

Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013

[2013-140]



New South Wales

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The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

About this plan

This Plan is a [standard instrument local environmental plan](#) under the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#).

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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New South Wales

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Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013*.

1.1AA Commencement

This Plan commences 14 days after 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 Manly 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) in relation to all land in Manly:
 - (i) to promote a high standard of urban design that responds to the existing or desired future character of areas, and
 - (ii) to foster economic, environmental and social welfare so that Manly continues to develop as an accessible, sustainable, prosperous, and safe place to live, work or visit, and
 - (iii) to ensure full and efficient use of existing social and physical infrastructure and the future provision of services and facilities to meet any increase in demand, and
 - (iv) to ensure all development appropriately responds to environmental constraints and does not adversely affect the character, amenity or heritage of Manly or its existing permanent residential population,
 - (b) in relation to residential development:
 - (i) to provide and maintain a diverse range of housing opportunities and choices that encourages affordable housing to cater for an ageing population,

- changing demographics and all socio-economic groups, and
- (ii) to ensure high quality landscaped areas in the residential environment, and
 - (iii) to encourage higher density residential development to be located close to major transport nodes, services and employment opportunities, and
 - (iv) to maintain active retail, business and other non-residential uses at street level while allowing for shop top housing in centres and offices at upper floors in local centres,
- (c) in relation to business and the economy:
- (i) to encourage, provide and consolidate business opportunities for a range of uses in appropriate locations that support local employment, community services and economic growth in business centres and light industry zones, and
 - (ii) to recognise that tourism is a major industry and employer in Manly and to encourage its growth and continuing viability while protecting the needs of the local community,
- (d) in relation to transport, infrastructure and amenities:
- (i) to reduce private car dependency, increase the viability of various public transport modes, minimise conflict between pedestrians and vehicular movement systems and encourage walking and cycling while concentrating intensive land uses and trip generating activities in locations most accessible to public transport and centres, and
 - (ii) to provide for a range of recreational and community service opportunities to meet the needs of residents and visitors to Manly and promote the efficient and equitable provisions of public services, infrastructure and amenities,
- (e) in relation to heritage—to identify, protect, sustain, manage and conserve all heritage, including archaeological relics, sites and resources, places of Aboriginal heritage significance, heritage items (and their curtilages), heritage conservation areas and the cultural (natural and built) environmental heritage of Manly,
- (f) in relation to the natural environment:
- (i) to conserve and enhance terrestrial, aquatic and riparian habitats, biodiversity, wildlife habitat corridors, remnant indigenous vegetation, geodiversity and natural watercourses, and
 - (ii) to promote energy conservation, water cycle management (incorporating water conservation, water reuse, catchment management, stormwater pollution control and flood risk management) and water sensitive urban

design, and

- (iii) to protect, enhance and manage environmentally sensitive land with special aesthetic, ecological, scientific, cultural or conservation values for the benefit of present and future generations, and
 - (iv) to protect existing landforms and natural drainage systems and minimise the risk to the community in areas subject to environmental hazards, particularly flooding, bush fires, acid sulfate soils, sea level rise, tsunami and landslip, and
 - (v) to provide a framework that facilitates and encourages measures to assist the adaptation of the local environment to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and
 - (vi) to give priority to retaining bushland for its own intrinsic value and as a recreational, educational and scientific resource,
- (g) in relation to Manly's unique harbour, coastal lagoon and ocean beach setting:
- (i) to preserve and enhance the amenity of public places and areas visible from navigable water around Manly, and
 - (ii) to retain open space, make more foreshore land available for public access and protect, restore and enhance riparian land along watercourses and foreshore bushland.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies

(1) This Plan applies to the land identified on the [Land Application Map](#).

(1A) Despite subclause (1), this Plan does not apply to the land identified as "Deferred matter" 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 Minister 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 Minister when the instruments are made.
- (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 Infrastructure.

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

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 4B of Part 3 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.

1.9 Application of SEPP

- (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

State Environmental Planning Policy No 4—Development Without Consent and Miscellaneous Exempt and Complying Development (clause 6 and Parts 3 and 4)

State Environmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt and Complying Development

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 prescribed instrument within the meaning of section 183A of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, or
 - (c) to any conservation agreement within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or
 - (d) to any Trust agreement within the meaning of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, or
 - (e) to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, or
 - (f) to any biobanking agreement within the meaning of Part 7A of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, or
 - (g) to any planning agreement within the meaning of Division 6 of Part 4 of the Act.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under section 28 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:

Residential Zones

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

Business Zones

- B1 Neighbourhood Centre
- B2 Local Centre
- B6 Enterprise Corridor

Industrial Zones

- IN2 Light Industrial

Special Purpose Zones

- SP1 Special Activities
- 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

- W1 Natural 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) Before granting 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 (Rural Lands) 2008

State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development

State Environmental Planning Policy No 50—Canal Estate Development

State Environmental Planning Policy No 62—Sustainable Aquaculture

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage

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.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Child care centres; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Roads; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Shop top housing; Signage; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Child care centres; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Respite day care centres; Roads; Semi-detached dwellings; Shop top housing; Signage; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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 the revitalisation of residential areas by rehabilitation and suitable redevelopment.
- To encourage the provision and retention of tourist accommodation that

enhances the role of Manly as an international tourist destination.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Boat sheds; Child care centres; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Service stations; Shop top housing; Signage; Take away food and drink premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Farm stay accommodation; Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Boarding houses; Business premises; Car parks; Child care centres; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Markets; Office premises; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Medical centres; Neighbourhood shops; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Service

stations; Shops; Shop top housing; Signage; Take away food and drink premises; Veterinary hospitals; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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.
- To minimise conflict between land uses in the zone and adjoining zones and ensure amenity for the people who live in the local centre in relation to noise, odour, delivery of materials and use of machinery.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Boarding houses; Boat sheds; Car parks; Child care centres; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Function centres; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Medical centres; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Roads; Service stations; Shop top housing; Signage; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Veterinary hospitals; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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

Amusement centres; Bulky goods premises; Business premises; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Helipads; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industrial retail outlets; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Markets; Mortuaries; Office premises; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Recreation facilities (indoor); Restaurants or cafes; Restricted premises; Roads; Service stations; Shops; Signage; Take away food and drink premises; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wholesale supplies

4 Prohibited

Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

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 maintain economic strength and diversity by limiting large scale industrial activity.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Agricultural produce industries; Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Bulky goods premises; Depots; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Freight transport facilities; Helipads; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Research stations; Restricted premises; Roads; Service stations; Sex services premises; Signage; Storage premises; Take away food and drink premises; Timber yards; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wholesale supplies

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone SP1 Special Activities

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for special land uses that are not provided for in other zones.
- To provide for sites with special natural characteristics that are not provided for in other zones.
- To facilitate development that is in keeping with the special characteristics of the site or its existing or intended special use, and that minimises any adverse impacts on surrounding land.
- To conserve, enhance and restore elements of built and natural heritage items of State and local significance and permit development that is compatible with the preservation, restoration and maintenance of items of environmental heritage within the zone.
- To protect vistas to and from heritage items of local and State significance and preserve and protect the setting, consistent with the pre-eminence of

principal heritage buildings when viewed from within the setting, and surrounding areas and vantage points.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

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 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.
- To minimise loss of views to, from and within heritage items and minimising intrusion on the heritage landscape and visual curtilage of heritage items.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Roads; 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.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Food and drink premises; Roads; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recycling facilities; Water reticulation systems; Water storage 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.
- To protect, manage and restore areas visually exposed to the waters of Middle Harbour, North Harbour, Burnt Bridge Creek and the Pacific Ocean.
- To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Car parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Child care centres; Community facilities; Depots; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Take away food and drink premises; Water recreation structures;

Water recycling facilities; Water reticulation systems; Water storage facilities

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 ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Child care centres; Community facilities; Depots; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Kiosks; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Roads; Signage; Water recycling facilities; Water reticulation systems; Water storage facilities

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Any other 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

Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Roads; Water recycling facilities; Water reticulation systems; Water storage facilities

4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; 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 protect tree canopies and provide for low impact residential uses that does not dominate the natural scenic qualities of the foreshore.
- To ensure that development does not negatively impact on nearby foreshores, significant geological features and bushland, including loss of natural vegetation.
- To encourage revegetation and rehabilitation of the immediate foreshore, where appropriate, and minimise the impact of hard surfaces and associated pollutants in stormwater runoff on the ecological characteristics of the locality, including water quality.
- To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Dwelling houses; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Water supply systems

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.
- To protect tree canopies and ensure that new development does not dominate the natural scenic qualities of the foreshore.
- To ensure that development does not negatively impact on nearby foreshores, significant geological features and bushland, including loss of

natural vegetation.

- To encourage revegetation and rehabilitation of the immediate foreshore, where appropriate, and minimise the impact of hard surfaces and associated pollutants in stormwater runoff on the ecological characteristics of the locality, including water quality.
- To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Multi dwelling housing; Residential flat buildings; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Semi-detached dwellings; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

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

Zone W1 Natural Waterways

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect the ecological and scenic values of natural waterways.
- To prevent development that would have an adverse effect on the natural values of waterways in this zone.
- To provide for sustainable fishing industries and recreational fishing.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works

4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; 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 critical habitat of an endangered species, population or ecological community (identified under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or 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*.
 - (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 or pruning of a tree or other vegetation that requires a permit or development consent for removal or pruning, unless that removal or pruning is undertaken in accordance with a permit or development consent.

Note—

A permit for the removal or pruning of a tree or other vegetation may be granted under this Plan. A development consent for the removal of native vegetation may be granted where relevant under the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#).

(6) A heading to an item in Schedule 2 is part of that Schedule.

3.2 Complying development

Note—

Under section 76A of the Act, development consent for the carrying out of complying development may be obtained by the issue of a complying development certificate.

The section states that development cannot be complying development if:

- (a) it is on land that is critical habitat of an endangered species, population or ecological community (identified under the [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995](#) or the [Fisheries Management Act 1994](#)), or
- (b) it is on land within a wilderness area (identified under the [Wilderness Act 1987](#)), or
- (c) the development is designated development, or
- (d) the development is on land that comprises, or on which there is, an item of environmental heritage (that is listed on the State Heritage Register or in Schedule 5 to this Plan or that is subject to an interim heritage order under the [Heritage Act 1977](#)), or
- (e) the development requires concurrence (except a concurrence of the Director-General of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water in respect of development that is likely to significantly affect a threatened species, population, or ecological community, or its habitat (identified under the [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995](#))), or
- (f) the development is on land identified as an environmentally sensitive area.

(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 to which *State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands* or *State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests* applies,

(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 identified as being critical habitat under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* or 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 retain the existing pattern of subdivision in residential zones and regulate the density of lots in specific locations to ensure lots have a minimum size that would be sufficient to provide a useable area for building and landscaping,
 - (b) to maintain the character of the locality and streetscape and, in particular, complement the prevailing subdivision patterns,
 - (c) to require larger lots where existing vegetation, topography, public views and natural features of land, including the foreshore, limit its subdivision potential,
 - (d) to ensure that the location of smaller lots maximises the use of existing infrastructure, public transport and pedestrian access to local facilities and services.
- (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.
- (3A) If a lot is a battle-axe lot or other lot with an access handle, the area of the access handle is not to be included in calculating the lot size.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to the subdivision of individual lots in a strata plan or community title scheme.

4.1AA Minimum subdivision lot size for community title schemes

[Not adopted]

4.2 Rural subdivision

[Not applicable]

4.3 Height of buildings

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to provide for building heights and roof forms that are consistent with the topographic landscape, prevailing building height and desired future streetscape character in the locality,
 - (b) to control the bulk and scale of buildings,
 - (c) to minimise disruption to the following:
 - (i) views to nearby residential development from public spaces (including the harbour and foreshores),
 - (ii) views from nearby residential development to public spaces (including the harbour and foreshores),
 - (iii) views between public spaces (including the harbour and foreshores),
 - (d) to provide solar access to public and private open spaces and maintain adequate sunlight access to private open spaces and to habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings,
 - (e) to ensure the height and bulk of any proposed building or structure in a recreation or environmental protection zone has regard to existing vegetation and topography and any other aspect that might conflict with bushland and surrounding land uses.
- (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 Special height provisions

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain public views to Sydney Harbour from street level on local roads above steeply sloping sites on certain land.
- (2) Despite clause 4.3 (2), the height of a building on a lot identified as “Special height provisions” on the [Height of Buildings Map](#) must not exceed the height of the highest point of the road adjoining the centre point of the lot boundary that adjoins the road that is the frontage to that lot.

4.4 Floor space ratio

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to ensure the bulk and scale of development is consistent with the existing and desired streetscape character,
 - (b) to control building density and bulk in relation to a site area to ensure that development does not obscure important landscape and townscape features,
 - (c) to maintain an appropriate visual relationship between new development and the existing character and landscape of the area,
 - (d) to minimise adverse environmental impacts on the use or enjoyment of adjoining land and the public domain,
 - (e) to provide for the viability of business zones and encourage the development, expansion and diversity of business activities that will contribute to economic growth, the retention of local services and employment opportunities in local 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](#).
- (2A) Despite subclause (2), the floor space ratio for a building on land in Zone B2 Local Centre may exceed the maximum floor space ratio allowed under that subclause by up to 0.5:1 if the consent authority is satisfied that at least 50% of the gross floor area of the building will be used for the purpose of commercial premises.

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 Director-General has been obtained.

(5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Director-General 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 Director-General 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.

Note—

When this Plan was made, it did not include land in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition or Zone R5 Large Lot Residential.

(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 6.15,

(cb) a development standard on land to which Part 6 applies.

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 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Note—

If land, other than land specified in the Table to subclause (2), is required to be acquired under the owner-initiated acquisition provisions, the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure is required to take action to enable the designation of the acquiring authority under this clause. Pending the designation of the acquiring authority for that land, the acquiring authority is to be the authority determined by order of the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure (see section 21 of the [Land Acquisition \(Just Terms Compensation\) Act 1991](#)).

- (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.

5.2 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

[Not adopted]

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 50 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) 40% of the gross floor area of the industry or rural industry located on the same land as the retail outlet, or
 - (b) 400 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 55 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 80 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 8 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) 30% of the total floor area of the principal dwelling.

5.5 Development within the coastal zone

(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to provide for the protection of the coastal environment of the State for the benefit of both present and future generations through promoting the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
- (b) to implement the principles in the NSW Coastal Policy, and in particular to:
 - (i) protect, enhance, maintain and restore the coastal environment, its associated ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity and its water quality, and
 - (ii) protect and preserve the natural, cultural, recreational and economic attributes of the NSW coast, and
 - (iii) provide opportunities for pedestrian public access to and along the coastal foreshore, and
 - (iv) recognise and accommodate coastal processes and climate change, and
 - (v) protect amenity and scenic quality, and
 - (vi) protect and preserve rock platforms, beach environments and beach amenity, and
 - (vii) protect and preserve native coastal vegetation, and
 - (viii) protect and preserve the marine environment, and
 - (ix) ensure that the type, bulk, scale and size of development is appropriate for the location and protects and improves the natural scenic quality of the surrounding area, and
 - (x) ensure that decisions in relation to new development consider the broader and cumulative impacts on the catchment, and
 - (xi) protect Aboriginal cultural places, values and customs, and
 - (xii) protect and preserve items of heritage, archaeological or historical significance.

(2) Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is wholly or partly within the coastal zone unless the consent authority has considered:

- (a) existing public access to and along the coastal foreshore for pedestrians (including persons with a disability) with a view to:
 - (i) maintaining existing public access and, where possible, improving that access,

- and
- (ii) identifying opportunities for new public access, and
 - (b) the suitability of the proposed development, its relationship with the surrounding area and its impact on the natural scenic quality, taking into account:
 - (i) the type of the proposed development and any associated land uses or activities (including compatibility of any land-based and water-based coastal activities), and
 - (ii) the location, and
 - (iii) the bulk, scale, size and overall built form design of any building or work involved, and
 - (c) the impact of the proposed development on the amenity of the coastal foreshore including:
 - (i) any significant overshadowing of the coastal foreshore, and
 - (ii) any loss of views from a public place to the coastal foreshore, and
 - (d) how the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast, including coastal headlands, can be protected, and
 - (e) how biodiversity and ecosystems, including:
 - (i) native coastal vegetation and existing wildlife corridors, and
 - (ii) rock platforms, and
 - (iii) water quality of coastal waterbodies, and
 - (iv) native fauna and native flora, and their habitats,can be conserved, and
 - (f) the cumulative impacts of the proposed development and other development on the coastal catchment.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is wholly or partly within the coastal zone unless the consent authority is satisfied that:
- (a) the proposed development will not impede or diminish, where practicable, the physical, land-based right of access of the public to or along the coastal foreshore, and
 - (b) if effluent from the development is disposed of by a non-reticulated system, it will not have a negative effect on the water quality of the sea, or any beach, estuary,

- coastal lake, coastal creek or other similar body of water, or a rock platform, and
- (c) the proposed development will not discharge untreated stormwater into the sea, or any beach, estuary, coastal lake, coastal creek or other similar body of water, or a rock platform, and
 - (d) the proposed development will not:
 - (i) be significantly affected by coastal hazards, or
 - (ii) have a significant impact on coastal hazards, or
 - (iii) increase the risk of coastal hazards in relation to any other land.

5.6 Architectural roof features

[Not adopted]

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 Preservation of trees or vegetation

(1) The objective of this clause is to preserve the amenity of the area, including biodiversity values, through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.

(2) This clause applies to species or kinds of trees or other vegetation that are prescribed for the purposes of this clause by a development control plan made by the Council.

Note—

A development control plan may prescribe the trees or other vegetation to which this clause applies by reference to species, size, location or other manner.

(3) A person must not ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, injure or wilfully destroy any tree or other vegetation to which any such development control plan applies without the authority conferred by:

(a) development consent, or

(b) a permit granted by the Council.

(4) The refusal by the Council to grant a permit to a person who has duly applied for the grant of the permit is taken for the purposes of the Act to be a refusal by the Council to grant consent for the carrying out of the activity for which a permit was sought.

(5) This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna.

(6) This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.

(7) A permit under this clause cannot allow any ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of a tree or other vegetation:

(a) that is or forms part of a heritage item or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(b) that is or forms part of an Aboriginal object or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

unless the Council is satisfied that the proposed activity:

(c) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area, and

(d) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area.

Note—

As a consequence of this subclause, the activities concerned will require development consent. The heritage provisions of clause 5.10 will be applicable to any such consent.

(8) This clause does not apply to or in respect of:

(a) the clearing of native vegetation:

(i) that is authorised by a development consent or property vegetation plan under the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, or

(ii) that is otherwise permitted under Division 2 or 3 of Part 3 of that Act, or

(b) the clearing of vegetation on State protected land (within the meaning of clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*) that is authorised by a development consent under the provisions of the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997* as continued in force by that clause, or

(c) trees or other vegetation within a State forest, or land reserved from sale as a timber or forest reserve under the *Forestry Act 1916*, or

(d) action required or authorised to be done by or under the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*, the *Roads Act 1993* or the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*, or

(e) plants declared to be noxious weeds under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

Note—

Permissibility may be a matter that is determined by or under any of these Acts.

(9) [Not applicable]

5.9AA Trees or vegetation not prescribed by development control plan

(1) This clause applies to any tree or other vegetation that is not of a species or kind prescribed for the purposes of clause 5.9 by a development control plan made by the Council.

- (2) The ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of any tree or other vegetation to which this clause applies is permitted without development consent.

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 Manly,
- (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 indigenous 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 indigenous 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.

Part 6 Additional local provisions

6.1 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.

6.2 Earthworks

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
- (a) to ensure that earthworks and associated groundwater dewatering 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 development that is permitted without consent under this Plan or to development for which development consent has been given.

- (3) Before granting development consent for earthworks (or for development involving ancillary earthworks), the consent authority must consider the following matters:
- (a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental effect on, drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality of the development,
 - (b) the effect of the 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 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 waterway, 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.

6.3 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 by the NSW Government in April 2005, 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.

6.4 Stormwater management

(1) The objective of this clause is to minimise the impacts of urban stormwater on land to which this clause applies and on adjoining properties, native bushland and receiving waters.

(2) This clause applies to all land in residential, business, industrial and environmental protection zones.

(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 designed to maximise the use of water permeable surfaces on the land having regard to the soil characteristics affecting on-site infiltration of water, and

(b) includes, if practicable, on-site stormwater retention for use as an alternative supply to mains water, groundwater or river water, and

(c) avoids any significant adverse impacts of stormwater runoff on adjoining properties, native bushland and receiving waters, or if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided, minimises and mitigates the impact.

6.5 Terrestrial biodiversity

(1) The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity 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) Before determining a development application 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 by adopting feasible alternatives—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.

6.6 Riparian land and watercourses

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect and maintain the following:
 - (a) water quality within watercourses,
 - (b) the stability of the bed and banks of watercourses,
 - (c) aquatic and riparian habitats,
 - (d) ecological processes within watercourses and riparian areas.
- (2) This clause applies to all of the following:
 - (a) land identified as “Watercourse” on the [Watercourse Map](#),

- (b) all land that is within 40 metres of the top of the bank of each watercourse on land identified as “Watercourse” on that map.
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider:
 - (a) whether or not the development is likely to have any adverse impact on the following:
 - (i) the water quality and flows within the watercourse,
 - (ii) aquatic and riparian species, habitats and ecosystems of the watercourse,
 - (iii) the stability of the bed and banks of the watercourse,
 - (iv) the free passage of fish and other aquatic organisms within or along the watercourse,
 - (v) any future rehabilitation of the watercourse and riparian areas, and
 - (b) whether or not the development is likely to increase water extraction from the watercourse, and
 - (c) 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.

6.7 Wetlands

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that wetlands are preserved and protected from the impacts of development.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Wetland” on the [Wetlands Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider:
 - (a) whether or not the development is likely to have any significant adverse impact on the following:

- (i) the condition and significance of the existing native fauna and flora on the land,
 - (ii) the provision and quality of habitats on the land for indigenous and migratory species,
 - (iii) the surface and groundwater characteristics of the land, including water quality, natural water flows and salinity, 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.

6.8 Landslide risk

- (1) The objectives of this clause are to ensure that development on land susceptible to landslide:
- (a) matches the underlying geotechnical conditions of the land, and
 - (b) is restricted on unsuitable land, and
 - (c) does not endanger life or property.
- (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 the following matters to decide whether or not the development takes into account the risk of landslide:
- (a) site layout, including access,
 - (b) the development’s design and construction methods,
 - (c) the amount of cut and fill that will be required for the development,
 - (d) waste water management, stormwater and drainage across the land,
 - (e) the geotechnical constraints of the site,

(f) 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 the development will appropriately manage waste water, stormwater and drainage across the land so as not to affect the rate, volume and quality of water leaving the land, and that:

(a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any landslide risk or significant adverse impact on the development and the land surrounding the development, or

(b) if that risk or impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that risk or impact, or

(c) if that risk or impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that risk or impact.

6.9 Foreshore scenic protection area

(1) The objective of this clause is to protect visual aesthetic amenity and views to and from Sydney Harbour, the Pacific Ocean and the foreshore in Manly.

(2) This clause applies to land that is shown as “Foreshore Scenic Protection Area” on the [Foreshore Scenic Protection Area Map](#).

(3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority has considered the following matters:

(a) impacts that are of detriment to the visual amenity of harbour or coastal foreshore, including overshadowing of the foreshore and any loss of views from a public place to the foreshore,

(b) measures to protect and improve scenic qualities of the coastline,

(c) suitability of development given its type, location and design and its relationship with and impact on the foreshore,

(d) measures to reduce the potential for conflict between land-based and water-based coastal activities.

6.10 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 to development on land in the foreshore area except for the following purposes:

- (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) 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 this clause 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 or generate conflict 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) sea level rise or change of flooding patterns as a result of climate change has been considered.
- (4) In satisfying itself about a matter mentioned in subclause (3) (e), the consent authority must give consideration to the following:
- (a) continuous public access to and along the foreshore through or adjacent to the

proposed development,

- (b) public access to link with existing or proposed open space,
- (c) public access to be secured by appropriate covenants, agreements or other instruments registered on the title to land,
- (d) public access to be located above mean high water mark,
- (e) reinforcing the foreshore character and respect for existing environmental conditions.

(5) In this clause:

foreshore area means the land between the foreshore building line and the mean high water mark of the nearest natural waterbody.

foreshore building line means the line shown as the foreshore building line on the [Foreshore Building Line Map](#).

6.11 Active street frontages

- (1) The objective of this clause is to promote uses that attract pedestrian traffic along certain ground floor street frontages in Zone B2 Local Centre.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Active street frontages” on the [Active Street Frontages Map](#).
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building, or a 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 after its erection or change of use.
- (4) Despite subclause (3), 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.
- (5) In this clause, a building has an **active street frontage** if all premises on the ground floor of the building facing the street are used for the purposes of business premises or retail premises.

6.12 Essential services

- (1) Development consent must not be granted to development unless the consent authority is satisfied that any of the following services that are essential for the

development are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make them available when required:

- (a) the supply of water,
- (b) the supply of electricity,
- (c) the disposal and management of sewage,
- (d) stormwater drainage or on-site conservation,
- (e) suitable vehicular access.

(2) This clause does not apply to development for the purpose of providing, extending, augmenting, maintaining or repairing any essential service referred to in this clause.

6.13 Design excellence

(1) The objective of this clause is to deliver in Manly the highest standard of architectural and urban design of buildings and public spaces.

(2) This clause applies to development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building:

- (a) on land in Zone B2 Local Centre, and
- (b) on land to which clause 6.19 applies.

(3) Development consent must not be granted for development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority considers that the development exhibits design excellence.

(4) In considering whether development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must give consideration to whether the development:

- (a) contains buildings that consist of a form, bulk, massing and modulation that are likely to overshadow public open spaces, and
- (b) is likely to protect and enhance the streetscape and quality of the public realm, and
- (c) clearly defines the edge of public places, streets, lanes and plazas through separation, setbacks, amenity, and boundary treatments, and
- (d) minimises street clutter and provides ease of movement and circulation of pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, and
- (e) encourages casual surveillance and social activity in public places, streets, laneways and plazas, and

- (f) is sympathetic to its setting, including neighbouring sites and existing or proposed buildings, and
- (g) protects and enhances the natural topography and vegetation including trees, escarpments or other significant natural features, and
- (h) promotes vistas from public places to prominent natural and built landmarks, and
- (i) uses high standards of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location, and
- (j) responds to environmental factors such as wind, reflectivity and permeability of surfaces, and
- (k) coordinates shared utility infrastructure to minimise disruption at street level in public spaces.

6.14 Requirement for development control plans

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure development on certain land is only considered after a development control plan has been prepared and adopted for the land.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as a “Key Site” on the [Key Sites Map](#).
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless a development control plan that provides for detailed development controls has been prepared for the land.
- (4) Without limiting subclause (3), the development control plan must provide for all of the following:
 - (a) principles drawn from an analysis of the site and its context,
 - (b) building envelopes and built form controls,
 - (c) subdivision pattern,
 - (d) distinct public and private spaces,
 - (e) overall transport hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, with particular regard to public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,
 - (f) preferred location of permissible uses,
 - (g) traffic management facilities and necessary parking ratios,
 - (h) staging of development.

- (5) Subclause (3) does not apply to any of the following development:
- (a) subdivision for the purpose of a realignment of boundaries that does not create additional lots,
 - (b) subdivision of land if any of the lots proposed to be created is to be reserved or dedicated for public open space, public roads or any other public or environmental protection purpose,
 - (c) subdivision of land in a zone in which the erection of structures is prohibited,
 - (d) proposed development on land that is of a minor nature only if the consent authority is of the opinion that the carrying out of the proposed development would be consistent with the objectives of the zone in which the land is situated.

6.15 Tourist and visitor accommodation

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain the supply and availability of tourist and visitor accommodation in Manly to as many different tourists and visitors as possible.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development for tourist and visitor accommodation unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not provide accommodation to the same person for a period of more than three consecutive months.

6.16 Gross floor area in Zone B2

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide for the viability of Zone B2 Local Centre and encourage the development, expansion and diversity of business activities, that will contribute to economic growth, retention of local services and employment opportunities in local centres.
- (2) This clause applies to land in Zone B2 Local Centre.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building on land in Zone B2 Local Centre unless the consent authority is satisfied that at least 25% of the gross floor area of the building will be used as commercial premises.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for development on land to which this clause applies if the gross floor area of any retail premises on the land would exceed 1,000 square metres.

6.17 Health consulting rooms and secondary dwellings in Zones E3 and E4

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that certain development in certain environmental protection zones is low impact and without adverse effects on the specific ecological, social and aesthetic values of the land.
- (2) This clause applies to land in Zone E3 Environmental Management and Zone E4

Environmental Living.

- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development for a health consulting room or a secondary dwelling on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development will be carried out within, or by alteration or addition to, a dwelling house.

6.18 Development for bulky goods premises in Zone IN2

Development consent may only be granted to carry out, on land in Zone IN2 Light Industrial, development for the purpose of bulky goods premises if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) suitable land is not available for the development in any nearby business centre, and
- (b) the development will not detrimentally affect:
 - (i) existing or future industrial development in Zone IN2 Light Industrial, or
 - (ii) the range of services offered by existing shops located in any nearby business centre.

6.19 Development in St Patrick's Estate

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to protect the heritage significance, including the archaeological, natural and cultural heritage values, of St Patrick's Estate,
 - (b) to ensure that development does not detract from the heritage significance of Moran House, Cerretti Chapel, St Therese's Convent and the Archbishop's Residence,
 - (c) to ensure that any new buildings or structures in St Patrick's Estate are sympathetic in scale and built form to the heritage items that are situated in St Patrick's Estate.
- (2) This clause applies to land in St Patrick's Estate.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land in:
 - (a) "Precinct 1", as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will provide access to College Street, and
 - (ii) will not result in vehicular access being provided directly to Bower Street,
 - (b) "Precinct 2", as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:

- (i) will provide access to College Street, and
 - (ii) will retain the view to and from Moran House, if the development is on land identified as “View Corridor” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
- (c) “Precinct 3”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves,
- (d) “Precinct 4”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development,
- (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of Darley Road or land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the centre of the pathway that extends from the Archbishop’s Residence to Spring Cove and is identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and
 - (iii) will retain the view to and from the Archbishop’s Residence and Spring Cove, if the development is on land identified as “View Cone” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
- (e) “Precinct 5”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
- (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the western boundary of that Precinct, and
 - (iii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the centre of the pathway that extends from the Archbishop’s Residence to Spring Cove and is identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and
 - (iv) will retain the view to and from the Archbishop’s Residence and Spring Cove if the development is on land identified as “View Cone” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
- (f) “Precinct 6”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
- (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the nearest boundary of St Patrick’s Estate, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the centre of the pathway that extends from the Archbishop’s Residence to Spring Cove and is identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and
 - (iii) will retain the view to and from the Archbishop’s Residence and Spring Cove,

- if the development is on land identified as “View Cone” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
- (g) “Precinct 7”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development will be wholly located within the area marked “Buildable Area” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
 - (h) “Precinct 10”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the western boundary of the Precinct or land in Zone RE1 Public Recreation, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, and
 - (iii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the centre of the pathway that extends from the Archbishop’s Residence to Spring Cove and is identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and
 - (iv) will retain the view to and from the Archbishop’s Residence and Spring Cove, if the development is on land identified as “View Cone” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
 - (i) “Precinct 11”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of Darley Road, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the western boundary of the Precinct, and
 - (iii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the centre of the pathway that extends from the Archbishop’s Residence to Spring Cove and is identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and
 - (iv) will retain the view to and from the Archbishop’s Residence and Spring Cove if the development is on land identified as “View Cone” on the [Key Sites Map](#),
 - (j) “Precinct 12”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves,
 - (k) “Precinct 13”, as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the northern boundary of the Precinct, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of a boundary with land in Precinct 14 identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), and

- (iii) will provide access to College Street, but will not provide access directly to Bower Street,
 - (l) "Precinct 14", as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will not involve the erection of a building within 10 metres of land in Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, and
 - (ii) will not involve the erection of a building within 5 metres of the northern boundary of the Precinct, and
 - (iii) will be wholly located within the area marked "Buildable Area" on the [Key Sites Map](#),
 - (m) "Precinct 15", as identified on the [Key Sites Map](#), unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development:
 - (i) will not minimise the view to and from St Patrick's Estate, and
 - (ii) will provide access to Fairy Bower Road.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purpose of residential accommodation on land described in column 1 of the Table to this subclause and identified on the [Key Sites Map](#) if the development will result in the number of dwellings on that land exceeding the number specified in column 2 of that table for that land.

Land	Number of dwellings
Precinct 1	13
Precinct 2	21
Precinct 3	44
Precinct 10	24
Precinct 12	24
Precinct 13	13

- (5) Without limiting subclause (4), development consent must not be granted to development on land in Precinct 5, Precinct 6 or Precinct 10 if the development will result in the total number of dwellings on all that land exceeding 38.
- (6) In this clause:

St Patrick's Estate means the land identified as "St Patrick's Estate" on the [Key Sites Map](#).

6.20 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) In deciding whether to grant development consent to development for the purposes of sex services premises, the consent authority must consider the following:
 - (a) whether the premises will be located on land that adjoins, is directly opposite or is separated only by a local road from land:
 - (i) in Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential or Zone RE1 Public Recreation, or
 - (ii) used for the purposes of a child care centre, a community facility, a school or a place of public worship,
 - (b) the impact of the proposed development and its hours of operation on any place likely to be regularly frequented by children:
 - (i) that adjoins the proposed development, or
 - (ii) that can be viewed from the proposed development, or
 - (iii) from which a person can view the proposed development.

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

(Clause 2.5)

1 Use of certain land at 3 Thornton Street, Fairlight

- (1) This clause applies to land at 3 Thornton Street, Fairlight, being Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6, SP 33847.
- (2) Development for the purposes of office premises is permitted with development consent.

2 Use of certain land at Collins Beach Road, Manly

- (1) This clause applies to land at Collins Beach Road, Manly, being Lot 2766, DP 752038.
- (2) Development for the purpose of an educational establishment is permitted with development consent.

3 Use of certain land at 93-95 North Steyne, Manly

- (1) This clause applies to land at 93-95 North Steyne, Manly, being SP 40022.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a shop is permitted with development consent.

- (3) Development for the purpose permitted in subclause (2) must be located on the ground floor and must be for the purposes of the hire and sale of goods associated with recreational activities on Manly Beach and the beach front reserve.

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.

1 Signage (business identification signs—generally)

- (1) Must be no more than 1 sign per premises.
- (2) Must relate to the lawful use of the premises.
- (3) Must not cover vents or windows.
- (4) Must not cause offence to a reasonable person.
- (5) Must not be on walls facing or adjoining residential premises.
- (6) Must not be an "A" frame sign.
- (7) Must have the consent of the owner of the property on which the sign is located.
- (8) Must be non-moving and not be flashing.

2 Signage (business identification signs in business and industrial zones)

- (1) Must comply with the standards specified under clause 1.
- (2) Maximum area—2.5m² if for a projecting sign, flush wall sign or top hamper sign.
- (3) Maximum area—1.5m² if for an awning sign.
- (4) Maximum length—2.5m if for an under awning sign.
- (5) Must be at least 600mm from any public road or a kerb.
- (6) Must be at least 2.6m above any public footpath.

3 Signage (business identification signs in residential zones)

- (1) Must comply with the standards specified under clause 1.
- (2) Maximum area—0.75m².
- (3) Must only be for a ground floor use for which development consent has been granted.
- (4) Must not be illuminated.

4 Signage (real estate signs—generally)

- (1) Must include no more than 1 sign per premises.
- (2) Must not be an “A” frame sign.
- (3) Must not be moving or flashing.
- (4) Must not obstruct drivers’ sightlines.
- (5) Must be removed within 14 days of the contract being signed for the sale or letting of the premises.

5 Signage (real estate signs in business and industrial zones)

- (1) Must comply with the standards specified under item 4.
- (2) Maximum area—4.5m².

6 Signage (third party advertising)

- (1) Must include no more than 1 sign per premises.
- (2) Must be located in Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre, Zone B2 Local Centre, Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor or Zone IN2 Light Industrial only.
- (3) Must not be located on a heritage item or in a heritage conservation area.
- (4) Must display a message relating to a good, commodity or service dealt with or provided at the place or premises.
- (5) Maximum length—1.2m.
- (6) Maximum height—0.6m.
- (7) Must not be illuminated.
- (8) Must not encroach on a footway or road (within the meaning of the [Roads Act 1993](#)).

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 Division 3 of Part 3 of *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
All suburbs	Harbour foreshores	Manly municipal area boundary adjacent to the Harbour		Local	I1
All suburbs	All stone kerbs	Manly municipal area		Local	I2
Balgowlah	Street trees	Balgowlah Road (from Condamine Street to Manly Golf Club House)		Local	I3
Balgowlah	Street trees	Bellevue Street (from Sydney Road to Griffiths St)		Local	I5
Balgowlah	House, "Camden"	2 Boyle Street	Lot 1, DP 663551	Local	I6
Balgowlah	Houses	33-45 Boyle Street	Lot 1, DP 166668; Lot 1, DP 955439; Lot 1, DP 961856; Lot 1, DP 165269; Lot 1, DP 962787; Lot 1, DP 956830; Lot 1, DP 175524	Local	I7
Balgowlah	Street trees	Condamine Street (from Griffiths Street to Sydney Road)		Local	I8
Balgowlah	House	155 Condamine Street	Lot 12, 8303	Local	I9
Balgowlah	House	169 Condamine Street	Lot 30, DP 9891	Local	I10
Balgowlah	Residential flat building	217 Condamine Street	SP 44055	Local	I11
Balgowlah	Wellings Reserve	Gourlay Avenue and New Street, North Harbour		Local	I28

Balgowlah	Street trees	Griffiths Street (from Condamine Street to Boyle Street)		Local	I13
Balgowlah	Electricity substation	Griffiths Street (corner Boyle and Griffiths Streets)	Lot 2, DP 9860; Lot 1, DP 9860	State	I14
Balgowlah	House	17 Jackson Street	Lot 35, DP 7357	Local	I15
Balgowlah	Houses	19-21 Jackson Street	Lot 2, DP 537557; Lot 1, DP 537557	Local	I16
Balgowlah	House, "NorthWater"	13 King Avenue	Lot 19, DP 10627	Local	I17
Balgowlah	Street trees	Lodge Street (from Woodland Street to Boyle Street)		Local	I18
Balgowlah	Street trees	Lombard Street		Local	I19
Balgowlah	Waterfall	North Harbour (near Clarence Street)		Local	I20
Balgowlah	Moreton Bay Fig tree (<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>)	North Harbour Reserve		Local	I21
Balgowlah	Street trees	Seaview Street (from New Street to Upper Beach Street)		Local	I22
Balgowlah	House, "Edinboro"	297 Sydney Road	Lot 4, DP 666702	Local	I23
Balgowlah	Group of houses	303-307 Sydney Road	Lot A, DP 335027; SP 5090; Lot D, DP 335027	Local	I24
Balgowlah	Commercial building	463 Sydney Road	Lots 1 and 2, DP 346059	Local	I25
Balgowlah	House	78 Wanganella Street	SP 63974	Local	I26
Balgowlah	Street trees	Waratah Street		Local	I27
Balgowlah	Retaining wall	West Street		Local	I4
Balgowlah	Street trees	West Street (from Lombard Street to Griffiths Street)		Local	I29
Balgowlah	St Cecilia's Catholic Church	White Street (corner White and Wanganella Streets)	Lot 1, DP 1137830	Local	I30

Balgowlah	House	28 White Street (corner White and Jackson Streets)	Lot B, DP 305541	Local	131
Balgowlah	House and Garden, "Whitehall"	37 White Street (corner White and Woodland Streets)	Lot 1, DP 656477	Local	132
Balgowlah	Row of palm trees (<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>)	137 Woodland Street	SP 9100	Local	133
Balgowlah Heights	Eastern facing stone facade of original cottage	2A Beatty Street		Local	134
Balgowlah Heights	Electricity Substation No 15151	Condamine Street, North Harbour Reserve		Local	135
Balgowlah Heights	Crater Huts	Dobroyd Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	137
Balgowlah Heights	Fortification—Dobroyd Point	Dobroyd Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	136
Balgowlah Heights	Natural landscape	Dobroyd Headland and Grotto Point, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	138
Balgowlah Heights	Trees	Forty Baskets Beach Reserve (off Beatty Street)		Local	139
Balgowlah Heights	House	1 Woodland Street	Lot 3, DP 12177	Local	140
Clontarf	Grotto Point Light and timber picket fence	Grotto Point, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	141
Clontarf	Clontarf Park	Holmes Avenue and Sandy Bay Road		Local	142
Clontarf	Norfolk Island Pine commemorative tree (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>)	Holmes Avenue, Clontarf Park		Local	143
Clontarf	Middle Harbour Submarine Syphon (NSOOS)	Holmes Avenue, Clontarf Reserve		Local	144

Clontarf	Middle Harbour Syphon (NSOOS)	Monash Crescent (The Spit) East side	Lot B, DP 434649	State	145
Fairlight	Manly Golf Club House	Balgowlah Road	Lot 1, DP 1063317	Local	146
Fairlight	Semi-detached houses	16 and 18 Crescent Street	Lot 1, DP 996347; Lot 1, DP 541807	Local	147
Fairlight	Street trees	Edwin Street		Local	148
Fairlight	Esplanade Park and Fairlight Pool	Fairlight Foreshore, North Harbour		Local	149
Fairlight	Manly Reservoir	Fairlight Street (corner Ashley Parade and Fairlight Street)	Lot 1, DP 745080	Local	150
Fairlight	Group of 3 houses	21-25 Fairlight Street	Lots A-C, DP 308751	Local	151
Fairlight	Group of 6 houses	12-22 Francis Street	Lot 7, Section B, DP 78391; Lot 8, DP 72577; Lot 9, Section B, DP 86253; Lot 10, DP 87274; Lots M and N, DP 441368	Local	152
Fairlight	Street trees	Francis Street (near corner of Arthur Street)		Local	153
Fairlight	Street trees	Griffiths Street (from Hill Street to Bellevue Street)		Local	154
Fairlight	Group of 4 houses	1, 3, 5 and 11 Griffiths Street	Lots 7, 11, 12 and 13, DP 978699; Lot 10, DP 82577	Local	155
Fairlight	Stone terrace and adjoining house	15, 17 and 19 Griffiths Street	Lot 1, DP 744025; Lot 5, DP 978699; Lot 20, DP 812113; Lot B, DP 107081	Local	156
Fairlight	House, "Unara"	1 Hill Street	Lot 2, DP 207050	Local	157

Fairlight	Manly General Cemetery and vegetation (including corner Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>), row of Camphor Laurel trees (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) along Harland Street and a row of Monterey Pine trees (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) along Hill Street)	Hill St, (corner Harland and Griffiths Streets)	Lot 1, DP 34468; Lot 1, DP 117863; Lots 7322, 7323 and 7324, DP 1154744; Lot 7006, DP 1023270; Lot 1, DP 1121171	Local	158
Fairlight	Electricity substation No 16453	Krui Street reserve		Local	160
Fairlight	Trees	Manly West Public School	Lot 1, DP 66282	Local	159
Fairlight	Street trees	Margaret Street (from Lauderdale Avenue to Fairlight Street)		Local	162
Fairlight	Group of dwellings	2A-25, 27, 29 Margaret Street and 38 The Crescent	Lot 1, DP 303937; Lot 1, DP 953749; Lot A, DP 334524; Lot B, DP 337521; Lot 3, DP 706418; Lot 5, DP 1106944; Lot 14, DP 667162; Part Lot 23, Section C, DP 978480; Lot 1, DP 932323; Lot 1, DP 932324; Lot 1, DP 983924; Lot 10, DP 658317; Lot 8, DP 665278; Lot 1, DP 917764; Lot 3, Section C, DP 3408; Lot 5, DP 658319; Lots 11 and 12, DP 584420; Lot 2, DP 303937; Lot 15, Section C, DP 3408; Lot 19, Section C, DP 3408; SP 51377; Lot 3, DP 706418; SP 1398; SP 1843; SP 2454; SP 3463; SP 41659; SP 5437	Local	161

Fairlight	5 dwellings	4-8 Mossgiel Street	Lots 4, 6 and 7, DP 445941; Lot 1, DP 782535; Lot 8, DP 516266	Local	163
Fairlight	Manly Fire Station	128 Sydney Road (corner of Thornton Street)	Lot 2, DP 448277	Local	164
Fairlight	2 commercial buildings, including the "Rose Building"	152-154 Sydney Road	Lot 1, DP 329155	Local	165
Fairlight	House	6 Thornton Street	Lot 11, DP 1464	Local	166
Manly	Residential flat building, "Kilburn Towers"	1 Addison Road	SP 7671	Local	167
Manly	Mandalay (former private hospital and dwelling)	2 Addison Road	SP 76398	Local	168
Manly	House	44 Addison Road	Lot B, DP 333018	Local	169
Manly	2 terrace houses	59-61 Addison Road	Lot 59, DP 1107646; Lot 1, DP 995175	Local	170
Manly	House	78 Addison Road	SP 15319	Local	171
Manly	Houses	95-97, 99 and 101 Addison Road	SP 45344; Lot 151, DP 607941; Lot 1, DP 986631; Lot 1, DP 78131	Local	172
Manly	House, "Wonga Binda"	116 Addison Road	Lot 1, DP 84968	Local	173
Manly	Residential flat buildings	124-130 Addison Road	SP 11626; SP 14880; SP 11567; Lot 1, DP 17650	Local	174
Manly	Street trees	Addison Road (from Bruce Avenue to Reddall Street)		Local	176
Manly	Group of dwellings	57, 63 and 86-106 Addison Road and 16 Osbourne Road	Lot 1, DP 1038920; Lots 2-10, DP 258309; Lots A and B, DP 440067; Lot 1, DP 65875; Lot 1, DP 738781; Lot 1, DP 996593	Local	175

Manly	Street trees	Alexander Street (from Collingwood Street to Balgowlah Road)		Local	177
Manly	House	30 Alexander Street	Lot 17, DP 5756	Local	178
Manly	Street trees	Ashburner Street		Local	179
Manly	House	2 Ashburner Street	SP 49373	Local	180
Manly	2 adjoining residential flat buildings	37 and 41 Ashburner Street	SP 10741 and SP 10740	Local	181
Manly	Civic buildings—Council Town Hall Administration building, police station and court house	1-3 Belgrave Street	Lots 1-5, DP 126718; Lots 1-2, DP 68569	Local	182
Manly	Commercial and residential building	7 Belgrave Street	Lot 1, DP 77385	Local	183
Manly	Commercial and residential building	12 Belgrave Street	Lot 1, DP 510996	Local	184
Manly	Group of dwellings	1-25 Birkley Road	Lots B and C, DP 326054; Lot 16, DP 2428; Lot B, DP 440550; Lots 1-3, DP 349249; Lot 4, DP 656273; SP 10276; SP 10928; SP 13819; Lots 14 and 15, DP 1012867	Local	185
Manly	House	50 Bower Street	Lot 19, DP 8075; Lot 20, DP 8075	Local	186
Manly	House, "Bower Hall"	101 Bower Street	SP 85069	Local	187
Manly	House	105 Bower Street	Lot 12, DP 3806	Local	188
Manly	Residential flat building, "Borambil"	129 Bower Street	SP 6692	Local	189
Manly	Street trees (<i>Acaucaria heterophylla</i>)	Bower Street (from Cliff Street to College Street)		Local	190
Manly	2 Moreton Bay Fig trees (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>)	Unnamed reserve off Bower Street		Local	191

Manly	House	14 Camera Street	Lot 1, DP 78519	Local	I92
Manly	Group of 2 storey residential flat buildings	1-6 Cameron Avenue	Lots 83, 85 and 86, DP 14521; SP 84558; SP 11317; SP 11029	Local	I93
Manly	Residential flat building, "Kylemore"	5A Carlton Street	Lots 1-4, SP 16614	Local	I94
Manly	Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>)	Cliff Street		Local	I97
Manly	Group of 6 semi-detached houses	2-12 Cliff Street	Lots A and B, DP 318364; Lots C and D, DP 438914; Lots 1 and 2, DP 578235	Local	I95
Manly	House, "Strathmore"	14 Cliff Street	Lot 18, Section 2, DP 192496	Local	I96
Manly	Street trees	Collingwood Street (from Iluka Avenue to Eurobin Avenue)		Local	I100
Manly	House	40 Collingwood Street	Lot 37, DP 5824	Local	I99
Manly	Collins Beach	Collins Beach Road, Spring Cove, North Head		Local	I101
Manly	Residential flat building, "Hilder Lea"	7 Commonwealth Parade	SP 70727	Local	I98
Manly	2 cast iron pedestals (former street lights)	The Corso (central reservation, between The Esplanade and Darley Road)		Local	I102
Manly	Monument—war memorial (cenotaph)	The Corso		Local	I103
Manly	Street trees	The Corso (from Whistler Street to Sydney Road)		Local	I104
Manly	Unnamed triangular park	The Corso and Belgrave Street (in front of Council Chambers)	Lot 2317, DP 1121139; Lot 1, DP 1121113	Local	I105
Manly	Group of commercial buildings	All numbers, The Corso		Local	I106
Manly	Commercial building	36 The Corso	Lot 36, DP 854439	Local	I107

Manly	Group of commercial buildings	41-45 The Corso	Lots 7-9, DP 26171	Local	I108
Manly	Group of commercial buildings	46-64 The Corso	Lot Y, DP 162102; Lots A and B, DP 304309	Local	I109
Manly	New Brighton Hotel	69-71 The Corso	Lot 1, DP 63249; Lot 1, DP 86449	Local	I110
Manly	Hotel Steyne	75 The Corso	Lots 100, 101 and 102, DP 1069144	Local	I111
Manly	Group of 4 commercial buildings	102-108 The Corso	Lots 1-4, DP 39426	Local	I112
Manly	St. Matthew's Church and church hall	44 The Corso (corner The Corso and Darley Road)	Lots X and Z, DP 162102	Local	I113
Manly	Cast iron letter box	The Corso (corner of The Corso and Whistler Street)		Local	I114
Manly	House	10 The Crescent	Lot 1, DP 1036589	Local	I115
Manly	Residential flat building, "Cumberland"	32 The Crescent	SP 16991	Local	I116
Manly	Manly District Hospital (former principal building)	Darley Road	Part of Lot 2619, DP 752038	Local	I133
Manly	St Patrick's Estate	Darley Road	Part of SP 67855; Part of SP 78900	Local	I132
Manly	Cast iron letter receiver (letter box)	Corner Darley Road and Victoria Parade (footpath)		Local	I117
Manly	St. Matthew's Anglican Rectory	Corner Darley Road and The Corso	Lots X and Z, DP 162102	Local	I118
Manly	Commercial and residential building	2D Darley Road	Lot A, DP 405608	Local	I119
Manly	One of a pair of semi-detached cottages	11 Darley Road	Lot 9, DP 3340	Local	I120
Manly	One of a pair of semi-detached cottages	13 Darley Road	Lot 8, DP 3340	Local	I121
Manly	Residential cottage	15 Darley Road	Lots 6 and 7, DP 3340	Local	I122
Manly	Residential flat building	17 Darley Road	Lots 1-12, SP 49	Local	I123

Manly	Commercial and residential building	24A Darley Road	Lot 2, DP 222572	Local	I124
Manly	Commercial and residential building	26 Darley Road	Lot 3, DP 222572	Local	I125
Manly	Commercial and residential building	26A Darley Road	Lot 4, DP 222572	Local	I126
Manly	Commercial and residential building	28 Darley Road	Lot 5, DP 222572	Local	I127
Manly	One of a pair of semi-detached cottages	40 Darley Road	Lot 11, DP 631517	Local	I128
Manly	One of a pair of semi-detached cottages	42 Darley Road	Lot 12, DP 631517	Local	I129
Manly	House	62 Darley Road	Lot 4, DP 74690	Local	I130
Manly	St Patrick's Estate	151 Darley Road (Primary address, alternate address 106 Darley Road)	Part of Lot 2, DP 1032990; Lot 2, DP 1109497; Lot 2, DP 544297; SP 68046; Part of Lot 1556, DP 752038	State	I131
Manly	Row house	26 Denison Street	Lots 9 and 16, DP 233249	Local	I134
Manly	Row house	28 Denison Street	Lot 10, DP 233249	Local	I135
Manly	Row house	30 Denison Street	Lot 11, DP 233249	Local	I136
Manly	Row house	32 Denison Street	Lot 12, DP 233249	Local	I137
Manly	Row house	34 Denison Street	Lot 13, DP 233249	Local	I138
Manly	Row house	36 Denison Street	Lot 14, DP 233249	Local	I139
Manly	Row house	38 Denison Street	Lot 15, DP 233249	Local	I140
Manly	Electricity Substation No 16124	Dungowan Lane (off Ashburner Street)		Local	I141
Manly	Manly Rowing, Sailing, Yacht and Launch Club, group of buildings	East Esplanade	Lot 7011, DP 1074608	Local	I142
Manly	Monument—memorial (broken fountain)	East Esplanade (East Esplanade Park)		Local	I144
Manly	Park/Reserve	East Esplanade		Local	I143
Manly	House	5 East Esplanade	Lot C, DP 928909	Local	I147

Manly	House	7 East Esplanade	Lot 2, DP 584617	Local	I148
Manly	Residential building, "Abbyleix"	28 East Esplanade (also known as 2 Victoria St)	Lot 1, DP 88142	Local	I149
Manly	Two terrace houses	41-42 East Esplanade	SP 74685	Local	I150
Manly	Terrace building	46, 47 and 48 East Esplanade	Lots A-C, DP 441575	Local	I151
Manly	Commercial and residential building	50 East Esplanade	Lot 1, DP 80202	Local	I152
Manly	Commercial and residential building	53 East Esplanade	SP 12435	Local	I153
Manly	Manly Wharf	East and West Esplanades (opposite The Corso, Harbour side)		State	I145
Manly	Pier (former Fun Pier), Manly Wharf	East and West Esplanades		Local	I146
Manly	Group of 2 storey residential flat buildings	Eurobin Avenue, northern side (from Pittwater Road to Collingwood Street)	SP 10663; Lot B, DP 382088; SP 16862; SP 62282; Lots 53, 54, 59, 61-63, 70, 72, 75, 80 and 81, DP 14521; Lot 1, DP 1033816; Lot B, DP 184940; Lot 1, DP 328983; SP 54561; SP 56288; Lot B, DP 329376; SP 52019; SP 513; SP 47559; SP 42119; SP 36272; SP 13982; Lots A-E, DP 17744; SP 10063; SP 14914; SP 69959; SP 6307; SP 15126	Local	I154
Manly	Fairy Bower Pool	Fairy Bower, near Marine Parade and Bower Lane		Local	I167
Manly	Houses	17 and 19-21 George St	Lot 1, DP 516728; Lots 1 and 2, DP 224261	Local	I155

Manly	Auckland Garage building (former service station)	Gilbert Street (corner West Promenade and Gilbert Street, opposite Gilbert Park)	Lot 1, DP 859455	Local	I156
Manly	Gilbert Park	Gilbert Park (bounded by Gilbert Street, Sydney Road, Belgrave Street and West Promenade)	Lot 7143, DP 1023242	Local	I157
Manly	Sewerage Pumping Station No 36	Golf Parade (corner Balgowlah Road)	Lot 3, Section 2, DP 5756	Local	I158
Manly	Convent of The Good Samaritan: Stella Maris	Iluka Avenue	Lot 2, DP 1053093	Local	I159
Manly	2 Moreton Bay Fig trees (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>)	Iluka Avenue (courtyard in Stella Maris Convent)	Lot 2, DP 1053093	Local	I160
Manly	The Ivanhoe Loop (former tram track route)	Ivanhoe Park		Local	I161
Manly	Ivanhoe Park	Ivanhoe Park (bounded by Sydney Road, Belgrave Street and Raglan Street)		Local	I162
Manly	Natural escarpment	Kangaroo Reserve Park		Local	I164
Manly	Kangaroo sculpture	Kangaroo Reserve Park		Local	I165
Manly	Group of houses	45-49, 51B, 53 and 61-67 Kangaroo Street	Lots 1-3 and 9-11, DP 4814; Lot B, DP 417276; SP 54200; SP 32541	Local	I163
Manly	Row of Norfolk Island Pine trees (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>)	Lagoon Park		Local	I166
Manly	Ocean foreshores	Manly municipal area, boundary adjacent to the ocean		Local	I168
Manly	Street trees	Malvern Avenue		Local	I169

Manly	Street trees—1 Norfolk Island Pine tree (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>), 1 Port Jackson Fig tree (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) and 1 Norfolk Island hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)	Marshall Street		Local	I170
Manly	Park Hill Reserve stone gateway	Entrance to North Head, Sydney National Park at end of Darley Road		Local	I180
Manly	North Head fortifications	North Head		Local	I181
Manly	Australian Institute of Police Management (former Seaman's Isolation Hospital complex)	North Head, Collins Beach Road	Lot 2766, DP 752038	Local	I185
Manly	The School of Artillery, group of institutional buildings	North Head, Commonwealth Military Reserve	Lot 2764, DP 752038	Local	I184
Manly	Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS)	North Head, Ocean Outfall		State	I187
Manly	North Head Scenic Drive (roadway)	North Head, Park Hill Reserve, Sydney Harbour National Park	Lot 2763, DP 752038	Local	I183
Manly	Quarantine Station stone walls	North Head, Quarantine Station, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I178
Manly	Quarantine Station stone cairn	North Head, Quarantine Station, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I177
Manly	Quarantine Station and reserve	North Head Scenic Drive, Sydney Harbour National Park		State	I179
Manly	North Head	North Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I175

Manly	Obelisk—North Head	North Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I176
Manly	Stone walls	North Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I182
Manly	Third Quarantine Station Cemetery	North Head, Sydney Harbour National Park		Local	I186
Manly	North Steyne Surf Club	North Steyne	Lot 100, DP 1153827	Local	I173
Manly	Queenscliff Surf Club	North Steyne	Lot 7098, DP 1077174	Local	I171
Manly	House	118 North Steyne	Lot 1, DP 1141595	Local	I172
Manly	Beach Reserve—Merrett Park North Steyne and South Steyne	North Steyne and South Steyne		Local	I174
Manly	House	19 Ocean Road	Lot 11, Section 14, DP 2428	Local	I188
Manly	House	9 Osborne Road	Lot 11, DP 589893	Local	I189
Manly	House, “Trevitt House”	12 Oyama Avenue	Lot 4, DP 308519	Local	I190
Manly	Street trees	Pacific Parade		Local	I191
Manly	Street trees	Pacific Street (from Collingwood Street to Malvern Avenue)		Local	I192
Manly	Street trees	Pine Street (from Collingwood Street to Smith Street)		Local	I193
Manly	House	7 Pine Street	SP 72334	Local	I194
Manly	Group of 5 houses	15–23 Pine Street	Lots A and B, DP 188242; Lot 1, DP 958770; Lots 1 and 2, DP 936960	Local	I195
Manly	Former tram depot complex and associated buildings	Pittwater Road (corner of Pittwater Road and Balgowlah Road)	Lot 1, DP 923887; Lot 1, DP 923368; Lot 1, DP 924434	Local	I214
Manly	Baby health care centre building	1 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 933364	Local	I196

Manly	House	15-17 Pittwater Road	Lots 1-5, SP 64980	Local	I197
Manly	Pair of houses	25-27 Pittwater Road	Lot 2, DP 226667; Lot 1, DP 515956	Local	I198
Manly	Group of commercial and residential buildings	35-49 Pittwater Road	Lots 1-8, DP 233249	Local	I199
Manly	Salvation Army, private hotel	61-63 Pittwater Road	Lot A, DP 328185; Lot 1, DP 932896	Local	I200
Manly	House	77 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 503181	Local	I201
Manly	House	80 Pittwater Road	Lot 8, DP 1038255	Local	I202
Manly	House	82 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 798774	Local	I203
Manly	House	105 Pittwater Road	Lot 9, Section 4, DP 2427	Local	I204
Manly	House	107 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 1030198	Local	I205
Manly	House	108 Pittwater Road	Lot 2, DP 576052	Local	I206
Manly	House	110 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 576052	Local	I207
Manly	Service station (former)	167 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 1085908, Lot 2, DP 656268, Lots 9-12, Section 6, DP 2427	Local	I208
Manly	House	184 Pittwater Road	Lot 30, DP 2427	Local	I209
Manly	Commercial building	210-214 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 1164502; Lot 3, DP 107720	Local	I210
Manly	Group of commercial buildings	216-218 Pittwater Road	Lots 1 and 2, DP 107720	Local	I211
Manly	House	226 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 798037	Local	I212
Manly	Sewage pumping station No 37	252 Pittwater Road	Lot 1, DP 744872	Local	I213

Manly	Group of houses	1-23, 25 and 27 Quinton Road and 1-7 Augusta Road	SP 2242; SP 11384; SP 115; SP 44408; Lot 5, Section 13, DP 2428; Lot 29, Section 14, DP 937492; SP 12950; Lot 1, DP 937492; Lot 7, DP 660962; Lots 1 and 2, DP 134680; SP 64880; Lot 2, DP 212595; Lots 9 and 10, Section 13, DP 2428; Lot 1, DP 212595; Lot 2, DP 543485; SP 14437; Lot 1, DP 543485; SP 12069; Lot A, DP 157863; Lots 1 and 2, DP 833319; Lot 1, DP 103913; SP 13773; Lots X and Y, DP 442867; Lots X and Y, DP 441080; Lot 1, DP 925171; Lot 1, DP 612737	Local	I215
Manly	Memorial Club	52 Raglan Street	Lot 2077, DP 752038; Lot 2810, DP 726668	Local	I216
Manly	St Andrew's Hall and manse	54 Raglan Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1134642	Local	I217
Manly	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	56 Raglan Street	Lot 1, DP 1045408	Local	I218
Manly	Group of houses	62-72 and 76-84 Raglan Street	SP 6428; Lots A and C, DP 102891; Lots 1 and 2, DP 225675; Lots B and C, DP 445356; Lot A, DP 334088; SP 10753; SP 11324; SP 14600; SP 7805	Local	I219
Manly	House, "Logan Brae"	32 Reddall Street	Lot 87, DP 70416	Local	I220
Manly	Grass Island and 2 Canary Island palm trees	Rolfe Street road reserve (centre island)		Local	I221
Manly	The Kiosk	Shelly Beach		Local	I222

Manly	Street trees	Smith Street (from Pine Street to Carlton Street, and around the intersection with Alexander Street)		Local	I223
Manly	Public shelters	South Steyne and North Steyne	Lot 100, DP 1153828	Local	I224
Manly	Residential/commercial buildings	7 and 14 South Steyne	SP 81784; Lot 501, DP 736679	Local	I225
Manly	House	15-16 South Steyne	Part C, DP 369972; Lot 1, DP 1091717	Local	I226
Manly	House	8 Stuart Street	Lot 1, DP 668632	Local	I227
Manly	House	34 Stuart Street	Lots 8 and 9, DP 1108368	Local	I228
Manly	Group of houses	87-97 Stuart Street	Lot 1, DP 952875; Lot 1, DP 72982; Lot 1, DP 871585; Lot 1, DP 715045; Lot 2, DP 871585	Local	I229
Manly	Public reserve and 2 Norfolk Island Pine trees (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>)	103 Stuart Street (adjacent to Spring Cove adjoining St Patrick's Estate)	Lot 1, DP 544297	Local	I230
Manly	Dalley's Castle stone wall remnants	Sydney Road		Local	I236
Manly	Congregational Church	Sydney Road (corner of Whistler Street)	Lot 2, DP 570336	Local	I231
Manly	Commercial and residential building (street facade only)	4-10 Sydney Road	Lot 1, DP 628937	Local	I232
Manly	Commercial and residential building	12 Sydney Road	Lots 1-7, SP 20699	Local	I233
Manly	Group of 5 commercial buildings	39-47 Sydney Road	Lots 1-4, DP 445942; Lot 5, DP 554506	Local	I234
Manly	House	83 Sydney Road	Lot 7, DP 85606	Local	I235
Manly	Reserve Park	Tower Reserve, Tower Hill		Local	I237
Manly	Street trees	Victoria Parade		Local	I238

Manly	Residential flat building	11 Victoria Parade	Lots 1-4, SP 31058	Local	I239
Manly	Commercial and residential building	13 Victoria Parade	Lots 1-8, SP 13941	Local	I240
Manly	Residential flat building	29 Victoria Parade	Lot 1, DP 65862	Local	I241
Manly	Residential flat building	31 Victoria Parade	SP 11799	Local	I242
Manly	Street trees	Wentworth Street		Local	I246
Manly	Manly Village Public School	Wentworth Street (corner of Wentworth Street, Darley Road and Victoria Parade)		Local	I247
Manly	1920s school building	10 Wentworth Street	Lot 1, DP 999134	Local	I243
Manly	Former School of Arts	12 Wentworth Street	Lot 1, DP 999137	Local	I244
Manly	The Drummond Far West Home	22 Wentworth Street	Lot 1, DP 72969; Lot 1, DP 979703	Local	I245
Manly	Manly Cove Pavilion	West Esplanade	Lot 2, DP 1019352	State	I249
Manly	Manly Cove amenities block	West Esplanade		Local	I250
Manly	Park	West Esplanade		Local	I251
Manly	Governor Phillip Monument	West Esplanade Reserve		Local	I248
Manly	Residential flat buildings	3-8 West Promenade	SP 17992; Lot B, 322790; SP 11916; SP 3641; SP 19128	Local	I252
Manly	Uniting Church	4 West Promenade	Lot 55, DP 192310; Lot 54, DP 67627	Local	I253
Manly	St Mary's Church, presbytery and school	Whistler Street (corner Raglan Street)	Lot 118, DP 65387; Lot A, DP 72628; Lot 1, DP 88267; Lot A, DP 88176; Lot 1, DP 64528	Local	I254
Manly	Electricity substation No 15009	34A-36 Whistler Street		State	I255
Manly	Masonic Hall	51 Whistler Street	Lot 1, DP 70385	Local	I256
Manly	House	53 Whistler Street	Lot 1, DP 742272	Local	I257

Manly	House	55 Whistler Street	Lot 1, DP 85051	Local	I258
Manly	House	65 Whistler Street	Lot 1, DP 1074874	Local	I259
Manly	House, "Merriwa"	10 Wood Street	SP 14816	Local	I260
Manly	Houses	42 and 46-48 Wood St	Lot 1, DP 901067; Lot 1, DP 798317; Lot 1, DP 998291	Local	I261
Manly	Residential flat building	49 Wood Street	SP 10526	Local	I262
Manly	House	51 Wood Street	Lot 13, DP 62592	Local	I263
Seaforth	Street trees	Alan Avenue		Local	I264
Seaforth	Testing shed and former explosives magazine complex area remnants	Bantry Bluff at Bantry Bay, Garigal National Park, Wakehurst Parkway		Local	I267
Seaforth	Bantry Bluff	Bantry Bay/ Seaforth entrance Middle Harbour, Garigal National Park, Wakehurst Parkway		Local	I268
Seaforth	Retaining wall	Battle Boulevarde		Local	I266
Seaforth	2 Trees (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> and <i>Pinus radiata</i>)	Battle Boulevarde	Lot 1, DP 1106962	Local	I265
Seaforth	Dry stone wall	Clavering Road		Local	I269
Seaforth	Dalwood Home (principal building and stone outbuilding to Dalwood Home)	21 Dalwood Avenue	Lots 1-12, DP 620; Lots 4A-7A, DP 17157; Lot 1, DP 325784; Lot 1, DP 325720; Lot 87, DP 666550; Lots 76-77, DP 112214	Local	I270
Seaforth	House	18 Edgecliffe Esplanade	Lot 311, DP 4889	Local	I271
Seaforth	Fisher Bay Reserve	Fisher Bay between Spit Bridge, Seaforth, and Sandy Bay Road, Clontarf		Local	I272

Seaforth	Stone library (former school house)	Frenchs Forest Road (corner Sydney Road and Frenchs Forest Road)	Lot 2, DP 1041057	Local	I273
Seaforth	House	14 Palmerston Place	Lot C, DP 342818	Local	I274
Seaforth	Street trees	Panorama Parade (from Edgecliffe Esplanade to Ponsonby Parade)		Local	I275
Seaforth	Port Jackson Fig tree (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>)	Pine Point, off Laura St	Lot 5, DP 249261	Local	I276
Seaforth	Stone house	2 Rignold Street	Lot 2, DP 23224	Local	I277
Seaforth	House	14 Ross Street (corner Panorama Parade)	SP 52792	Local	I278
Seaforth	Remnant natural bushland and baths	Sangrado Park/ Reserve, Powder Hulk Bay (off Lancaster Lane)		Local	I279
Seaforth	Former bridge	The Spit		Local	I283
Seaforth	Reserved track for trams	The Spit (from Whittle Avenue to The Spit Bridge)		Local	I280
Seaforth	Monument	The Spit Bridge		Local	I284
Seaforth	Tram terminus and wharf for tram punt	The Spit Bridge		Local	I281
Seaforth	Vehicular ferry ramp	The Spit Bridge		Local	I282
Seaforth	House	1 Whittle Avenue	Lot 19, DP 331151	Local	I285

Part 2 Heritage conservation areas

Name of area	Identification on Heritage Map	Significance
Pittwater Road Conservation Area	Shown by red cross-hatching and marked "C1"	Local
Town Centre Conservation Area	Shown by red cross-hatching and marked "C2"	Local

Part 3 Archaeological sites

Suburb	Item name	Address	Significance	Item no
Manly	Site of former gasworks	Little Manly Point (bounded by Carey and Stuart Streets)	Local	A1
Seaforth	The Spit	The Spit, Seaforth	Local	A2

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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Acid Sulfate Soils Map](#).

Active Street Frontages Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Active Street Frontages 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](#).

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.

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.

biodiversity means biological diversity.

biological diversity has the same meaning as in the [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

biological diversity means the diversity of life and is made up of the following 3 components:

- (a) genetic diversity—the variety of genes (or units of heredity) in any population,
- (b) species diversity—the variety of species,
- (c) ecosystem diversity—the variety of communities or 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 the vertical distance between ground level (existing) and 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.

bulky goods premises means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale, hire or display of bulky goods, being goods that are of such size or weight as to require:

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, and
- (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,

and including goods such as floor and window supplies, furniture, household electrical goods, equestrian supplies and swimming pools, but does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale or hire or display of bulky goods.

Note—

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

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.

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.

child care centre means a building or place used for the supervision and care of children that:

- (a) provides long day care, pre-school care, occasional child care or out-of-school-hours care, and
 - (b) does not provide overnight accommodation for children other than those related to the owner or operator of the centre,
- but does not include:
- (c) a building or place used for home-based child care, or
 - (d) an out-of-home care service provided by an agency or organisation accredited by the Children's Guardian, or
 - (e) a baby-sitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned, or
 - (f) a service provided for fewer than 5 children (disregarding any children who are related to the person providing the service) at the premises at which at least one of the children resides, being a service that is not advertised, or
 - (g) a regular child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium), by or on behalf of the person conducting the facility, to care for children while the children's parents are using the facility, or
 - (h) a service that is concerned primarily with the provision of:
 - (i) lessons or coaching in, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or
 - (ii) private tutoring, or
 - (i) a school, or
 - (j) a service provided at exempt premises (within the meaning of Chapter 12 of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*), such as hospitals, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating on those premises.

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 the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

clearing native vegetation means any one or more of the following:

- (a) cutting down, felling, thinning, logging or removing native vegetation,
- (b) killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting or burning native vegetation.

(See Division 3 of Part 3 of the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#) for the exclusion of routine agricultural management and other farming activities from constituting the clearing of native vegetation if the landholder can establish that any clearing was carried out for the purpose of those activities.)

coastal foreshore means land with frontage to a beach, estuary, coastal lake, headland, cliff or rock platform.

coastal hazard has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Protection Act 1979](#).

coastal lake means a body of water specified in Schedule 1 to [State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection](#).

coastal protection works has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Protection Act 1979](#).

coastal waters of the State—see section 58 of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

coastal zone has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Protection Act 1979](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

coastal zone means:

- (a) the area within the coastal waters of the State as defined in Part 10 of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#) (including any land within those waters), and
- (b) the area of land and the waters that lie between the western boundary of the coastal zone (as shown on the maps outlining

the coastal zone) and the landward boundary of the coastal waters of the State, and

(c) the seabed (if any) and the subsoil beneath, and the airspace above, the areas referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

The coastal zone consists of the area between the western boundary of the coastal zone shown on the maps outlining the coastal zone and the outermost boundary of the coastal waters of the State. The coastal waters of the State extend, generally, to 3 nautical miles from the coastline of the State.

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 Manly 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 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.

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 for commercial purposes,
- (c) bee keeping,
- (d) a dairy (pasture-based).

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, fed (wholly or substantially) on prepared and manufactured feed, for the purpose of meat production or fibre products, but does not include a poultry farm, dairy or piggery.

Note—

Feedlots are a type of **intensive livestock agriculture**—see the definition of that term 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 Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 Building Line Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Foreshore Building Line Map](#).

Foreshore Scenic Protection Area Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Foreshore Scenic Protection Area Map](#).

forestry has the same meaning as **forestry operations** has for the purposes of Part 5A of the [Forestry Act 2012](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

forestry operations means:

- (a) logging operations, namely, the cutting and removal of timber from land for the purpose of timber production, or
- (b) the harvesting of forest products, or
- (c) on-going forest management operations, namely, activities relating to the management of land for timber production such as thinning and other silvicultural activities such as bee-keeping, grazing and bush fire hazard reduction, or
- (d) ancillary road construction, namely, the provision of roads and fire trails, and the maintenance of existing railways, to enable or assist in the above operations.

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, if ancillary to the principal purpose for which the building or place is used, include a restaurant or cafe and the sale of any 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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 Division of the Government Service 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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 dwelling used by a resident of the dwelling for the supervision and care of one or more children and that satisfies the following conditions:

- (a) the service is licensed within the meaning of the [Children and Young Persons \(Care and Protection\) Act 1998](#),

- (b) the number of children (including children related to the carer or licensee) does not at any one time exceed 7 children under the age of 12 years, including no more than 5 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 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 or other livestock that are fed wholly or substantially on externally-sourced feed, and includes any of the following:

- (a) dairies (restricted),
- (b) feedlots,
- (c) piggeries,
- (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.

Key Sites Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Land Application Map](#).

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#).

Land Zoning Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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.

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, derived principally from surrounding districts, and includes abattoirs, knackeries, tanneries, woolscours and rendering plants.

Note—

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

Lot Size Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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 the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

Meaning of “native vegetation”

(1)

Native vegetation means any of the following types of indigenous vegetation:

- (a) trees (including any sapling or shrub, or any scrub),
- (b) understorey plants,
- (c) groundcover (being any type of herbaceous vegetation),
- (d) plants occurring in a wetland.

(2)

Vegetation is **indigenous** if it is of a species of vegetation, or if it comprises species of vegetation, that existed in the State before European settlement.

(3)

Native vegetation does not include any mangroves, seagrasses or any other type of marine vegetation to which section 205 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* applies.

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 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.

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.

NSW Coastal Policy means the publication titled *NSW Coastal Policy 1997: A Sustainable Future for*

the New South Wales Coast, published by the Government.

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](#).

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.

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.

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 receipt, 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.

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 has the same meaning as in the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows:

property vegetation plan means a property vegetation plan that has been approved under Part 4 of the [Native Vegetation Act 2003](#).

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 Government Department 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, Government Department, 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, takeaway 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) bulky goods premises,
- (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) timber yards,
- (n) 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.

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 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, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 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.

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.

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, dosing facilities and water supply reservoirs.

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).

Watercourse Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Watercourse Map](#).

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.

Wetlands Map means the [Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 Wetlands Map](#).

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 receipt, 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.