clause applies so as to create a lot with a minimum area of 6,000 square metres.
- (4) Development consent under this clause must not be granted unless the plan of the proposed subdivision contains a restriction as to user under section 88E of the *Conveyancing Act 1919* limiting the use of the land for the purpose of a residential care facility.
- (5) A subdivision certificate for the purposes of this clause must not be issued unless an occupation certificate for a residential care facility on land to which this clause applies has been issued.

Part 8 Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts

8.1 Temporary use of land in Zone B7 for the purpose of an entertainment facility

Despite clause 2.8 (2), the temporary use of land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct that is in Zone B7 Business Park may be for a maximum period of 3 years, but only if the temporary use of land is for the purpose of an entertainment facility.

8.2 Minimum lot sizes for residential flat buildings and shop top housing

Development consent may be granted to development on a lot within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct in a zone shown in Column 2 of the table to this clause for a purpose shown in Column 1 of the table, if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than the area specified for that purpose and shown in Column 3 of the table.

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Residential flat building with a building height of 21 metres or more | Zone R1 General Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 3,600 square metres |
| Residential flat building with a building height of less than 21 metres | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,500 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,500 square metres |
| Shop top housing with a building height of 21 metres or more | Zone R1 General Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 3,600 square metres |
| Shop top housing with a building height of less than 21 metres | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,500 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,500 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 1,500 square metres |

8.3 Site area of proposed development includes dedicated land

The site area of proposed development on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct is, for the purpose of applying a floor space ratio under clause 4.5, taken to include land that:

- is dedicated to the Council or a public authority for a public purpose (including roads, drainage or open space), and
- would have been part of the site area if it had not been so dedicated.

8.4 Minimum building setbacks

Development consent must not be granted to development on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct unless the front building setback of any building resulting from the development is equal to, or greater than, the following:

- for a building in Zone R1 General Residential or Zone R4 High Density Residential—5 metres,
- for a residential flat building in Zone B2 Local Centre—5 metres,

- (c) for a building in Zone B7 Business Park with a street frontage to Old Windsor Road, Kellyville, north of Celebration Drive, Kellyville—10 metres from the eastern edge of the Old Windsor Road road reserve.

8.5 Development requiring the preparation of a development control plan

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development within the Bella Vista Station Precinct and the Kellyville Station Precinct occurs in accordance with a site-specific development control plan.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for development on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct unless:
 - (a) a development control plan that provides for the matters specified in subclause (3) has been prepared for or applies to the land, or
 - (b) the development is of a minor nature and is consistent with the objectives of the zone in which the land is situated.
- (3) The development control plan must provide for all of the following:
 - (a) design principles drawn from an analysis of the site and its context,
 - (b) distribution of land uses, including open space (its function and landscaping) and environment protection areas,
 - (c) heritage conservation, including both Aboriginal and European heritage,
 - (d) encouraging sustainable transport, including increased use of public transport, walking and cycling, road access and the circulation network and car parking provision, including integrated options to reduce car use,
 - (e) impact on, and improvements to, the public domain,
 - (f) identification and conservation of native flora and fauna habitat and habitat corridors on the site, including any threatened species, populations or ecological communities,
 - (g) the application of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (h) identification, extent and management of watercourses, wetlands and riparian lands and any buffer areas,
 - (i) environmental constraints, including climate change, acid sulfate soils, flooding, contamination and remediation,
 - (j) opportunities to apply integrated natural water-cycle design and integrated renewable energy design.

8.6 Design excellence in Bella Vista and Kellyville Station Precincts

- (1) The objective of this clause is to deliver the highest standard of architectural, urban and landscape design.
- (2) This clause applies to development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority considers that the development exhibits design excellence.
- (4) In considering whether the development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether a high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved,

- (b) whether the form, arrangement and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain,
 - (c) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,
 - (d) whether the development detrimentally impacts on any land protected by solar access controls established in the development control plan referred to in clause 8.5,
 - (e) the requirements of the development control plan referred to in clause 8.5,
 - (f) how the development addresses the following matters:
 - (i) the suitability of the land for development,
 - (ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix,
 - (iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints,
 - (iv) the relationship of the development with other development (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form,
 - (v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,
 - (vi) street frontage heights,
 - (vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,
 - (viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements,
 - (x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain,
 - (xi) the impact on any special character area,
 - (xii) achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain,
 - (xiii) excellence and integration of landscape design.
- (5) In addition, development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless:
- (a) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 21 metres or 6 storeys (or both) but not higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) a design review panel reviews the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel, or
 - (b) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) an architectural design competition is held in relation to the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the results of the architectural design competition.
- (6) Subclause (5) (b) does not apply if:
- (a) the NSW Government Architect certifies in writing that an architectural design competition need not be held but that a design review panel should instead review the development, and
 - (b) a design review panel reviews the development, and

- (c) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel.
- (7) In this clause:
- architectural design competition** means a competitive process conducted in accordance with the *Design Excellence Guidelines*.
- Design Excellence Guidelines** means the *Design Excellence Guidelines* issued by the Planning Secretary and as in force at the commencement of this clause.
- design review panel** means a panel of 3 or more persons established by the consent authority for the purposes of this clause and approved by the NSW Government Architect.

8.7 Active street frontages in Zones B2 and B7

- (1) This clause applies to land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct identified as “Active street frontage” on the Active Street Frontages Map.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building, or the change of use of a building, on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the building will have an active street frontage.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), an active street frontage is not required for any part of a building that is used for any of the following:
 - (a) entrances and lobbies (including as part of mixed use development),
 - (b) access for fire services,
 - (c) vehicular access.

8.8 Ground floor business premises and retail premises in Zones B2 and B7

- (1) This clause applies to land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct or the Kellyville Station Precinct identified as “Active street frontage” on the Active Street Frontages Map.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building, or the change of use of a building, on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the ground floor of the building will be used only for the purpose of business premises or retail premises.

8.9 Maximum number of dwellings

The consent authority must not grant development consent to development that results in more than 8,400 dwellings on land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct and the Kellyville Station Precinct.

Part 9 Showground Station Precinct

9.1 Minimum lot sizes for residential flat buildings and shop top housing

Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted to development on a lot within the Showground Station Precinct in a zone shown in Column 2 of the table to this clause for a purpose shown in Column 1 of the table, if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than the area specified for that purpose and shown in Column 3 of the table.

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Residential flat building with a building height of 11 metres or more | Zone R1 General Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 3,600 square metres |
| Residential flat building with a building height of less than 11 metres | Zone R1 General Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 1,800 square metres |
| Shop top housing | Zone R1 General Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone R4 High Density Residential | 3,600 square metres |
| | Zone B2 Local Centre | 3,600 square metres |

9.2 Site area of proposed development includes dedicated land

The site area of proposed development on land within the Showground Station Precinct is, for the purpose of applying a floor space ratio under clause 4.5, taken to include land that:

- (a) is dedicated to the Council or a public authority for a public purpose (including roads, drainage or open space), and
- (b) would have been part of the site area if it had not been so dedicated.

9.3 Minimum building setbacks

Development consent must not be granted to development on land within the Showground Station Precinct unless the front building setback of any building resulting from the development is equal to, or greater than, the distance shown for the land on the Building Setback Map.

9.4 Development requiring the preparation of a development control plan

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development within the Showground Station Precinct occurs in accordance with a site-specific development control plan.
- (2) This clause applies to development on land:
 - (a) that has a site area of at least 3,600 square metres, and
 - (b) that is within the Showground Station Precinct.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development on land to which this clause applies unless:
 - (a) a development control plan that provides for the matters specified in subclause (4) has been prepared for or applies to the land, or

- (b) the development is of a minor nature and is consistent with the objectives of the zone in which the land is situated.
- (4) The development control plan must provide for all of the following:
 - (a) design principles drawn from an analysis of the site and its context,
 - (b) distribution of land uses, including open space (its function and landscaping) and environment protection areas,
 - (c) heritage conservation, including both Aboriginal and European heritage,
 - (d) encouraging sustainable transport, including increased use of public transport, walking and cycling, road access and the circulation network and car parking provision, including integrated options to reduce car use,
 - (e) the impact on, and improvements to, the public domain,
 - (f) identification and conservation of native flora and fauna habitat and habitat corridors on the site, including any threatened species, populations or ecological communities,
 - (g) the application of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (h) identification, extent and management of watercourses, wetlands and riparian lands and any buffer areas,
 - (i) environmental constraints, including climate change, acid sulfate soils, flooding, contamination and remediation,
 - (j) opportunities to apply integrated natural water-cycle design and integrated renewable energy design,
 - (k) built form controls,
 - (l) the incorporation of high quality public art into the fabric of buildings in the public domain or other publicly accessible areas.

9.5 Design excellence

- (1) The objective of this clause is to deliver the highest standard of architectural, urban and landscape design.
- (2) This clause applies to development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building on land within the Showground Station Precinct.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority considers that the development exhibits design excellence.
- (4) In considering whether the development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether a high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved,
 - (b) whether the form, arrangement and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain,
 - (c) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,
 - (d) whether the development detrimentally impacts on any land protected by solar access controls established in the development control plan referred to in clause 9.4,
 - (e) the requirements of the development control plan referred to in clause 9.4,
 - (f) how the development addresses the following matters:

- (i) the suitability of the land for development,
 - (ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix,
 - (iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints,
 - (iv) the relationship of the development with other development (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form,
 - (v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,
 - (vi) street frontage heights,
 - (vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,
 - (viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements,
 - (x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain,
 - (xi) the impact on any special character area,
 - (xii) achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain,
 - (xiii) excellence and integration of landscape design.
- (5) In addition, development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless:
- (a) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 21 metres or 6 storeys (or both) but not higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) a design review panel reviews the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel, or
 - (b) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) an architectural design competition is held in relation to the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the results of the architectural design competition.
- (6) Subclause (5) (b) does not apply if:
- (a) the NSW Government Architect certifies in writing that an architectural design competition need not be held but that a design review panel should instead review the development, and
 - (b) a design review panel reviews the development, and
 - (c) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel.
- (7) In this clause:
- architectural design competition** means a competitive process conducted in accordance with the *Design Excellence Guidelines*.
- Design Excellence Guidelines** means the *Design Excellence Guidelines* issued by the Planning Secretary and as in force at the commencement of this clause.
- design review panel** means a panel of 3 or more persons established by the consent authority for the purposes of this clause and approved by the NSW Government Architect.

9.6 Active street frontages in Zones R1 and B2

- (1) This clause applies to land within the Showground Station Precinct identified as “Area B” on the Active Street Frontages Map.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building, or the change of use of a building, on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the building will have an active street frontage.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), an active street frontage is not required for any part of a building that is used for any of the following:
 - (a) entrances and lobbies (including as part of mixed use development),
 - (b) access for fire services,
 - (c) vehicular access.

9.7 Residential development yield on certain land

- (1) This clause applies to development that involves the erection of one or more buildings that contain dwellings on a lot that is:
 - (a) within the Showground Station Precinct, and
 - (b) has an area of:
 - (i) 10,000 square metres or more, or
 - (ii) less than 10,000 square metres because of the creation of roads and the consent authority is satisfied that the development will promote the orderly development of the precinct.
- (2) Despite clause 4.4, the consent authority may consent to development to which this clause applies with a floor space ratio that does not exceed the increased floor space ratio identified on the Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map, if the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) no more than 25% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be studio or 1 bedroom dwellings, or both, and
 - (b) at least 20% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be 3 or more bedroom dwellings, and
 - (c) at least 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110 square metres, and
 - (d) at least 40% of all 3 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 135 square metres, and
 - (e) the following minimum number of car parking spaces are to be provided on the site of the proposed development:
 - (i) for each dwelling—1 car parking space,
 - (ii) for every 5 dwellings—1 car parking space, in addition to the car parking space required for the individual dwelling.
- (3) In this clause:
internal floor area does not include the floor area of any balcony.

9.8 Maximum number of dwellings

The consent authority must not grant development consent to development that results in more than 5,000 dwellings on land within the Showground Station Precinct.

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

(Clause 2.5)

1 Use of certain land at Rouse Hill Regional Centre, Rouse Hill

- (1) This clause applies to land at Rouse Hill Regional Centre, Rouse Hill, shown as “Item 2” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for a purpose shown in Column 2 of the table to this clause is permitted with development consent in a zone shown opposite in Column 1, subject to any condition shown opposite in Column 3.

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Zone R3 Medium Density Residential | Residential flat buildings | |
| | Shop top housing | |
| | Business premises | In conjunction with shop top housing |
| Zone R4 High Density Residential | Business premises | In conjunction with shop top housing |
| Zone B4 Mixed Use | Attached dwellings | |
| | Multi dwelling housing | |

2 Use of certain land at Samantha Riley Drive, Kellyville

- (1) This clause applies to certain land at Kellyville, being:
 - (a) 301 Samantha Riley Drive, comprising Lots 101 and 103, DP 1122070, and
 - (b) part of drainage reserves fronting Samantha Riley Drive, comprising part of Lot 1, DP 1067762 and part of Lot 1, DP 1028391,shown as “Item 3” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of shops is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development consent under subclause (2) may only be granted if the retail floor space on the site is no more than 1,900m².

3 Use of certain land at Wilkins Avenue and Windsor Road, Beaumont Hills

- (1) This clause applies to certain land at Beaumont Hills, being:
 - (a) part of 1–3 Wilkins Avenue, comprising part of Lot 101, DP 1124350, and
 - (b) RMB 104 Windsor Road, comprising Lot 7, DP 13822, and
 - (c) RMB 104A Windsor Road, comprising Lot 80, DP 1014622, and
 - (d) RMB 105 Windsor Road, comprising Lot 104, DP 1124350,shown as “Item 4” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of a garden centre and landscaping material supplies is permitted with development consent.

4 Use of certain land at Excelsior Avenue, Castle Hill

- (1) This clause applies to land at 160–162 Excelsior Avenue, Castle Hill, being Lots 1 and 2, DP 562533, shown as “Item 5” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.

- (2) Development for the purposes of a centre-based child care facility is permitted with development consent.

5 Use of certain land at Solent Circuit, Baulkham Hills

- (1) This clause applies to that part of land at 11–13 Solent Circuit, Baulkham Hills, comprising Lot 5074, DP 1003042 that is shown as “Item 6” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of building identification signs, business identification signs, commercial premises or residential flat buildings is permitted with consent.

6 Use of certain land within Bella Vista Station Precinct in Zone B7

- (1) This clause applies to certain land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct that is in Zone B7 Business Park, shown as “Item 7” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a market is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development for the purpose of a shop with a gross floor area not exceeding 2,500m² is permitted with development consent.

7 Use of certain land at 74 O’Briens Road, Cattai

- (1) This clause applies to land at 74 O’Briens Road, Cattai, being Lot 28, DP 270416, shown as “Item 8” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purpose of dwelling houses is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development consent under this clause may only be granted if the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the development will not result in the erection of more than 300 dwelling houses on the land to which this clause applies, and
 - (b) no dwelling house will be erected on a lot with a lot size of less than 450 square metres.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for development under this clause unless a development control plan that provides for the phasing of development has been prepared for the land.

8 Use of certain land at Commercial Road, Rouse Hill

- (1) This clause applies to certain land at Commercial Road, Rouse Hill, being part of Lot 5, DP 30916, that is in Zone R1 General Residential, shown as “Item 9” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of shops is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development consent under subclause (2) may only be granted if the retail floor space on the site is no more than 1,700m².

9 Use of certain land at 6 McCausland Place, Kellyville

- (1) This clause applies to land at 6 McCausland Place, Kellyville, being Lot 1001, DP 1172742, shown as “Item 10” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of a residential flat building is permitted with development consent.

- (3) Development consent under subclause (2) may only be granted if the number of dwellings contained, or proposed to be contained, in the residential flat building does not exceed 20.

10 Use of certain land at 26–30 Norbrik Drive, Bella Vista

- (1) This clause applies to land at 26–30 Norbrik Drive, Bella Vista, being Lot 1, DP 1217654, shown as “Item 11” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of seniors housing is permitted with development consent.

11 Use of certain land at 40 Solent Circuit, Norwest

- (1) This clause applies to land at 40 Solent Circuit, Norwest, being Lot 2105, DP 1201899, shown as “Item 13” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the following purposes is permitted with development consent:
 - (a) restaurants or cafes, but only if the total maximum gross floor area of all restaurants and cafes on the land does not exceed 200m²,
 - (b) business premises or shops, but only if the total maximum gross floor area of all business premises and shops on the land does not exceed 200m².

12 Use of certain land at 522 Windsor Road, Baulkham Hills

- (1) This clause applies to land at 522 Windsor Road, Baulkham Hills, being Lot 553, DP 773889 and Lot 22, DP 1075051, shown as “Item 14” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of seniors housing and associated restaurants or cafes, shops or business premises is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development consent under this clause may only be granted if:
 - (a) the number of beds contained in a residential care facility that is part of the development does not exceed 120, and
 - (b) the number of self-contained dwellings contained in the development does not exceed 70, and
 - (c) the gross floor area of any restaurant or cafe, shop or business premises contained in the development is no more than 100m², with a maximum combined gross floor area of no more than 300m².

13 Use of certain land at Fullers Road and Old Northern Road, Glenhaven

- (1) This clause applies to certain land at Glenhaven, being:
 - (a) 2 and 2a Fullers Road, being Lots 1 and 2, SP 46522, and
 - (b) 434 Old Northern Road, being Lot 1, DP 369807,shown as “Item 15” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purpose of seniors housing is permitted with development consent if the seniors housing comprises no more than 9 self-contained dwellings.

14 Use of certain land within Bella Vista Station Precinct and Kellyville Station Precinct in Zone SP2

- (1) This clause applies to certain land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct and the Kellyville Station Precinct that is in Zone SP2 Infrastructure, shown as “Item 20” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.

- (2) Development for the purposes of an environmental facility or a recreation area is permitted with development consent.

15 Use of certain land within Bella Vista Station Precinct and Kellyville Station Precinct in Zones R1 and R4

- (1) This clause applies to certain land within the Bella Vista Station Precinct and the Kellyville Station Precinct that is in Zone R1 General Residential and Zone R4 High Density Residential, shown as “Item 21” on the Additional Permitted Uses Map.
- (2) Development for the purposes of an exhibition village or recreation facility (outdoor) is permitted with development consent.

Schedule 2 Exempt development

(Clause 3.1)

Note 1. *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* specifies exempt development under that Policy. The Policy has State-wide application. This Schedule contains additional exempt development not specified in that Policy.

Note 2. Exempt development may be carried out without the need for development consent under the Act. Such development is not exempt from any approval, licence, permit or authority that is required under any other Act and adjoining owners' property rights and the common law still apply.

Signage—business identification signs associated with home businesses, home industries or home occupations

- (1) Only one per premises.
- (2) Maximum area—0.72m².
- (3) Maximum height of freestanding sign—1.2m above natural ground level.
- (4) Must not be illuminated.

Signage—real estate signs (advertising on premises or land for sale or rent) in areas zoned residential, rural, industrial, business, E3 Environmental Management, E4 Environmental Living or SP3 Tourist

- (1) Only one per premises or street frontage, whichever is the greater.
- (2) Maximum area—2.5m².
- (3) Must be removed when the property is sold or leased.
- (4) If located on a fence, must not project more than 100mm from the fence.
- (5) Must be displayed on the premises or land to which the sign relates.

Signage—temporary signs for religious, cultural, social or recreational events

- (1) Only one per street frontage.
- (2) Maximum area (residential areas)—1.5m².
- (3) Maximum area (commercial and industrial areas)—3.5m².
- (4) Must not include commercial advertising apart from the name of any event sponsor.
- (5) Must not be displayed earlier than 28 days before the event and must be removed within 14 days after the event.

Temporary use of land

The temporary use of land for any of the following purposes for a maximum period of 14 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months:

- (a) market,
- (b) circus,
- (c) auction,
- (d) community event.

Schedule 3 Complying development

(Clause 3.2)

Note. *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* specifies complying development and the complying development conditions for that development under that Policy. The Policy has State-wide application. This Schedule contains additional complying development not specified in that Policy.

Part 1 Types of development

(When this Plan was made this Part was blank)

Part 2 Complying development certificate conditions

Note. Complying development must comply with the requirements of the Act, the regulations under the Act and this Plan.

General conditions

Any development specified in Part 1 is subject to the same conditions set out in Schedule 6 to *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.

Schedule 4 Classification and reclassification of public land

(Clause 5.2)

Part 1 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—no interests changed

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Locality | Description |
| Nil | |

Part 2 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—interests changed

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Locality | Description | Any trusts etc not discharged |
| Nil | | |

Part 3 Land classified, or reclassified, as community land

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Locality | Description |
| Nil | |

Schedule 5 Environmental heritage

(Clause 5.10)

Part 1 Heritage items

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|---|--------------|---------|
| Annangrove | House | 221 Annangrove Road | Lot 2, DP 529043 | Local | I1 |
| Annangrove | House | 7 Blue Gum Road | Part Lot 4, DP 236989 | Local | I2 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 31 Cross Street | Lot 1, DP 213055 | Local | I3 |
| Baulkham Hills | “Chelsea Farm” | 8–10 Englart Place | Lot 9, DP 255911 | Local | I4 |
| Baulkham Hills | Norfolk Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), marking original location of driveway for Chelsea Farm | 14 Englart Place | Lot 11, DP 255911 | Local | I5 |
| Baulkham Hills | “Yootha Park” | 11 Henry Street | Lot 7, DP 221937 | Local | I6 |
| Baulkham Hills | St Joseph’s Novitiate | 1002 Mackillop Drive | Lot 1002, DP 1190982 | Local | I7 |
| Baulkham Hills | “Creasy’s” | 11–13 Old Northern Road | Lots 2 and 3, DP 1108855 | Local | I8 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 37–43 Old Northern Road | Lot 23, DP 739791 | Local | I9 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 60 Old Northern Road | Lot 2, DP 207936 | Local | I10 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 67 Old Northern Road | Lot B, DP 420528 | Local | I11 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 77 Old Northern Road | Lot 1, DP 1007799 | Local | I12 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 84 Old Northern Road | Lot 34, DP 129827 | Local | I13 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 118 Old Northern Road | Lot A, DP 333643 | Local | I15 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 121 Old Northern Road | Lot 84, DP 846106 | Local | I16 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 133 Old Northern Road | Lot 15, DP 845564 | Local | I17 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 135 Old Northern Road | Lot 14, DP 845564 | Local | I18 |
| Baulkham Hills | “Thornbury Lodge” | 9–13 Owen Avenue | Lots 9 and 10, SP 53479 and common property | Local | I20 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|---|--|--|--------------|---------|
| Baulkham Hills | House | 15 Park Road | Lot 2, DP 228420 | Local | I21 |
| Baulkham Hills | “The Palms” | 1 Pearce Street | Lot 1, DP 23482 | Local | I22 |
| Baulkham Hills | Pearce family graves | Seven Hills Road | Lot 100, DP 707538 | State | I24 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 51 Seven Hills Road | Lot 10, DP 858072 | Local | I23 |
| Baulkham Hills | Avenue of trees leading to Castle Hill Country Club | RMB 47 Spurway Drive and Castle Hill Country Club, Spurway Drive | Lot 101, DP 1176747; Lot 18, DP 1200327 | Local | I25 |
| Baulkham Hills | Bunya Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>), marking original driveway for Chelsea Farm | Torry Burn Reserve No 171, 13Z Gleeson Avenue | Lot 1, DP 244012 | Local | I26 |
| Baulkham Hills | Joyce Farmhouse | 15–15A Valerie Avenue | Lots 36 and 46, DP 238502 | Local | I27 |
| Baulkham Hills | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |
| Baulkham Hills | Bull and Bush Hotel | 360–378 Windsor Road | Lot 2, DP 783941 | Local | I30 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 389A Windsor Road | Lot 5, DP 31331 | Local | I31 |
| Baulkham Hills | Norfolk Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), marking original entrance to Chelsea Farm | 468 Windsor Road | Lot 6, DP 255472 | Local | I32 |
| Baulkham Hills | Norfolk Pine (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), marking original entrance to Chelsea Farm | 470 Windsor Road | Lot 7, DP 255472 | Local | I33 |
| Baulkham Hills | St Michael’s Church | 520 Windsor Road | Lot 100, DP 711470 | Local | I34 |
| Baulkham Hills | House | 523 Windsor Road | Lot 10, DP 615435 | Local | I35 |
| Baulkham Hills | Alliance Church | 524 Windsor Road | Lot 21, DP 852062 | Local | I36 |
| Beaumont Hills | Former Divine Word Mission | 4 Sabal Place | Lot 1003, DP 857115 | Local | I37 |
| Beaumont Hills | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Box Hill | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |
| Castle Hill | House | 71 Balintore Drive | Lot 7, DP 1093653 | Local | I47 |
| Castle Hill | “Fairholme” | 157 Castle Hill Road | Lots 1 and 2, DP 135921; Lot A, DP 329990 | Local | I48 |
| Castle Hill | “Bellerive” | 164–166 Excelsior Avenue | Lot 1, DP 516491 | Local | I49 |
| Castle Hill | Castle Hill House | 6–10 Francis Street | Lot 234, DP 1005876 | Local | I50 |
| Castle Hill | “Garthowen” | 14 Garthowen Crescent | Lot 2, DP 533390 | Local | I51 |
| Castle Hill | Cemetery | 10 Gilbert Road | Crown Reserve No 1000480, Lot 7300, DP 1141491 | Local | I52 |
| Castle Hill | Gilroy College | 19–37 Marie Street | Lot 1, DP 1073292; Lots 9, 10 and 47–51, DP 10049 | Local | I53 |
| Castle Hill | Gate and gateposts | 36 Melia Court | Lot 2010, DP 879431 | Local | I54 |
| Castle Hill | House | 108 Old Castle Hill Road | Lot 1, DP 585257 | Local | I55 |
| Castle Hill | House | 171 Old Northern Road | Lot 1, DP 562174 | Local | I56 |
| Castle Hill | Durham Park | 8/174 Old Northern Road | Lot 8, DP 1014035 | Local | I57 |
| Castle Hill | House | 182 Old Northern Road | Lot 1, DP 209652 | Local | I19 |
| Castle Hill | The Old Parsonage | 210 Old Northern Road | Lot X, DP 418941 | Local | I58 |
| Castle Hill | Former St Paul’s Anglican Church | 221–225 Old Northern Road | Lot 120, DP 817356 | State | I59 |
| Castle Hill | “Wansbrough House” | 230 Old Northern Road | Lot 4, DP 533918 | Local | I60 |
| Castle Hill | Christadelphian Church | 245 Old Northern Road | Lot 12, DP 1053191 | Local | I62 |
| Castle Hill | St Paul’s Cemetery | 247 Old Northern Road | Lot 11, DP 1053193 | Local | I61 |
| Castle Hill | Castle Hill Public School | 264 and 266 Old Northern Road | Lot 101, DP 1000798 | Local | I63 |
| Castle Hill | Former police station | 264 and 266 Old Northern Road | Lot 101, DP 1000798 | Local | I64 |
| Castle Hill | House | 340 Old Northern Road | Lot 11, DP 1075777 | Local | I65 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Castle Hill | House | 30–34 Showground Road | Lot 1, DP 1201722 | Local | I66 |
| Castle Hill | “Dogwoods” | 74 Showground Road | Lot 202, DP 551843 | Local | I67 |
| Castle Hill | House | 107 Showground Road | Lot 1, DP 578072 | Local | I68 |
| Castle Hill | House | 128–132 Showground Road | Lot 406, DP 860609 | Local | I69 |
| Castle Hill | House | 9 Stone Cottage Court | Lot 27, DP 270304 | Local | I70 |
| Castle Hill | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |
| Cattai | “Terry Mount” | 8 Dillwynia Avenue | Lot 60, DP 270953 | Local | I78 |
| Cattai | “Bungool” (Riverside Oaks Golf Course) | 74 O’Briens Road | Lot 28, DP 270416 | Local | I71 |
| Cattai | “Rose Park” | 62 Old Post Office Road | Lot 152, DP 1019110 | Local | I72 |
| Cattai | William Daley’s grave | 62 Old Post Office Road | Lot 152, DP 1019110 | Local | I73 |
| Cattai | “Johnstons” | 31 Wianamatta Circuit | Lot 17, DP 270953 | Local | I77 |
| Cattai | “Caddie House”, barn, silo and outbuildings (part of Cattai Estate) | 2–18 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 2, DP 605329 | State | I74 |
| Cattai | “Hope Farm House”, “Hope Farm Cottage”, outbuilding and mill ruins (part of Cattai Estate) | 50 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 40, DP 1144784 | Local | I75 |
| Cattai | Slab hut | 69 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 21, DP 843427 | Local | I76 |
| Cattai | “Montrose” | 96 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 101, DP 807427 | Local | I79 |
| Cattai | “Stonehouse Grove” | 1365 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 12, DP 811777 | Local | I80 |
| Dural | Uniting Church Cemetery | 14 Derriwong Road | Lot 1, DP 195296 | Local | I81 |
| Dural | Hill Top | 31 Kenthurst Road | Lot 1, DP 34815 | Local | I82 |
| Dural | House | 54–56 Kenthurst Road | Lot 2, DP 1039194 | Local | I83 |
| Dural | “Allens House” | 548 Old Northern Road | Lot 37, DP 715200 | Local | I84 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Dural | House | 600A Old Northern Road | Lot 101, DP 713628 | Local | I85 |
| Dural | Dural Soldiers Memorial Hall | 604 Old Northern Road | Lot 1, DP 656035 | Local | I86 |
| Dural | “The Pines” | 656A Old Northern Road | Lot 11, DP 734457, Reserve No 555 | Local | I87 |
| Glenhaven | “Rosenfels” | 23 Glenhaven Road | Lot 1, DP 602286 | Local | I88 |
| Glenhaven | Emmanuel Anglican Church | 31A Glenhaven Road | Lot 1, DP 1100022 | Local | I89 |
| Glenhaven | House | 428 Old Northern Road | Part Lot 2, DP 568234 | Local | I90 |
| Glenorie | Felton Mathew Marked Tree | Broadwater Road | Lot 18, DP 752039 | Local | I91 |
| Glenorie | House | 41 Cattai Ridge Road | Lot 2, DP 1111805 | Local | I92 |
| Glenorie | House | 79 Cattai Ridge Road | Lot 3, DP 624003 | Local | I93 |
| Glenorie | “Abergeldie” | 95 Cattai Ridge Road | Lot 1, DP 540834 | Local | I94 |
| Glenorie | House | 124 Cattai Ridge Road | Lot 1, DP 316917 | Local | I95 |
| Glenorie | “Longstone House” | 15 Mount View Road | Lot 2, DP 538286 | Local | I96 |
| Kellyville | House | 29 Acres Road | Lot 44, DP 235228 | Local | I97 |
| Kellyville | “Mount Saint Francis” | 8 Greyfriar Place | Lot 5, DP 1040498 | Local | I98 |
| Kellyville | House | 19 Langford Smith Close | Lot 1, DP 1039914 | Local | I99 |
| Kellyville | “Lintbrae”, house | 30 Regent Honeyeater Grove | Lot 21, DP 1201600 | Local | I104 |
| Kellyville | “Baden Farm” | 6 Success Avenue | Lot 503, DP 878047 | Local | I100 |
| Kellyville | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |
| Kellyville | House | 9–11 Windsor Road | Lot 9, DP 621494 | Local | I101 |
| Kellyville | Kellyville Public School | 35A Windsor Road | Lot 1, DP 439294; Lot 1, DP 782320; Lot 20, DP 206082 | Local | I102 |
| Kellyville | “Buena Vista” | 43 Windsor Road | Lot 43, DP 847331 | Local | I103 |
| Kenthurst | House | 35–37 Annangrove Road | Lot 1, DP 135820 | Local | I105 |
| Kenthurst | House | 44 Annangrove Road | Lot 1, DP 229987 | Local | I106 |
| Kenthurst | “Sunnycrest” | 2 Campbell Road | Lot 3, DP 586786 | Local | I107 |
| Kenthurst | House | 11 Fuggles Road | Lot 5, DP 534130 | Local | I108 |
| Kenthurst | House and barn | 1 Hafey Road | Lot 4, DP 239886 | Local | I109 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Kenthurst | Cottage | 1 Hilton Place | Lot 1, DP 260257 | Local | I110 |
| Kenthurst | “Lavender Cottage” | 45A Jones Road | Lot 3, DP 519461 | Local | I111 |
| Kenthurst | House | 70 Kenthurst Road | Lot 43, DP 584117 | Local | I112 |
| Kenthurst | Former St Madeleine Sophie Borat Catholic Church | 114A Kenthurst Road | Lot 2, DP 943767 | Local | I113 |
| Kenthurst | Kenthurst Literary Institute | 131–135 Kenthurst Road | Lot 12, DP 758558 | Local | I114 |
| Kenthurst | House | 1 Lawrence Road | Lot 1, DP 134911 | Local | I115 |
| Kenthurst | House | 11 Lawrence Road | Lot 3, DP 549342 | Local | I116 |
| Kenthurst | House | 2 Marieba Road | Lot 63, DP 731202 | Local | I117 |
| Kenthurst | House | 29 Pitt Town Road | Lot 1, DP 242302 | Local | I118 |
| Kenthurst | Fence | 46 Pitt Town Road | Lot 1, DP 549076 | Local | I119 |
| Kenthurst | House | 50 Pitt Town Road | Lot 7, DP 135642 | Local | I120 |
| Kenthurst | “Speedwell” | 68 Pitt Town Road | Lot 3, DP 586852 | Local | I121 |
| Kenthurst | Cottage | 78 Pitt Town Road | Lot 1, DP 561074 | Local | I122 |
| Kenthurst | House and barn | 79 Pitt Town Road | Lot 101, DP 598991 | Local | I123 |
| Kenthurst | House | 17 Porters Road | Lot 2, DP 550216 | Local | I124 |
| Kenthurst | House | 40 Porters Road | Lot 2, DP 255779 | Local | I125 |
| Kenthurst | “Maranoa” | 42A Porters Road | Lot 6, DP 585099 | Local | I126 |
| Kenthurst | House | 75 Porters Road | Lot 301, DP 731027 | Local | I127 |
| Leets Vale | “Berry Hill”, house | 1832 River Road | Lot 119, DP 752025 | Local | I128 |
| Lower Portland | Cable ferry | River Road | | Local | I138 |
| Lower Portland | Slab barn | 276 River Road | Lot 2, DP 611810 | Local | I129 |
| Lower Portland | “Dargle” | 351–353 River Road | Lot 1, DP 109718 | Local | I130 |
| Lower Portland | Church | 576 River Road | Lot 11, DP 818829 | Local | I131 |
| Lower Portland | “Peacocks” | 578 River Road | Lot 12, DP 818829 | Local | I132 |
| Lower Portland | House | 827–829 River Road | Lot 2, DP 544316 | Local | I133 |
| Lower Portland | Brown’s Cemetery | 875 River Road | Lot 2, DP 34182 | Local | I134 |
| Lower Portland | Rexford | 1073 River Road | Lot 1, DP 75366 | Local | I135 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Lower Portland | Stone dairy | 1324 River Road | Lot 8, DP 236370 | Local | I136 |
| Lower Portland | Fig tree | 1324 River Road | Lot 8, DP 236370 | Local | I137 |
| Maraylya | House | 489–491 Boundary Road | Lot 1, DP 332184 | Local | I139 |
| Maraylya | Slab hut | 52 St Johns Road | Lot 311, DP 1190756 | Local | I140 |
| Maroota | McFarland Grave | 4 metres from centreline of Old Northern Road and 368 metres north of its intersection with Wisemans Ferry Road | | Local | I141 |
| Middle Dural | “Broadlands” | 15 Cranstons Road | Lot 2, DP 624488 | Local | I142 |
| Middle Dural | House | 45 Cranstons Road | Lot 1, DP 514642 | Local | I143 |
| Middle Dural | House | 12 Garemyn Road | Lot 1, DP 214398 | Local | I144 |
| Middle Dural | “Glenroy”, cottage | 1 Glenroy Place | Lot 1, DP 253879 | Local | I145 |
| Middle Dural | “Cranston Cottage” | 7 McLeod Road | Lot 1, DP 244143 | Local | I146 |
| Middle Dural | “St Elmo” | 774 Old Northern Road | Lot D, DP 164591 | Local | I147 |
| Middle Dural | “Pinewood” | 792 Old Northern Road | Lot 2, DP 416521 | Local | I148 |
| Middle Dural | “Carinya” | 828 Old Northern Road | Lot 2, DP 225210 | Local | I149 |
| Middle Dural | House and barn | 834 Old Northern Road | Lot 2, DP 231508 | Local | I150 |
| Nelson | House | 11 Hession Road | Lot 21, DP 565883 | Local | I151 |
| Nelson | “Rosedale” | 55 Nelson Road | Lot 2, DP 565176 | Local | I152 |
| Nelson | House | 61 Nelson Road | Lot 201, DP 1195181 | Local | I153 |
| Rouse Hill | Rouse Hill Cemetery | 10–12 Aberdour Avenue | Lots 50 and 51, DP 193021 | Local | I182 |
| Rouse Hill | House | 288 Annangrove Road | Lot 3, DP 222080 | Local | I181 |
| Rouse Hill | Mungerie | 2 Civic Way | Lot 1, DP 270520 | Local | I183 |
| Rouse Hill | “Aberdoon” house | 39–41 Clower Avenue | Lot 1, DP 1016540 | Local | I184 |
| Rouse Hill | Royal Oak Inn | 2 Commercial Road | Part Lot 101, DP 1058862 | State | I185 |
| Rouse Hill | Bridge structures | Below Windsor Road at Second Ponds Creek | | Local | I188 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Rouse Hill | Christchurch | Windsor Road | Lot 10, DP 1087432 | Local | I187 |
| Rouse Hill | Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills to Box Hill | Windsor Road | | Local | I28 |
| Rouse Hill | Private burial ground | Withers Road | Lot 202, DP 858563, William Harvey Reserve No 405 | Local | I189 |
| Sackville North | Uniting church and cemetery | 520 Chapel Hill Road | Lot 1, DP 817086 | Local | I190 |
| Sackville North | The Parsonage, uniting church and cemetery | 560 Chapel Hill Road | Lot 3, DP 740110 | Local | I191 |
| Sackville North | “Kelso Park” | 422 Mud Island Road | Lot 3, DP 804271 | Local | I192 |
| Sackville North | “Pagewood” | 165 Pages Wharf Road | Lot 41, DP 1093516 | Local | I193 |
| Sackville North | Cable ferry | Sackville Ferry Road | | Local | I196 |
| Sackville North | Cemetery | 437 Sackville Ferry Road | Lot 7009, DP 93097 | Local | I194 |
| Sackville North | Brewongle Environmental Education Centre | 720–728 Sackville Ferry Road | Part Lot 1, DP 121420 | Local | I195 |
| West Pennant Hills | “Glenhope” | 113 Castle Hill Road | Lot 7, DP 1012463 | Local | I197 |
| West Pennant Hills | “Dunrath” | 139 Castle Hill Road | Lot 1, DP 220867 | Local | I198 |
| West Pennant Hills | “Erambie Park” | 37 Coonara Avenue | Lot 2032, DP 862072 | Local | I199 |
| West Pennant Hills | “Pine Ridge” | 19 Doris Hirst Place | Lot 1, DP 1037463 | Local | I200 |
| West Pennant Hills | “Stoneleigh” | 570 Pennant Hills Road | Lot 3, DP 1096405 | Local | I201 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Cable ferry | Old Northern Road | | Local | I203 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Residence and post office | 5556 Old Northern Road | Lot 1, DP 724948 | Local | I202 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Cable ferry | Webbs Creek, River Road | | Local | I208 |
| Wisemans Ferry | House | 2449 River Road | Lot 2, DP 230496 | Local | I204 |
| Wisemans Ferry | House | 3014 River Road | Lot 2, DP 506468 | Local | I205 |
| Wisemans Ferry | St Mary Magdalene Anglican Church | 3025 River Road | Lot 37, DP 752025 | Local | I206 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| Wisemans Ferry | Police station and residence | 3031 River Road | Lot 7313, DP 1152156 | Local | I207 |

Part 2 Heritage conservation areas

| Name of Heritage Conservation Area | Identification on Heritage Map | Significance |
|--|--|--------------|
| Balcombe Heights Community Buildings Complex and Cropley House | Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C1" | Local |
| Bella Vista Homestead Complex | Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C2" | State |
| Old Government Farm Site (Heritage Park) | Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C3" | State |

Part 3 Archaeological sites

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|--|--|--|--------------|---------|
| Baulkham Hills | Baulkham Hills Tramway Cutting | George Suttor Reserve No 84, 9Z Old Northern Road | Lot 5, DP 1108855 and Lot 7306, DP 1145649 | Local | A1 |
| Bella Vista | Original section of road and culvert | Within the road reserve, Old Windsor Road | | Local | A2 |
| Box Hill | Bypassed section of road | Within road reserve in front of 162–170 Old Pitt Town Road | Within road reserve in front of Lot 10A, DP 11104; Lot 11, DP 10157; Lots 121 and 122, DP 562991; Lot 1, DP 581760 | Local | A3 |
| Cattai | Drainage trench and gate (part of Cattai Estate) | 2 Caddie Road | Lot 1, DP 270953 | Local | A8 |
| Cattai | Slab hut ruin and quarry site | 2 Caddie Road | Lot 1, DP 270953 | Local | A9 |
| Cattai | "The Ridge", quarry site | 2 Caddie Road | Lot 1, DP 270953 | Local | A7 |
| Cattai | Private burial ground | 660 Halcrows Road | Lot 3, DP 701464 | Local | A4 |
| Cattai | Ruins of Merrymount | 74 O'Briens Road | Lot 28, DP 270416 | Local | A5 |
| Cattai | Old Caddie Homestead foundations (part of Cattai Estate) | 2–18 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 2, DP 605329 | Local | A10 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|--------------|--|---|---|--------------|---------|
| Cattai | Cattai Horseworks (part of Cattai Estate) | Cattai National Park, 20–34 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 1, DP 605329 | Local | A11 |
| Cattai | Hope Farm Windmill, Hope Farm Mill Granary and Stockmans Cottage foundations (part of Cattai Estate) | 50 Wisemans Ferry Road | Lot 40, DP 1144784 | State | A6 |
| Dural | Old Northern Road | Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry | | Local | A12 |
| Glenorie | Old Northern Road | Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry | | Local | A12 |
| Kellyville | House ruins | Cattai Creek Conservation Area, Reserve No 416, 194Z Glenhaven Road | Lot 151, DP 869424 | Local | A13 |
| Kellyville | Road and remnant post and rail fencing | Within the road reserve, Old Windsor Road | | Local | A2 |
| Leets Vale | Convict built road (Mr Sharps Track) | 2275 and 2277–2349 River Road | Lots 26 and 64, DP 752025 | Local | A14 |
| Maroota | Old Northern Road | Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry | | Local | A12 |
| Maroota | Original section of Old Northern Road | 3952–4006 Old Northern Road | Within Lot 131, DP 752039, Crown Reserve No 74422 | Local | A15 |
| Maroota | Bypassed section of Old Northern Road | 4050 Old Northern Road | In front of Lot 238, DP 752039 | Local | A18 |
| Maroota | Original section of Old Northern Road | 4132 Old Northern Road | In front of Lot 100, DP 650454 | Local | A16 |
| Maroota | Bypassed section of Old Northern Road | Crown Reserve R88205, 4230–4254 Old Northern Road | Lot 231, DP 752039 | Local | A17 |
| Maroota | Convict Built Road (Mr Sharps Track) | Crown Reserve, 5060 Old Northern Road | Lot 7304, DP 1144116 | Local | A14 |
| Middle Dural | Old Northern Road | Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry | | Local | A12 |
| Rouse Hill | Queens Arms Inn site | 1 Resolution Place | Lot 1, DP 285955 | Local | A24 |

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|--------------------|--|---|--|---------------------|----------------|
| South Maroota | Great drain and stone cut foundations | Stone Drain Reserve, 274 Pacific Park Road | Lot 10, DP 752039 | State | A25 |
| West Pennant Hills | Cumberland State Forest, Bellamy Quarry and Sawpit | 89-97 Castle Hill Road | Lots 1-7 and 15-17, DP 11133; Lot 1, DP 343971; Lot 1, DP 338977; Lot 1, DP 337618 | Local | A26 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Bridge and culvert | Old Northern Road | Part of road reserve, adjacent to Lot 4, DP 228881 | Local | A30 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Old Northern Road | Old Northern Road between Dural and Wisemans Ferry | | Local | A12 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Watering hole | Old Northern Road | Part of road reserve adjacent to Lot 471, DP 827645 | Local | A29 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Convict road station | 5426-5514 Old Northern Road | Lot 4, DP 228881 | Local | A27 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Two quarries | 5426-5514 Old Northern Road | Lot 4, DP 228881 | Local | A28 |
| Wisemans Ferry | Convict built road (Mr Sharps Track) | Crown Road Reserve between 2475-2483 and 2391-2429 River Road | Between Lot 990, DP 818576 and Lot 11, DP 1052320 | Local | A14 |

Schedule 6 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

(Clause 5.19)

Part 1 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

1 Conservation exclusion zones

- (1) Must not be carried out on the following land, except to the extent necessary to gain access to water:
 - (a) land declared an area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*,
 - (b) vacant Crown land,
 - (c) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
- (2) Must not be carried out on the following land, except for the purposes of minimal infrastructure to support the extraction of water from, and discharge of water to, the land concerned:
 - (a) land declared as an aquatic reserve under the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*,
 - (b) land declared as a marine park under the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*.

Note. Nothing in this clause affects any requirement under an Act relating to land specified in this clause to obtain a licence or other authority under that Act for development of the land.

Division 2 Operational requirements

2 Species selection

Species of fish or marine vegetation cultivated or kept must be consistent with the relevant aquaculture industry development plan (within the meaning of clause 5.19).

3 Pond-based aquaculture that is also intensive aquaculture—pond design

For pond-based aquaculture that is also intensive aquaculture—ponds must be capable of being drained or pumped and then completely dried.

4 Pond-based aquaculture and tank-based aquaculture that is also intensive aquaculture—freshwater discharges

For pond-based aquaculture and tank-based aquaculture that is also intensive aquaculture—no discharge of freshwater used to intensively cultivate or keep fish to natural waterbodies or wetlands is permitted, except freshwater discharge from open flow through systems.

5 Outlets from culture ponds etc

All outlets from culture ponds, tanks and other culture facilities must be screened to avoid the escape of fish.

6 Definition

In this Division:

intensive aquaculture has the same meaning as it has in the *Fisheries Management (Aquaculture) Regulation 2017*.

Part 2 Extensive pond-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

7 Conservation exclusion zones

- (1) Must not be carried out on the following land, except to the extent necessary to gain access to water:
 - (a) land declared an area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*,
 - (b) vacant Crown land,
 - (c) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Note. Nothing in this clause affects any requirement under an Act relating to land specified in this clause to obtain a licence or other authority under that Act for development of the land.

8 Flood liability

Must be designed or constructed on land so that it will not be inundated by the discharge of a 1:100 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event.

Division 2 Operational requirements

9 Species selection

Species of fish or marine vegetation cultivated or kept must be consistent with the relevant aquaculture industry development plan (within the meaning of clause 5.19).

10 Pond design

- (1) Must not require the construction of new ponds, water storages, dams or buildings.
- (2) Must not be located on permanent watercourses, creeks, billabongs or isolated outreaches of creeks or rivers.
- (3) Must be capable of preventing the escape of stock into natural waterbodies or wetlands.

11 Culture water

Must use freshwater.

Dictionary

(Clause 1.4)

Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Aboriginal place of heritage significance means an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the Council after public exhibition and that may be shown on the Heritage Map, that is:

- (a) the site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or
- (b) a natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.

Note. The term may include (but is not limited to) places that are declared under section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to be Aboriginal places for the purposes of that Act.

acid sulfate soils means naturally occurring sediments and soils containing iron sulfides (principally pyrite) or their precursors or oxidation products, whose exposure to oxygen leads to the generation of sulfuric acid (for example, by drainage or excavation).

Acid Sulfate Soils Manual means the manual by that name published by the Acid Sulfate Soils Management Advisory Committee and made publicly available.

Acid Sulfate Soils Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Acid Sulfate Soils Map.

Active Street Frontages Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Active Street Frontages Map.

Additional Permitted Uses Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Additional Permitted Uses Map.

advertisement has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as a sign, notice, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement visible from any public place or public reserve or from any navigable water.

advertising structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement. Advertising structures are a type of **signage**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

affordable housing has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as housing for very low income households, low income households or moderate income households, being such households as are prescribed by the regulations or as are provided for in an environmental planning instrument.

agricultural produce industry means a building or place used for the handling, treating, processing or packing, for commercial purposes, of produce from agriculture (including dairy products, seeds, fruit, vegetables or other plant material), and includes wineries, flour mills, cotton seed oil plants, cotton gins, feed mills, cheese and butter factories, and juicing or canning plants, but does not include a livestock processing industry.

Note. Agricultural produce industries are a type of **rural industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

agriculture means any of the following:

- (a) aquaculture,
- (b) extensive agriculture,

- (c) intensive livestock agriculture,
- (d) intensive plant agriculture.

Note. Part 6 of the *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999* provides that exempt farm forestry within the meaning of that Act is not subject to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

air transport facility means an airport or a heliport that is not part of an airport, and includes associated communication and air traffic control facilities or structures.

airport means a place that is used for the landing, taking off, parking, maintenance or repair of aeroplanes, and includes associated buildings, installations, facilities and movement areas and any heliport that is part of the airport.

Note. Airports are a type of **air transport facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

airstrip means a single runway for the landing, taking off or parking of aeroplanes for private aviation only, but does not include an airport, heliport or helipad.

amusement centre means a building or place (not being part of a pub or registered club) used principally for playing:

- (a) billiards, pool or other like games, or
- (b) electronic or mechanical amusement devices, such as pinball machines, computer or video games and the like.

animal boarding or training establishment means a building or place used for the breeding, boarding, training, keeping or caring of animals for commercial purposes (other than for the agistment of horses), and includes any associated riding school or ancillary veterinary hospital.

aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*. It includes oyster aquaculture, pond-based aquaculture and tank-based aquaculture.

Note. Aquaculture is a type of **agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

archaeological site means a place that contains one or more relics.

artisan food and drink industry means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the making or manufacture of boutique, artisan or craft food or drink products only. It must also include at least one of the following:

- (a) a retail area for the sale of the products,
- (b) a restaurant or cafe,
- (c) facilities for holding tastings, tours or workshops.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls in industrial or rural zones relating to the retail floor area of an artisan food and drink industry.

Artisan food and drink industries are a type of **light industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

attached dwelling means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, where:

- (a) each dwelling is attached to another dwelling by a common wall, and
- (b) each of the dwellings is on its own lot of land, and
- (c) none of the dwellings is located above any part of another dwelling.

Note. Attached dwellings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

attic means any habitable space, but not a separate dwelling, contained wholly within a roof above the ceiling line of the storey immediately below, except for minor elements such as dormer windows and the like.

backpackers' accommodation means a building or place that:

- (a) provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and
- (b) has shared facilities, such as a communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (c) provides accommodation on a bed or dormitory-style basis (rather than by room).

Note. Backpackers' accommodation is a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

basement means the space of a building where the floor level of that space is predominantly below ground level (existing) and where the floor level of the storey immediately above is less than 1 metre above ground level (existing).

bed and breakfast accommodation means an existing dwelling in which temporary or short-term accommodation is provided on a commercial basis by the permanent residents of the dwelling and where:

- (a) meals are provided for guests only, and
- (b) cooking facilities for the preparation of meals are not provided within guests' rooms, and
- (c) dormitory-style accommodation is not provided.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the number of bedrooms for bed and breakfast accommodation. Bed and breakfast accommodation is a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

bee keeping means a building or place used for the keeping and breeding of bees for commercial purposes.

Note. Bee keeping is a type of **extensive agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Bella Vista Station Precinct means the land identified as “Bella Vista Station Precinct” on the Sydney Metro Northwest Map.

biodiversity or **biological diversity** means the variety of living animal and plant life from all sources, and includes diversity within and between species and diversity of ecosystems.

biosolids treatment facility means a building or place used as a facility for the treatment of biosolids from a sewage treatment plant or from a water recycling facility.

Note. Biosolids treatment facilities are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

boarding house means a building that:

- (a) is wholly or partly let in lodgings, and
- (b) provides lodgers with a principal place of residence for 3 months or more, and
- (c) may have shared facilities, such as a communal living room, bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (d) has rooms, some or all of which may have private kitchen and bathroom facilities, that accommodate one or more lodgers,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a group home, hotel or motel accommodation, seniors housing or a serviced apartment.

Note. Boarding houses are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

boat building and repair facility means any facility (including a building or other structure) used primarily for the construction, maintenance or repair of boats, whether or not including the storage, sale or hire of boats, but does not include a marina or boat shed.

boat launching ramp means a structure designed primarily for the launching of trailer borne recreational vessels, and includes associated car parking facilities.

boat shed means a building or other structure used for the storage and routine maintenance of a boat or boats and that is associated with a private dwelling or non-profit organisation, and includes any skid used in connection with the building or other structure.

brothel has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. This definition is relevant to the definitions of **home occupation (sex services)** and **sex services premises** in this Dictionary.

building has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined to include part of a building and any structure or part of a structure, but not including a manufactured home, a moveable dwelling or associated structure (or part of a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure).

building height (or **height of building**) means:

- (a) in relation to the height of a building in metres—the vertical distance from ground level (existing) to the highest point of the building, or
- (b) in relation to the RL of a building—the vertical distance from the Australian Height Datum to the highest point of the building,

including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.

building identification sign means a sign that identifies or names a building and that may include the name of a building, the street name and number of a building, and a logo or other symbol but does not include general advertising of products, goods or services.

Note. Building identification signs are a type of **signage**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

building line or **setback** means the horizontal distance between the property boundary or other stated boundary (measured at 90 degrees from the boundary) and:

- (a) a building wall, or
- (b) the outside face of any balcony, deck or the like, or
- (c) the supporting posts of a carport or verandah roof,

whichever distance is the shortest.

Building Setback Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Building Setback Map.

bush fire hazard reduction work has the same meaning as in the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

bush fire hazard reduction work means:

- (a) the establishment or maintenance of fire breaks on land, and
- (b) the controlled application of appropriate fire regimes or other means for the reduction or modification of available fuels within a predetermined area to mitigate against the spread of a bush fire,

but does not include construction of a track, trail or road.

bush fire prone land has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined, in relation to an area, as land recorded for the time being as bush fire prone land on a map for the area certified as referred to in section 146 (2) of the Act.

bush fire risk management plan means a plan prepared under Division 4 of Part 3 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* for the purpose referred to in section 54 of that Act.

business identification sign means a sign:

- (a) that indicates:
 - (i) the name of the person or business, and
 - (ii) the nature of the business carried on by the person at the premises or place at which the sign is displayed, and
- (b) that may include the address of the premises or place and a logo or other symbol that identifies the business,

but that does not contain any advertising relating to a person who does not carry on business at the premises or place.

Note. Business identification signs are a type of **signage**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

business premises means a building or place at or on which:

- (a) an occupation, profession or trade (other than an industry) is carried on for the provision of services directly to members of the public on a regular basis, or
- (b) a service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis,

and includes a funeral home and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet access facilities, betting agencies and the like,

but does not include an entertainment facility, home business, home occupation, home occupation (sex services), medical centre, restricted premises, sex services premises or veterinary hospital.

Note. Business premises are a type of **commercial premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

camping ground means an area of land that has access to communal amenities and on which campervans or tents, annexes or other similar portable and lightweight temporary shelters are, or are to be, installed, erected or placed for short term use, but does not include a caravan park.

canal estate development means development that incorporates wholly or in part a constructed canal, or other waterway or waterbody, that is inundated by or drains to a natural waterway or natural waterbody by surface water or groundwater movement (not being works of drainage, or for the supply or treatment of water, that are constructed by or with the authority of a person or body responsible for those functions and that are limited to the minimal reasonable size and capacity to meet a demonstrated need for the works), and that either:

- (a) includes the construction of dwellings (which may include tourist and visitor accommodation) of a kind other than, or in addition to:
 - (i) dwellings that are permitted on rural land, and
 - (ii) dwellings that are used for caretaker or staff purposes, or
- (b) requires the use of a sufficient depth of fill material to raise the level of all or part of that land on which the dwellings are (or are proposed to be) located in order to comply with requirements relating to residential development on flood prone land.

car park means a building or place primarily used for the purpose of parking motor vehicles, including any manoeuvring space and access thereto, whether operated for gain or not.

caravan park means land (including a camping ground) on which caravans (or caravans and other moveable dwellings) are, or are to be, installed or placed.

catchment action plan has the same meaning as in the *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*.

Note. The term is defined as a catchment action plan of an authority that has been approved by the Minister under Part 4 of the *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*.

cellar door premises means a building or place that is used to sell wine by retail and that is situated on land on which there is a commercial vineyard, and where most of the wine offered for sale is produced in a winery situated on that land or is produced predominantly from grapes grown in the surrounding area.

Note. Cellar door premises are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

cemetery means a building or place used primarily for the interment of deceased persons or pets or their ashes, whether or not it contains an associated building for conducting memorial services.

centre-based child care facility means:

- (a) a building or place used for the education and care of children that provides any one or more of the following:
 - (i) long day care,
 - (ii) occasional child care,
 - (iii) out-of-school-hours care (including vacation care),
 - (iv) preschool care, or
- (b) an approved family day care venue (within the meaning of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*),

Note. An approved family day care venue is a place, other than a residence, where an approved family day care service (within the meaning of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*) is provided.

but does not include:

- (c) a building or place used for home-based child care or school-based child care, or
- (d) an office of a family day care service (within the meanings of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*), or

- (e) a babysitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned, or
- (f) a child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium) to care for children while the children's parents are using the facility, or
- (g) a service that is concerned primarily with providing lessons or coaching in, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or providing private tutoring, or
- (h) a child-minding service that is provided by or in a health services facility, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating in the facility.

charter and tourism boating facility means any facility (including a building or other structure) used for charter boating or tourism boating purposes, being a facility that is used only by the operators of the facility and that has a direct structural connection between the foreshore and the waterway, but does not include a marina.

classified road has the same meaning as in the *Roads Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

classified road means any of the following:

- (a) a main road,
- (b) a highway,
- (c) a freeway,
- (d) a controlled access road,
- (e) a secondary road,
- (f) a tourist road,
- (g) a tollway,
- (h) a transitway,
- (i) a State work.

(See *Roads Act 1993* for meanings of these terms.)

clearing native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.

clearing vegetation has the same meaning as in *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017*.

coastal hazard has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

coastal lake means a body of water identified in Schedule 1 to *State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018*.

coastal protection works has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

coastal waters of the State—see section 58 of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

coastal zone has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Management Act 2016*.

commercial premises means any of the following:

- (a) business premises,
- (b) office premises,
- (c) retail premises.

community facility means a building or place:

- (a) owned or controlled by a public authority or non-profit community organisation, and
- (b) used for the physical, social, cultural or intellectual development or welfare of the community,

but does not include an educational establishment, hospital, retail premises, place of public worship or residential accommodation.

community land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

correctional centre means:

- (a) any premises declared to be a correctional centre by a proclamation in force under section 225 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, including any juvenile correctional centre or periodic detention centre, and
- (b) any premises declared to be a detention centre by an order in force under section 5 (1) of the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*,

but does not include any police station or court cell complex in which a person is held in custody in accordance with any Act.

Council means the The Hills Shire Council.

crematorium means a building in which deceased persons or pets are cremated, whether or not it contains an associated building for conducting memorial services.

Crown reserve means:

- (a) a reserve within the meaning of Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, or
- (b) a common within the meaning of the *Commons Management Act 1989*, or
- (c) lands within the meaning of the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*,

but does not include land that forms any part of a reserve under Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* provided for accommodation.

curtilage, in relation to a heritage item or conservation area, means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding a heritage item, a heritage conservation area, or building, work or place within a heritage conservation area, that contributes to its heritage significance.

dairy (pasture-based) means a dairy that is conducted on a commercial basis where the only restriction facilities present are milking sheds and holding yards and where cattle generally feed by grazing on living grasses and other plants on the land and are constrained for no more than 10 hours in any 24 hour period (excluding during any period of drought or similar emergency relief).

Note. Dairies (pasture-based) are a type of **extensive agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

dairy (restricted) means a dairy that is conducted on a commercial basis where restriction facilities (in addition to milking sheds and holding yards) are present and where cattle have access to grazing for less than 10 hours in any 24 hour period (excluding during any period of drought or similar emergency relief). It may comprise the whole or part of a restriction facility.

Note. Dairies (restricted) are a type of **intensive livestock agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

demolish, in relation to a heritage item or an Aboriginal object, or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area, means wholly or partly destroy, dismantle or deface the heritage item, Aboriginal object or building, work, relic or tree.

depot means a building or place used for the storage (but not sale or hire) of plant, machinery or other goods (that support the operations of an existing undertaking) when not required for use, but does not include a farm building.

drainage means any activity that intentionally alters the hydrological regime of any locality by facilitating the removal of surface or ground water. It may include the construction, deepening, extending, opening, installation or laying of any canal, drain or pipe, either on the land or in such a manner as to encourage drainage of adjoining land.

dual occupancy means a dual occupancy (attached) or a dual occupancy (detached).

Note. Dual occupancies are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

dual occupancy (attached) means 2 dwellings on one lot of land that are attached to each other, but does not include a secondary dwelling.

Note. Dual occupancies (attached) are a type of **dual occupancy**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

dual occupancy (detached) means 2 detached dwellings on one lot of land, but does not include a secondary dwelling.

Note. Dual occupancies (detached) are a type of **dual occupancy**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

dwelling means a room or suite of rooms occupied or used or so constructed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate domicile.

dwelling house means a building containing only one dwelling.

Note. Dwelling houses are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

early education and care facility means a building or place used for the education and care of children, and includes any of the following:

- (a) a centre-based child care facility,
- (b) home-based child care,
- (c) school-based child care.

earthworks means excavation or filling.

ecologically sustainable development has the same meaning as in the Act.

eco-tourist facility means a building or place that:

- (a) provides temporary or short-term accommodation to visitors on a commercial basis, and
- (b) is located in or adjacent to an area with special ecological or cultural features, and
- (c) is sensitively designed and located so as to minimise bulk, scale and overall physical footprint and any ecological or visual impact.

It may include facilities that are used to provide information or education to visitors and to exhibit or display items.

Note. See clause 5.13 for requirements in relation to the granting of development consent for eco-tourist facilities.

Eco-tourist facilities are not a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

educational establishment means a building or place used for education (including teaching), being:

- (a) a school, or
- (b) a tertiary institution, including a university or a TAFE establishment, that provides formal education and is constituted by or under an Act.

electricity generating works means a building or place used for the purpose of making or generating electricity.

emergency services facility means a building or place (including a helipad) used in connection with the provision of emergency services by an emergency services organisation.

emergency services organisation means any of the following:

- (a) Ambulance Service of New South Wales,
- (b) Fire and Rescue NSW,
- (c) NSW Rural Fire Service,
- (d) NSW Police Force,
- (e) State Emergency Service,
- (f) New South Wales Volunteer Rescue Association Incorporated,
- (g) New South Wales Mines Rescue Brigade established under the *Coal Industry Act 2001*,
- (h) an accredited rescue unit within the meaning of the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989*.

entertainment facility means a theatre, cinema, music hall, concert hall, dance hall and the like, but does not include a pub or registered club.

environmental facility means a building or place that provides for the recreational use or scientific study of natural systems, and includes walking tracks, seating, shelters, board walks, observation decks, bird hides or the like, and associated display structures.

environmental protection works means works associated with the rehabilitation of land towards its natural state or any work to protect land from environmental degradation, and includes bush regeneration works, wetland protection works, erosion protection works, dune restoration works and the like, but does not include coastal protection works.

estuary has the same meaning as in the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

estuary means:

- (a) any part of a river whose level is periodically or intermittently affected by coastal tides, or
- (b) any lake or other partially enclosed body of water that is periodically or intermittently open to the sea, or
- (c) anything declared by the regulations (under the *Water Management Act 2000*) to be an estuary, but does not include anything declared by the regulations (under the *Water Management Act 2000*) not to be an estuary.

excavation means the removal of soil or rock, whether moved to another part of the same site or to another site, but does not include garden landscaping that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land.

exhibition home means a dwelling built for the purposes of the public exhibition and marketing of new dwellings, whether or not it is intended to be sold as a private dwelling after its use for those purposes is completed, and includes any associated sales or home finance office or place used for displays.

exhibition village means 2 or more exhibition homes and associated buildings and places used for house and land sales, site offices, advisory services, car parking, food and drink sales and other associated purposes.

extensive agriculture means any of the following:

- (a) the production of crops or fodder (including irrigated pasture and fodder crops) for commercial purposes,
- (b) the grazing of livestock (other than pigs and poultry) for commercial purposes on living grasses and other plants on the land as their primary source of dietary requirements, and any supplementary or emergency feeding, or temporary agistment or housing for weaning, dipping, tagging or similar husbandry purposes, of the livestock,
- (c) bee keeping,
- (d) a dairy (pasture-based) where the animals generally feed by grazing on living grasses and other plants on the land as their primary source of dietary requirements, and any supplementary or emergency feeding, or temporary agistment or housing for weaning, dipping, tagging or similar husbandry purposes, of the animals.

Note. Extensive agriculture is a type of **agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

extractive industry means the winning or removal of extractive materials (otherwise than from a mine) by methods such as excavating, dredging, tunnelling or quarrying, including the storing, stockpiling or processing of extractive materials by methods such as recycling, washing, crushing, sawing or separating, but does not include turf farming.

Note. Extractive industries are not a type of **industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

extractive material means sand, soil, gravel, rock or similar substances that are not minerals within the meaning of the *Mining Act 1992*.

farm building means a structure the use of which is ancillary to an agricultural use of the landholding on which it is situated and includes a hay shed, stock holding yard, machinery shed, shearing shed, silo, storage tank, outbuilding or the like, but does not include a dwelling.

farm stay accommodation means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the number of bedrooms.

Farm stay accommodation is a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

feedlot means a confined or restricted area that is operated on a commercial basis to rear and fatten cattle, sheep or other animals, but does not include a poultry farm, dairy or pig farm.

Note. Feedlots are a type of **intensive livestock agriculture**. Intensive livestock agriculture does not include **extensive agriculture**. See the definitions of those terms in this Dictionary.

fill means the depositing of soil, rock or other similar extractive material obtained from the same or another site, but does not include:

- (a) the depositing of topsoil or feature rock imported to the site that is intended for use in garden landscaping, turf or garden bed establishment or top dressing of lawns and that does not significantly alter the shape, natural form or drainage of the land, or
- (b) the use of land as a waste disposal facility.

filming means recording images (whether on film or video tape or electronically or by other means) for exhibition or broadcast (such as by cinema, television or the internet or by other means), but does not include:

- (a) still photography, or
- (b) recording images of a wedding ceremony or other private celebration or event principally for the purpose of making a record for the participants in the ceremony, celebration or event, or
- (c) recording images as a visitor or tourist for non-commercial purposes, or
- (d) recording for the immediate purposes of a television program that provides information by way of current affairs or daily news.

fish has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

Definition of “fish”

- (1) **Fish** means marine, estuarine or freshwater fish or other aquatic animal life at any stage of their life history (whether alive or dead).
- (2) **Fish** includes:
 - (a) oysters and other aquatic molluscs, and
 - (b) crustaceans, and
 - (c) echinoderms, and
 - (d) beachworms and other aquatic polychaetes.
- (3) **Fish** also includes any part of a fish.
- (4) However, **fish** does not include whales, mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians or other things excluded from the definition by the regulations under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

flood mitigation work means work designed and constructed for the express purpose of mitigating flood impacts. It involves changing the characteristics of flood behaviour to alter the level, location, volume, speed or timing of flood waters to mitigate flood impacts. Types of works may include excavation, construction or enlargement of any fill, wall, or levee that will alter riverine flood behaviour, local overland flooding, or tidal action so as to mitigate flood impacts.

floor space ratio—see clause 4.5.

Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map.

Floor Space Ratio Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Floor Space Ratio Map.

food and drink premises means premises that are used for the preparation and retail sale of food or drink (or both) for immediate consumption on or off the premises, and includes any of the following:

- (a) a restaurant or cafe,
- (b) take away food and drink premises,
- (c) a pub,
- (d) a small bar.

Note. Food and drink premises are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

foreshore area means the land between the foreshore building line and the mean high water mark of the nearest bay or river.

foreshore building line means:

- (a) the line that is landward of, and at the distance specified on, the Foreshore Building Line Map from the mean high water mark of the nearest natural waterbody shown on that map, or
- (b) if no distance is specified, the line shown as the foreshore building line on that map.

Foreshore Building Line Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Foreshore Building Line Map.

forestry means forestry operations within the meaning of the *Forestry Act 2012* or Part 5B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.

freight transport facility means a facility used principally for the bulk handling of goods for transport by road, rail, air or sea, including any facility for the loading and unloading of vehicles, aircraft, vessels or containers used to transport those goods and for the parking, holding, servicing or repair of those vehicles, aircraft or vessels or for the engines or carriages involved.

function centre means a building or place used for the holding of events, functions, conferences and the like, and includes convention centres, exhibition centres and reception centres, but does not include an entertainment facility.

funeral home means premises that are used to arrange, conduct and cater for funerals and memorial services, whether or not the premises include facilities for the short-term storage, dressing and viewing of bodies of deceased persons.

Note. Funeral homes are a type of **business premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

garden centre means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the retail sale of plants and landscaping and gardening supplies and equipment. It may include a restaurant or cafe and the sale of any of the following:

- (a) outdoor furniture and furnishings, barbecues, shading and awnings, pools, spas and associated supplies, and items associated with the construction and maintenance of outdoor areas,
- (b) pets and pet supplies,
- (c) fresh produce.

Note. Garden centres are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

general industry means a building or place (other than a heavy industry or light industry) that is used to carry out an industrial activity.

Note. General industries are a type of **industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

gross floor area means the sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor, and includes:

- (a) the area of a mezzanine, and
- (b) habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and
- (c) any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic,

but excludes:

- (d) any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and
- (e) any basement:
 - (i) storage, and
 - (ii) vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and
- (f) plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and
- (g) car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and
- (h) any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and
- (i) terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and
- (j) voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

ground level (existing) means the existing level of a site at any point.

ground level (finished) means, for any point on a site, the ground surface after completion of any earthworks (excluding any excavation for a basement, footings or the like) for which consent has been granted or that is exempt development.

ground level (mean) means, for any site on which a building is situated or proposed, one half of the sum of the highest and lowest levels at ground level (finished) of the outer surface of the external walls of the building.

group home means a permanent group home or a transitional group home.

Note. Group homes are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

group home (permanent) or **permanent group home** means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide permanent household accommodation for people with a disability or people who are socially disadvantaged,

but does not include development to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* applies.

Note. Permanent group homes are a type of **group home**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

group home (transitional) or **transitional group home** means a dwelling:

- (a) that is occupied by persons as a single household with or without paid supervision or care and whether or not those persons are related or payment for board and lodging is required, and
- (b) that is used to provide temporary accommodation for the relief or rehabilitation of people with a disability or for drug or alcohol rehabilitation purposes, or that is used to provide half-way accommodation for persons formerly living in institutions or temporary accommodation comprising refuges for men, women or young people,

but does not include development to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* applies.

Note. Transitional group homes are a type of **group home**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hardware and building supplies means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale or hire of goods or materials, such as household fixtures, timber, tools, paint, wallpaper, plumbing supplies and the like, that are used in the construction and maintenance of buildings and adjacent outdoor areas.

Note. Hardware and building supplies are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hazardous industry means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that would, when carried out and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality

have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the activity from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), pose a significant risk in the locality:

- (a) to human health, life or property, or
- (b) to the biophysical environment.

Note. Hazardous industries are a type of **heavy industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hazardous storage establishment means a building or place that is used for the storage of goods, materials or products and that would, when in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the building or place from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), pose a significant risk in the locality:

- (a) to human health, life or property, or
- (b) to the biophysical environment.

Note. Hazardous storage establishments are a type of **heavy industrial storage establishment**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

headland includes a promontory extending from the general line of the coastline into a large body of water, such as a sea, coastal lake or bay.

health care professional means any person registered under an Act for the purpose of providing health care.

health consulting rooms means premises comprising one or more rooms within (or within the curtilage of) a dwelling house used by not more than 3 health care professionals at any one time.

Note. Health consulting rooms are a type of **health services facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

health services facility means a building or place used to provide medical or other services relating to the maintenance or improvement of the health, or the restoration to health, of persons or the prevention of disease in or treatment of injury to persons, and includes any of the following:

- (a) a medical centre,
- (b) community health service facilities,
- (c) health consulting rooms,
- (d) patient transport facilities, including helipads and ambulance facilities,
- (e) hospital.

heavy industrial storage establishment means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and that requires separation from other development because of the nature of the processes involved, or the goods, materials, plant or machinery stored, and includes any of the following:

- (a) a hazardous storage establishment,
- (b) a liquid fuel depot,
- (c) an offensive storage establishment.

heavy industry means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that requires separation from other development because of the nature of the processes involved, or the materials used, stored or produced, and includes:

- (a) hazardous industry, or
- (b) offensive industry.

It may also involve the use of a hazardous storage establishment or offensive storage establishment.

Note. Heavy industries are a type of **industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Height of Buildings Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Height of Buildings Map.

helipad means a place not open to the public used for the taking off and landing of helicopters.

heliport means a place open to the public that is used for the taking off and landing of helicopters, whether or not it includes:

- (a) a terminal building, or
- (b) facilities for the parking, storage or repair of helicopters.

Note. Heliports are a type of **air transport facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

heritage conservation area means an area of land of heritage significance:

- (a) shown on the Heritage Map as a heritage conservation area, and
- (b) the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5,

and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

heritage conservation management plan means a document prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the Public Service agency responsible to the Minister administering the *Heritage Act 1977* that documents the heritage significance of an item, place or heritage conservation area and identifies conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.

heritage impact statement means a document consisting of:

- (a) a statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, and
- (b) an assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance, and
- (c) proposals for measures to minimise that impact.

heritage item means a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5.

Note. An inventory of heritage items is also available at the office of the Council.

heritage management document means:

- (a) a heritage conservation management plan, or
- (b) a heritage impact statement, or
- (c) any other document that provides guidelines for the ongoing management and conservation of a heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area.

Heritage Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Heritage Map.

heritage significance means historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.

high technology industry means a building or place predominantly used to carry out an industrial activity that involves any of the following:

- (a) electronic or micro-electronic systems, goods or components,
- (b) information technology (such as computer software or hardware),
- (c) instrumentation or instruments of a scientific, industrial, technological, medical or similar nature,
- (d) biological, pharmaceutical, medical or paramedical systems, goods or components,
- (e) film, television or multi-media technologies, including any post production systems, goods or components,
- (f) telecommunications systems, goods or components,
- (g) sustainable energy technologies,
- (h) any other goods, systems or components intended for use in a science or technology related field,

but does not include a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that presents a hazard or potential hazard to the neighbourhood or that, because of the scale and nature of the processes involved, interferes with the amenity of the neighbourhood.

Note. High technology industries are a type of *light industry*—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

highway service centre means a building or place used to provide refreshments and vehicle services to highway users. It may include any one or more of the following:

- (a) a restaurant or cafe,
- (b) take away food and drink premises,
- (c) service stations and facilities for emergency vehicle towing and repairs,
- (d) parking for vehicles,
- (e) rest areas and public amenities.

home-based child care means:

- (a) a family day care residence (within the meaning of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*), or

Note. A family day care residence is a residence at which a family day care educator educates and cares for children as part of a family day care service—see the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*.

- (b) a dwelling used for the purposes of a home based education and care service (within the meaning of the *Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Act 2011*),

at which the education and care service is provided at any one time to no more than 7 children (including any child of the person providing the service) all of whom are under the age of 13 years and no more than 4 of whom are children who do not ordinarily attend school.

home business means a business that is carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) the exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter, or
- (d) the exhibition of any signage (other than a business identification sign), or
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used for a home business.

home industry means a dwelling (or a building ancillary to a dwelling) used by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling to carry out an industrial activity that does not involve any of the following:

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than those residents,
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise,
- (c) the exposure to view, from any adjacent premises or from any public place, of any unsightly matter,
- (d) the exhibition of any signage (other than a business identification sign),
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail, except for goods produced at the dwelling or building,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation or sex services premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the floor area used for a home industry.

Home industries are a type of **light industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

home occupation means an occupation that is carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by one or more permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) the display of goods, whether in a window or otherwise, or
- (d) the exhibition of any signage (other than a business identification sign), or
- (e) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail,

but does not include bed and breakfast accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

home occupation (sex services) means the provision of sex services in a dwelling that is a brothel, or in a building that is a brothel and is ancillary to such a dwelling, by no more than 2 permanent residents of the dwelling and that does not involve:

- (a) the employment of persons other than those residents, or
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of the emission of noise, traffic generation or otherwise, or
- (c) the exhibition of any signage, or
- (d) the sale of items (whether goods or materials), or the exposure or offer for sale of items, by retail,

but does not include a home business or sex services premises.

horticulture means the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, nuts, cut flowers and foliage and nursery products for commercial purposes, but does not include a plant nursery, turf farming or viticulture.

Note. Horticulture is a type of **intensive plant agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hospital means a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional health care services (such as preventative or convalescent care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, psychiatric care or care for people with disabilities, or counselling services provided by health care professionals) to people admitted as in-patients (whether or not out-patients are also cared for or treated there), and includes ancillary facilities for (or that consist of) any of the following:

- (a) day surgery, day procedures or health consulting rooms,
- (b) accommodation for nurses or other health care workers,
- (c) accommodation for persons receiving health care or for their visitors,
- (d) shops, kiosks, restaurants or cafes or take away food and drink premises,
- (e) patient transport facilities, including helipads, ambulance facilities and car parking,
- (f) educational purposes or any other health-related use,
- (g) research purposes (whether or not carried out by hospital staff or health care workers or for commercial purposes),
- (h) chapels,
- (i) hospices,
- (j) mortuaries.

Note. Hospitals are a type of **health services facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hostel means premises that are generally staffed by social workers or support providers and at which:

- (a) residential accommodation is provided in dormitories, or on a single or shared basis, or by a combination of them, and

(b) cooking, dining, laundering, cleaning and other facilities are provided on a shared basis.

Note. Hostels are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

hotel or motel accommodation means a building or place (whether or not licensed premises under the *Liquor Act 2007*) that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis and that:

- (a) comprises rooms or self-contained suites, and
- (b) may provide meals to guests or the general public and facilities for the parking of guests' vehicles,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a boarding house, bed and breakfast accommodation or farm stay accommodation.

Note. Hotel or motel accommodation is a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

industrial activity means the manufacturing, production, assembling, altering, formulating, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, dismantling, transforming, processing, recycling, adapting or servicing of, or the research and development of, any goods, substances, food, products or articles for commercial purposes, and includes any storage or transportation associated with any such activity.

industrial retail outlet means a building or place that:

- (a) is used in conjunction with an industry (other than an artisan food and drink industry) or rural industry, and
- (b) is situated on the land on which the industry or rural industry is located, and
- (c) is used for the display or sale (whether by retail or wholesale) of only those goods that have been manufactured on the land on which the industry or rural industry is located,

but does not include a warehouse or distribution centre.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the retail floor area of an industrial retail outlet.

industrial training facility means a building or place used in connection with vocational training in an activity (such as forklift or truck driving, welding or carpentry) that is associated with an industry, rural industry, extractive industry or mining, but does not include an educational establishment, business premises or retail premises.

industry means any of the following:

- (a) general industry,
- (b) heavy industry,
- (c) light industry,

but does not include:

- (d) rural industry, or
- (e) extractive industry, or
- (f) mining.

information and education facility means a building or place used for providing information or education to visitors, and the exhibition or display of items, and includes an art gallery, museum, library, visitor information centre and the like.

intensive livestock agriculture means the keeping or breeding, for commercial purposes, of cattle, poultry, pigs, goats, horses, sheep or other livestock, and includes any of the following:

- (a) dairies (restricted),
- (b) feedlots,
- (c) pig farms,
- (d) poultry farms,

but does not include extensive agriculture, aquaculture or the operation of facilities for drought or similar emergency relief.

Note. Intensive livestock agriculture is a type of **agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

intensive plant agriculture means any of the following:

- (a) the cultivation of irrigated crops for commercial purposes (other than irrigated pasture or fodder crops),
- (b) horticulture,
- (c) turf farming,
- (d) viticulture.

Note. Intensive plant agriculture is a type of ***agriculture***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

jetty means a horizontal decked walkway providing access from the shore to the waterway and is generally constructed on a piered or piled foundation.

Kellyville Station Precinct means the land identified as “Kellyville Station Precinct” on the Sydney Metro Northwest Map.

Key Sites Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Key Sites Map.

kiosk means premises that are used for the purposes of selling food, light refreshments and other small convenience items such as newspapers, films and the like.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area of a kiosk.

Kiosks are a type of ***retail premises***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Land Application Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Land Application Map.

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Land Reservation Acquisition Map.

Land Zoning Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Land Zoning Map.

landscaped area means a part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area.

landscaping material supplies means a building or place used for the storage and sale of landscaping supplies such as soil, gravel, potting mix, mulch, sand, railway sleepers, screenings, rock and the like.

Note. Landscaping material supplies are a type of ***retail premises***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Landslide Risk Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Landslide Risk Map.

light industry means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that does not interfere with the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or oil, or otherwise, and includes any of the following:

- (a) high technology industry,
- (b) home industry,
- (c) artisan food and drink industry.

Note. Light industries are a type of ***industry***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

liquid fuel depot means premises used for the bulk storage of petrol, oil, petroleum or other inflammable liquid for wholesale distribution and at which no retail trade is conducted.

Note. Liquid fuel depots are a type of ***heavy industrial storage establishment***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

livestock processing industry means a building or place used for the commercial production of products derived from the slaughter of animals (including poultry) or the processing of skins or wool of animals and includes abattoirs, knackereries, tanneries, woolscours and rendering plants.

Note. Livestock processing industries are a type of ***rural industry***—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

local distribution premises means a building or place used for the storage or handling of items (whether goods or materials) pending their delivery to people and businesses in the local area, but from which no retail sales are made.

Note. Local distribution premises are a type of **warehouse or distribution centre**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Lot Size Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Lot Size Map.

maintenance, in relation to a heritage item, Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or a building, work, archaeological site, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, means ongoing protective care, but does not include the removal or disturbance of existing fabric, alterations (such as carrying out extensions or additions) or the introduction of new materials or technology.

marina means a permanent boat storage facility (whether located wholly on land, wholly on a waterway or partly on land and partly on a waterway), and includes any of the following associated facilities:

- (a) any facility for the construction, repair, maintenance, storage, sale or hire of boats,
- (b) any facility for providing fuelling, sewage pump-out or other services for boats,
- (c) any facility for launching or landing boats, such as slipways or hoists,
- (d) any car parking or commercial, tourist or recreational or club facility that is ancillary to the boat storage facility,
- (e) any berthing or mooring facilities.

market means an open-air area, or an existing building, that is used for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering goods, merchandise or materials for sale by independent stall holders, and includes temporary structures and existing permanent structures used for that purpose on an intermittent or occasional basis.

Note. Markets are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

mean high water mark means the position where the plane of the mean high water level of all ordinary local high tides intersects the foreshore, being 1.44m above the zero of Fort Denison Tide Gauge and 0.515m Australian Height Datum.

medical centre means premises that are used for the purpose of providing health services (including preventative care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, counselling or alternative therapies) to out-patients only, where such services are principally provided by health care professionals. It may include the ancillary provision of other health services.

Note. Medical centres are a type of **health services facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

mezzanine means an intermediate floor within a room.

mine means any place (including any excavation) where an operation is carried on for mining of any mineral by any method and any place on which any mining related work is carried out, but does not include a place used only for extractive industry.

mine subsidence district means a mine subsidence district proclaimed under section 15 of the *Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961*.

mining means mining carried out under the *Mining Act 1992* or the recovery of minerals under the *Offshore Minerals Act 1999*, and includes:

- (a) the construction, operation and decommissioning of associated works, and
- (b) the rehabilitation of land affected by mining.

Note. Mining is not a type of **industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

mixed use development means a building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.

mooring means a detached or freestanding apparatus located on or in a waterway and that is capable of securing a vessel, but does not include a mooring pen.

mooring pen means an arrangement of freestanding piles or other restraining devices designed or used for the purpose of berthing a vessel.

mortuary means premises that are used, or intended to be used, for the receiving, preparation, embalming and storage of bodies of deceased persons pending their interment or cremation.

moveable dwelling has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

moveable dwelling means:

- (a) any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation, or
- (b) a manufactured home, or
- (c) any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the regulations (under the *Local Government Act 1993*) for the purposes of this definition.

multi dwelling housing means 3 or more dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land, each with access at ground level, but does not include a residential flat building.

Note. Multi dwelling housing is a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

native fauna means any animal-life that is indigenous to New South Wales or is known to periodically or occasionally migrate to New South Wales, whether vertebrate (including fish) or invertebrate and in any stage of biological development, but does not include humans.

native flora means any plant-life that is indigenous to New South Wales, whether vascular or non-vascular and in any stage of biological development, and includes fungi and lichens, and marine vegetation within the meaning of Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.

navigable waterway means any waterway that is from time to time capable of navigation and is open to or used by the public for navigation, but does not include flood waters that have temporarily flowed over the established bank of a watercourse.

neighbourhood shop means premises used for the purposes of selling general merchandise such as foodstuffs, personal care products, newspapers and the like to provide for the day-to-day needs of people who live or work in the local area, and may include ancillary services such as a post office, bank or dry cleaning, but does not include neighbourhood supermarkets or restricted premises.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the retail floor area of neighbourhood shops.

Neighbourhood shops are a type of **shop**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

neighbourhood supermarket means premises the principal purpose of which is the sale of groceries and foodstuffs to provide for the needs of people who live or work in the local area.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area of neighbourhood supermarkets.

Neighbourhood supermarkets are a type of **shop**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

nominated State heritage item means a heritage item that:

- (a) has been identified as an item of State significance in a publicly exhibited heritage study adopted by the Council, and
- (b) the Council has, by notice in writing to the Heritage Council, nominated as an item of potential State significance.

non-potable water means water that does not meet the standards or values for drinking water recommended from time to time by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

offensive industry means a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that would, when carried out and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the activity from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.

Note. Offensive industries are a type of **heavy industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

offensive storage establishment means a building or place that is used for the storage of goods, materials or products and that would, when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact

on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the building or place from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.

Note. Offensive storage establishments are a type of **heavy industrial storage establishment**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

office premises means a building or place used for the purpose of administrative, clerical, technical, professional or similar activities that do not include dealing with members of the public at the building or place on a direct and regular basis, except where such dealing is a minor activity (by appointment) that is ancillary to the main purpose for which the building or place is used.

Note. Office premises are a type of **commercial premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

open cut mining means mining carried out on, and by excavating, the earth's surface, but does not include underground mining.

operational land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

oyster aquaculture means the cultivation of any species of edible oyster for a commercial purpose.

Note. Oyster aquaculture is a type of **aquaculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

parking space means a space dedicated for the parking of a motor vehicle, including any manoeuvring space and access to it, but does not include a car park.

passenger transport facility means a building or place used for the assembly or dispersal of passengers by any form of transport, including facilities required for parking, manoeuvring, storage or routine servicing of any vehicle that uses the building or place.

people who are socially disadvantaged means:

- (a) people who are disadvantaged because of their alcohol or drug dependence, extreme poverty, psychological disorder or other similar disadvantage, or
- (b) people who require protection because of domestic violence or upheaval.

people with a disability means people of any age who, as a result of having an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory, physical or similar impairment, or a combination of such impairments, either permanently or for an extended period, have substantially limited opportunities to enjoy full and active lives.

pig farm means land that is used to keep or breed pigs for animal production, whether an indoor, outdoor, free-range or other type of operation.

Note. Pig farms are a type of **intensive livestock agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

place of public worship means a building or place used for the purpose of religious worship by a congregation or religious group, whether or not the building or place is also used for counselling, social events, instruction or religious training.

plant nursery means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the retail sale of plants that are grown or propagated on site or on an adjacent site. It may include the on-site sale of any such plants by wholesale and, if ancillary to the principal purpose for which the building or place is used, the sale of landscape and gardening supplies and equipment and the storage of these items.

Note. Plant nurseries are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

pond-based aquaculture means aquaculture undertaken predominantly in ponds, raceways or dams (including any part of the aquaculture undertaken in tanks such as during the hatchery or depuration phases), but not including natural water-based aquaculture.

Note. Pond-based aquaculture is a type of **aquaculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary. Typical pond-based aquaculture is the pond culture of prawns, yabbies or silver perch.

port facilities means any of the following facilities at or in the vicinity of a designated port within the meaning of section 47 of the *Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995*:

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,

- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated receival, land transport and storage facilities,
- (c) wharves for commercial fishing operations,
- (d) refuelling, launching, berthing, mooring, storage or maintenance facilities for any vessel,
- (e) sea walls or training walls,
- (f) administration buildings, communication, security and power supply facilities, roads, rail lines, pipelines, fencing, lighting or car parks.

potable water means water that meets the standards or values for drinking water recommended from time to time by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

poultry farm means land that is used to keep or breed poultry for animal production, whether for meat or egg production (or both) and whether an indoor, outdoor, free-range or other type of operation.

Note. Poultry farms are a type of **intensive livestock agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

private open space means an area external to a building (including an area of land, terrace, balcony or deck) that is used for private outdoor purposes ancillary to the use of the building.

property vegetation plan mean a property vegetation plan approved under Part 4 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003* before the repeal of that Act (as continued in force by the regulations under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*).

pub means licensed premises under the *Liquor Act 2007* the principal purpose of which is the retail sale of liquor for consumption on the premises, whether or not the premises include hotel or motel accommodation and whether or not food is sold or entertainment is provided on the premises.

Note. Pubs are a type of **food and drink premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

public administration building means a building used as offices or for administrative or other like purposes by the Crown, a statutory body, a council or an organisation established for public purposes, and includes a courthouse or a police station.

public authority has the same meaning as in the Act.

public land has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

public land means any land (including a public reserve) vested in or under the control of the council, but does not include:

- (a) a public road, or
- (b) land to which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* applies, or
- (c) a common, or
- (d) land subject to the *Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902*, or
- (e) a regional park under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

public reserve has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

public utility undertaking means any of the following undertakings carried on or permitted to be carried on by or by authority of any Public Service agency or under the authority of or in pursuance of any Commonwealth or State Act:

- (a) railway, road transport, water transport, air transport, wharf or river undertakings,
- (b) undertakings for the supply of water, hydraulic power, electricity or gas or the provision of sewerage or drainage services,

and a reference to a person carrying on a public utility undertaking includes a reference to a council, electricity supply authority, Public Service agency, corporation, firm or authority carrying on the undertaking.

rainwater tank means a tank designed for the storage of rainwater gathered on the land on which the tank is situated.

recreation area means a place used for outdoor recreation that is normally open to the public, and includes:

- (a) a children's playground, or
- (b) an area used for community sporting activities, or
- (c) a public park, reserve or garden or the like,

and any ancillary buildings, but does not include a recreation facility (indoor), recreation facility (major) or recreation facility (outdoor).

recreation facility (indoor) means a building or place used predominantly for indoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a squash court, indoor swimming pool, gymnasium, table tennis centre, health studio, bowling alley, ice rink or any other building or place of a like character used for indoor recreation, but does not include an entertainment facility, a recreation facility (major) or a registered club.

recreation facility (major) means a building or place used for large-scale sporting or recreation activities that are attended by large numbers of people whether regularly or periodically, and includes theme parks, sports stadiums, showgrounds, racecourses and motor racing tracks.

recreation facility (outdoor) means a building or place (other than a recreation area) used predominantly for outdoor recreation, whether or not operated for the purposes of gain, including a golf course, golf driving range, mini-golf centre, tennis court, paint-ball centre, lawn bowling green, outdoor swimming pool, equestrian centre, skate board ramp, go-kart track, rifle range, water-ski centre or any other building or place of a like character used for outdoor recreation (including any ancillary buildings), but does not include an entertainment facility or a recreation facility (major).

Reduced Level (RL) means height above the Australian Height Datum, being the datum surface approximating mean sea level that was adopted by the National Mapping Council of Australia in May 1971.

registered club means a club that holds a club licence under the *Liquor Act 2007*.

relic has the same meaning as in the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

research station means a building or place operated by a public authority for the principal purpose of agricultural, environmental, fisheries, forestry, minerals or soil conservation research, and includes any associated facility for education, training, administration or accommodation.

residential accommodation means a building or place used predominantly as a place of residence, and includes any of the following:

- (a) attached dwellings,
- (b) boarding houses,
- (c) dual occupancies,
- (d) dwelling houses,
- (e) group homes,
- (f) hostels,
- (g) multi dwelling housing,
- (h) residential flat buildings,
- (i) rural workers' dwellings,
- (j) secondary dwellings,
- (k) semi-detached dwellings,
- (l) seniors housing,
- (m) shop top housing,

but does not include tourist and visitor accommodation or caravan parks.

residential care facility means accommodation for seniors or people with a disability that includes:

- (a) meals and cleaning services, and
- (b) personal care or nursing care, or both, and
- (c) appropriate staffing, furniture, furnishings and equipment for the provision of that accommodation and care,

but does not include a dwelling, hostel, hospital or psychiatric facility.

Note. Residential care facilities are a type of **seniors housing**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

residential flat building means a building containing 3 or more dwellings, but does not include an attached dwelling or multi dwelling housing.

Note. Residential flat buildings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

resource recovery facility means a building or place used for the recovery of resources from waste, including works or activities such as separating and sorting, processing or treating the waste, composting, temporary storage, transfer or sale of recovered resources, energy generation from gases and water treatment, but not including re-manufacture or disposal of the material by landfill or incineration.

Note. Resource recovery facilities are a type of **waste or resource management facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

respite day care centre means a building or place that is used for the care of seniors or people who have a disability and that does not provide overnight accommodation for people other than those related to the owner or operator of the centre.

restaurant or cafe means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the preparation and serving, on a retail basis, of food and drink to people for consumption on the premises, whether or not liquor, take away meals and drinks or entertainment are also provided.

Note. Restaurants or cafes are a type of **food and drink premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

restricted premises means premises that, due to their nature, restrict access to patrons or customers over 18 years of age, and includes sex shops and similar premises, but does not include a pub, hotel or motel accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

restriction facilities means facilities where animals are constrained for management purposes, including milking sheds, pads, feed stalls, holding yards and paddocks where the number of livestock exceeds the ability of vegetation to recover from the effects of grazing in a normal growing season, but does not include facilities for drought or similar emergency relief.

retail premises means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale), and includes any of the following:

- (a) (Repealed)
- (b) cellar door premises,
- (c) food and drink premises,
- (d) garden centres,
- (e) hardware and building supplies,
- (f) kiosks,
- (g) landscaping material supplies,
- (h) markets,
- (i) plant nurseries,
- (j) roadside stalls,
- (k) rural supplies,

- (l) shops,
- (m) specialised retail premises,
- (n) timber yards,
- (o) vehicle sales or hire premises,

but does not include highway service centres, service stations, industrial retail outlets or restricted premises.

Note. Retail premises are a type of **commercial premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary. **road** means a public road or a private road within the meaning of the *Roads Act 1993*, and includes a classified road.

roadside stall means a place or temporary structure used for the retail sale of agricultural produce or hand crafted goods (or both) produced from the property on which the stall is situated or from an adjacent property.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area of roadside stalls.

Roadside stalls are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

rural industry means the handling, treating, production, processing, storage or packing of animal or plant agricultural products for commercial purposes, and includes any of the following:

- (a) agricultural produce industries,
- (b) livestock processing industries,
- (c) composting facilities and works (including the production of mushroom substrate),
- (d) sawmill or log processing works,
- (e) stock and sale yards,
- (f) the regular servicing or repairing of plant or equipment used for the purposes of a rural enterprise.

Note. Rural industries are not a type of **industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

rural supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of stockfeeds, grains, seed, fertilizers, veterinary supplies and other goods or materials used in farming and primary industry production.

Note. Rural supplies are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

rural worker's dwelling means a building or place that is additional to a dwelling house on the same lot and that is used predominantly as a place of residence by persons employed, whether on a long-term or short-term basis, for the purpose of agriculture or a rural industry on that land.

Note. Rural workers' dwellings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sawmill or log processing works means a building or place used for handling, cutting, chipping, pulping or otherwise processing logs, baulks, branches or stumps, principally derived from surrounding districts, into timber or other products derived from wood.

Note. Sawmill or log processing works are a type of **rural industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

school means a government school or non-government school within the meaning of the *Education Act 1990*.

Note. Schools are a type of **educational establishment**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

school-based child care means a building or place within a school that is used to provide out-of-school-hours care (including vacation care) for school children only.

Note. Accordingly, a building or place within a school that is used to provide out-of-school-hours care for both school children and pre-school children is not school-based child care.

secondary dwelling means a self-contained dwelling that:

- (a) is established in conjunction with another dwelling (the **principal dwelling**), and
- (b) is on the same lot of land as the principal dwelling, and

(c) is located within, or is attached to, or is separate from, the principal dwelling.

Note. See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the total floor area of secondary dwellings.

Secondary dwellings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

self-storage units means premises that consist of individual enclosed compartments for storing goods or materials (other than hazardous or offensive goods or materials).

Note. Self-storage units are a type of **storage premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

semi-detached dwelling means a dwelling that is on its own lot of land and is attached to only one other dwelling.

Note. Semi-detached dwellings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

seniors housing means a building or place that is:

- (a) a residential care facility, or
- (b) a hostel within the meaning of clause 12 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004*, or
- (c) a group of self-contained dwellings, or
- (d) a combination of any of the buildings or places referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c),

and that is, or is intended to be, used permanently for:

- (e) seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (f) people who live in the same household with seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (g) staff employed to assist in the administration of the building or place or in the provision of services to persons living in the building or place,

but does not include a hospital.

Note. Seniors housing is a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

service station means a building or place used for the sale by retail of fuels and lubricants for motor vehicles, whether or not the building or place is also used for any one or more of the following:

- (a) the ancillary sale by retail of spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles,
- (b) the cleaning of motor vehicles,
- (c) installation of accessories,
- (d) inspecting, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (other than body building, panel beating, spray painting, or chassis restoration),
- (e) the ancillary retail selling or hiring of general merchandise or services or both.

serviced apartment means a building (or part of a building) providing self-contained accommodation to tourists or visitors on a commercial basis and that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner or manager of the building or part of the building or the owner's or manager's agents.

Note. Serviced apartments are a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sewage reticulation system means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of sewage to a sewage treatment plant or water recycling facility for treatment, or transfer of the treated waste for use or disposal, including associated:

- (a) pipelines and tunnels, and
- (b) pumping stations, and
- (c) dosing facilities, and
- (d) odour control works, and
- (e) sewage overflow structures, and
- (f) vent stacks.

Note. Sewage reticulation systems are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sewage treatment plant means a building or place used for the treatment and disposal of sewage, whether or not the facility supplies recycled water for use as an alternative water supply.

Note. Sewage treatment plants are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sewerage system means any of the following:

- (a) biosolids treatment facility,
- (b) sewage reticulation system,
- (c) sewage treatment plant,
- (d) water recycling facility,
- (e) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(d).

sex services means sexual acts or sexual services in exchange for payment.

sex services premises means a brothel, but does not include home occupation (sex services).

shop means premises that sell merchandise such as groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or the like or that hire any such merchandise, and includes a neighbourhood shop and neighbourhood supermarket, but does not include food and drink premises or restricted premises.

Note. Shops are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

shop top housing means one or more dwellings located above ground floor retail premises or business premises.

Note. Shop top housing is a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

Showground Station Precinct means the land identified as “Showground Station Precinct” on the Sydney Metro Northwest Map.

signage means any sign, notice, device, representation or advertisement that advertises or promotes any goods, services or events and any structure or vessel that is principally designed for, or that is used for, the display of signage, and includes any of the following:

- (a) an advertising structure,
- (b) a building identification sign,
- (c) a business identification sign,

but does not include a traffic sign or traffic control facilities.

site area means the area of any land on which development is or is to be carried out. The land may include the whole or part of one lot, or more than one lot if they are contiguous to each other, but does not include the area of any land on which development is not permitted to be carried out under this Plan.

Note. The effect of this definition is varied by clause 4.5 for the purpose of the determination of permitted floor space area for proposed development.

site coverage means the proportion of a site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage:

- (a) any basement,
- (b) any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary,
- (c) any eaves,
- (d) unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.

small bar means a small bar within the meaning of the *Liquor Act 2007*.

Note. Small bars are a type of **food and drink premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

spa pool has the same meaning as in the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.

Note. The term is defined to include any excavation, structure or vessel in the nature of a spa pool, flotation tank, tub or the like.

specialised retail premises means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale, hire or display of goods that are of a size, weight or quantity, that requires:

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, or
- (b) direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,

but does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale, hire or display of other goods referred to in this definition.

Note. Examples of goods that may be sold at specialised retail premises include automotive parts and accessories, household appliances and fittings, furniture, homewares, office equipment, outdoor and recreation equipment, pet supplies and party supplies.

Specialised retail premises are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

stock and sale yard means a building or place that is used on a commercial basis for the purpose of offering livestock or poultry for sale and that may be used for the short-term storage and watering of stock.

Note. Stock and sale yards are a type of **rural industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

storage premises means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and where the storage is not ancillary to any industry, business premises or retail premises on the same parcel of land, and includes self-storage units, but does not include a heavy industrial storage establishment or a warehouse or distribution centre.

storey means a space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but does not include:

- (a) a space that contains only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or
- (b) a mezzanine, or
- (c) an attic.

swimming pool has the same meaning as in the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

swimming pool means an excavation, structure or vessel:

- (a) that is capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300 millimetres or more, and
- (b) that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity,

and includes a spa pool, but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by the regulations made under the *Swimming Pools Act 1992* not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of that Act.

Sydney Metro Northwest Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Sydney Metro Northwest Map.

take away food and drink premises means premises that are predominantly used for the preparation and retail sale of food or drink (or both) for immediate consumption away from the premises.

Note. Take away food and drink premises are a type of **food and drink premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

tank-based aquaculture means aquaculture undertaken exclusively in tanks, but not including natural water-based aquaculture.

Note. Tank-based aquaculture is a type of **aquaculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary. Typical tank-based aquaculture is the tank culture of barramundi or abalone.

telecommunications facility means:

- (a) any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunications network, or

- (b) any line, cable, optical fibre, fibre access node, interconnect point equipment, apparatus, tower, mast, antenna, dish, tunnel, duct, hole, pit, pole or other structure in connection with a telecommunications network, or
- (c) any other thing used in or in connection with a telecommunications network.

telecommunications network means a system, or series of systems, that carries, or is capable of carrying, communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, or both.

temporary structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note. The term is defined as follows:

temporary structure includes a booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent), and also includes a mobile structure.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Terrestrial Biodiversity Map.

the Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

timber yard means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale of sawn, dressed or treated timber, wood fibre boards or similar timber products. It may include the cutting of such timber, boards or products to order and the sale of hardware, paint, tools and materials used in conjunction with the use and treatment of timber.

Note. Timber yards are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

tourist and visitor accommodation means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and includes any of the following:

- (a) backpackers' accommodation,
- (b) bed and breakfast accommodation,
- (c) farm stay accommodation,
- (d) hotel or motel accommodation,
- (e) serviced apartments,

but does not include:

- (f) camping grounds, or
- (g) caravan parks, or
- (h) eco-tourist facilities.

transport depot means a building or place used for the parking or servicing of motor powered or motor drawn vehicles used in connection with a business, industry, shop or passenger or freight transport undertaking.

truck depot means a building or place used for the servicing and parking of trucks, earthmoving machinery and the like.

turf farming means the commercial cultivation of turf for sale and the removal of turf for that purpose.

Note. Turf farming is a type of **intensive plant agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

underground mining means:

- (a) mining carried out beneath the earth's surface, including bord and pillar mining, longwall mining, top-level caving, sub-level caving and auger mining, and
- (b) shafts, drill holes, gas and water drainage works, surface rehabilitation works and access pits associated with that mining (whether carried out on or beneath the earth's surface),

but does not include open cut mining.

Urban Release Area Map means the The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Urban Release Area Map.

vehicle body repair workshop means a building or place used for the repair of vehicles or agricultural machinery, involving body building, panel building, panel beating, spray painting or chassis restoration.

vehicle repair station means a building or place used for the purpose of carrying out repairs to, or the selling and fitting of accessories to, vehicles or agricultural machinery, but does not include a vehicle body repair workshop or vehicle sales or hire premises.

vehicle sales or hire premises means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of motor vehicles, caravans, boats, trailers, agricultural machinery and the like, whether or not accessories are sold or displayed there.

Note. Vehicle sales or hire premises are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

veterinary hospital means a building or place used for diagnosing or surgically or medically treating animals, whether or not animals are kept on the premises for the purpose of treatment.

viticulture means the cultivation of grapes for use in the commercial production of fresh or dried fruit or wine.

Note. Viticulture is a type of **intensive plant agriculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

warehouse or distribution centre means a building or place used mainly or exclusively for storing or handling items (whether goods or materials) pending their sale, but from which no retail sales are made, and includes local distribution premises.

waste disposal facility means a building or place used for the disposal of waste by landfill, incineration or other means, including such works or activities as recycling, resource recovery and other resource management activities, energy generation from gases, leachate management, odour control and the winning of extractive material to generate a void for disposal of waste or to cover waste after its disposal.

Note. Waste disposal facilities are a type of **waste or resource management facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

waste or resource management facility means any of the following:

- (a) a resource recovery facility,
- (b) a waste disposal facility,
- (c) a waste or resource transfer station,
- (d) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).

waste or resource transfer station means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of waste material or resources, including the receipt, sorting, compacting, temporary storage and distribution of waste or resources and the loading or unloading of waste or resources onto or from road or rail transport.

Note. Waste or resource transfer stations are a type of **waste or resource management facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water recreation structure means a structure used primarily for recreational purposes that has a direct structural connection between the shore and the waterway, and may include a pier, wharf, jetty or boat launching ramp.

water recycling facility means a building or place used for the treatment of sewage effluent, stormwater or waste water for use as an alternative supply to mains water, groundwater or river water (including, in particular, sewer mining works), whether the facility stands alone or is associated with other development, and includes associated:

- (a) retention structures, and
- (b) treatment works, and
- (c) irrigation schemes.

Note. Water recycling facilities are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water reticulation system means a building or place used for the transport of water, including pipes, tunnels, canals, pumping stations, related electricity infrastructure and dosing facilities.

Note. Water reticulation systems are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water storage facility means a dam, weir or reservoir for the collection and storage of water, and includes associated monitoring or gauging equipment.

Note. Water storage facilities are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water supply system means any of the following:

- (a) a water reticulation system,
- (b) a water storage facility,
- (c) a water treatment facility,
- (d) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).

water treatment facility means a building or place used for the treatment of water (such as a desalination plant or a recycled or reclaimed water plant) whether the water produced is potable or not, and includes residuals treatment, storage and disposal facilities, but does not include a water recycling facility.

Note. Water treatment facilities are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

waterbody means a waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

waterbody (artificial) or **artificial waterbody** means an artificial body of water, including any constructed waterway, canal, inlet, bay, channel, dam, pond, lake or artificial wetland, but does not include a dry detention basin or other stormwater management construction that is only intended to hold water intermittently.

waterbody (natural) or **natural waterbody** means a natural body of water, whether perennial or intermittent, fresh, brackish or saline, the course of which may have been artificially modified or diverted onto a new course, and includes a river, creek, stream, lake, lagoon, natural wetland, estuary, bay, inlet or tidal waters (including the sea).

watercourse means any river, creek, stream or chain of ponds, whether artificially modified or not, in which water usually flows, either continuously or intermittently, in a defined bed or channel, but does not include a waterbody (artificial).

waterway means the whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

wetland means:

- (a) natural wetland, including marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, and where the inundation determines the type and productivity of the soils and the plant and animal communities, or
- (b) artificial wetland, including marshes, swamps, wet meadows, sedgelands or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with water, and are constructed and vegetated with wetland plant communities.

wharf or boating facilities means a wharf or any of the following facilities associated with a wharf or boating that are not port facilities:

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,
- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated receival, land transport and storage facilities,
- (c) wharves for commercial fishing operations,
- (d) refuelling, launching, berthing, mooring, storage or maintenance facilities for any vessel,
- (e) sea walls or training walls,

- (f) administration buildings, communication, security and power supply facilities, roads, rail lines, pipelines, fencing, lighting or car parks.

wholesale supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of goods or materials by wholesale only to businesses that have an Australian Business Number registered under the *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.