

Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012

[2012-573]



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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Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012



New South Wales

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Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

1.1AA Commencement

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

1.2 Aims of Plan

- (1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in Blayney in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 3.20 of the Act.
- (2) The particular aims of this Plan are as follows—
 - (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts,
 - (a) to encourage development that complements and enhances the unique character and amenity of Blayney including its settlements, localities, and its rural areas,
 - (b) to provide for a range of development opportunities that will contribute to the social, economic and environmental resources of Blayney in a way that allows present and future generations to meet their needs by implementing the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (c) to facilitate and encourage sustainable growth and development that—
 - (i) avoids and minimises risks to human life and property and minimises the cost of development by restricting development in areas prone to natural hazards and significant environmental constraints, and
 - (ii) protects, enhances and conserves prime agricultural land and the contribution that agriculture makes to the regional economy, and

- (iii) avoids or minimises impact on drinking water catchments to protect and enhance water availability and safety for human consumption, and
- (iv) protects and enhances environmentally sensitive areas, ecological systems, areas of a high scenic, recreational or conservation value, and areas that have potential to contribute to improved environmental and scenic outcomes, and
- (v) protects and enhances places and buildings of environmental, archaeological, cultural or heritage significance, including Aboriginal relics and places, and
- (vi) encourages the sustainable management, development and conservation of natural and human-made resources whilst avoiding or minimising any environmental and social impacts, and
- (vii) encourages a range of housing choices in planned urban and rural locations to address population growth and meet the diverse needs of the community, and
- (viii) allows for the orderly growth of land uses while minimising conflict between land uses within the zone and land uses within adjoining zones, and
- (ix) promotes the efficient and effective delivery of utilities, infrastructure and services that minimises long-term costs to government, authorities and the community.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies

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

(1A) (Repealed)

1.4 Definitions

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

1.5 Notes

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

1.6 Consent authority

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

1.7 Maps

(1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name—

- (a) approved by the local plan-making authority when the map is adopted, and

(b) as amended or replaced from time to time by maps declared by environmental planning instruments to amend or replace that map, and approved by the local plan-making authority when the instruments are made.

(1AA) (Repealed)

(2) Any 2 or more named maps may be combined into a single map. In that case, a reference in this Plan to any such named map is a reference to the relevant part or aspect of the single map.

(3) Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.

(4) For the purposes of this Plan, a map may be in, and may be kept and made available in, electronic or paper form, or both.

Note—

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

1.8 Repeal of planning instruments applying to land

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

Note—

The following local environmental plan is repealed under this provision—

[*Blayney Local Environmental Plan 1998*](#)

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

1.9 Application of SEPPs

- (1) This Plan is subject to the provisions of any State environmental planning policy that prevails over this Plan as provided by section 3.28 of the Act.
- (2) The following State environmental planning policies (or provisions) do not apply to the land to which this Plan applies—

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 relevant instrument within the meaning of section 13.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, 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 Subdivision 2 of Division 7.1 of the Act.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under section 3.16 of the Act, the Governor, before the making of this clause, approved of subclauses (1)–(3).

Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development

2.1 Land use zones

The land use zones under this Plan are as follows—

Rural Zones

RU1 Primary Production

RU2 Rural Landscape

RU3 Forestry

RU5 Village

Residential Zones

R1 General Residential

R5 Large Lot Residential

Employment Zones

E1 Local Centre

E3 Productivity Support

E4 General Industrial

Special Purpose Zones

SP2 Infrastructure

Recreation Zones

RE1 Public Recreation

Conservation Zones

C2 Environmental Conservation

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.
- 3 Schedule 3 sets out complying development (for which a complying development certificate may be issued as an alternative to obtaining development consent).
- 4 Clause 2.6 requires consent for subdivision of land.
- 5 Part 5 contains other provisions which require consent for particular development.

2.4 Unzoned land

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

2.5 Additional permitted uses for particular land

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

2.6 Subdivision—consent requirements

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

Notes—

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

2 Part 6 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* provides that the strata subdivision of a building in certain circumstances is **complying development**.

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

Note—

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

2.7 Demolition requires development consent

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

Note—

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

2.8 Temporary use of land

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide for the temporary use of land if the use does not compromise future development of the land, or have detrimental economic, social, amenity or environmental effects on the land.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted for development on land in any zone for a temporary use for a maximum period of 30 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).

2.9 Canal estate development prohibited

(1) Canal estate development is prohibited on land to which this Plan applies.

(2) In this Plan, **canal estate development** means development that involves—

(a) a constructed canal, or other waterway or waterbody, that—

(i) is inundated by surface water or groundwater movement, or

(ii) drains to a waterway or waterbody by surface water or groundwater movement, and

(b) the erection of a dwelling, and

(c) one or both of the following—

(i) the use of fill material to raise the level of all or part of the land on which the dwelling will be erected to comply with requirements for residential development in the flood planning area,

(ii) excavation to create a waterway.

(3) Canal estate development does not include development for the purposes of drainage or the supply or treatment of water if the development is—

(a) carried out by or with the authority of a person or body responsible for the drainage, supply or treatment, and

(b) limited to the minimum reasonable size and capacity.

(4) In this clause—

flood planning area has the same meaning as in clause 5.21.

Land Use Table

Note—

State environmental planning policies, including the following, may be relevant to development on land to which this Plan applies—

State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Chapter 2—relating to infrastructure facilities, including 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 (Resources and Energy) 2021, Chapter 2

State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, Chapter 3

State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021, Chapter 3

State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021, Chapter 2

Zone RU1 Primary Production

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To enable function centres, restaurants and appropriate forms of tourist and visitor accommodation to be developed in conjunction with agricultural uses.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Depots; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Forestry; Function centres; Helipads; Heliports; Home-based child care; Home

businesses; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Landscaping material supplies; Moorings; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Roadside Stalls; Rural industries; Truck depots; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU2 Rural Landscape

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To maintain the rural landscape character of the land.
- To provide for a range of compatible land uses, including extensive agriculture.
- To encourage development that will not have an adverse impact on the environmental and scenic qualities of the existing landscape.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agricultural produce industries; Agritourism; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Business identification signs; Cemeteries; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Heliports; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Moorings; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Research stations; Roads; Roadside stalls; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU3 Forestry

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

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

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU5 Village

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for a range of land uses, services and facilities that are associated with a rural village.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To encourage and provide opportunities for population and local employment growth commensurate with available services.
- To minimise the impact of non-residential uses and ensure those uses are in character and compatible with the surrounding residential development.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dwelling houses; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship;

Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Roads; Schools; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Forestry; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Industries; Jetties; Local distribution premises; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Plant nurseries; Recreation facilities (major); Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Rural workers' dwellings; Sex services premises; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

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

Environmental protection works; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Home businesses; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Hostels; Information and education facilities; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Residential accommodation; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Roads; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Sewerage systems; Shop top housing; Tank-based

aquaculture; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Biosolids treatment facilities; Farm stay accommodation; Rural workers' dwellings; Sewage treatment plants; Water recycling facilities; Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R5 Large Lot Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide residential housing in a rural setting while preserving, and minimising impacts on, environmentally sensitive locations and scenic quality.
- To ensure that large residential lots do not hinder the proper and orderly development of urban areas in the future.
- To ensure that development in the area does not unreasonably increase the demand for public services or public facilities.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Information and education facilities; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Plant nurseries; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Roads; Roadside stalls; Tank-based aquaculture; Water reticulation systems; Water storage facilities

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone E1 Local Centre

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of retail, business and community uses that serve the needs of people who live in, work in or visit the area.
- To encourage investment in local commercial development that generates employment opportunities and economic growth.
- To enable residential development that contributes to a vibrant and active local centre and is consistent with the Council's strategic planning for residential development in the area.
- To encourage business, retail, community and other non-residential land uses on the ground floor of buildings.
- To preserve Adelaide Street as the retail and commercial centre of the Town of Blayney to support the needs of Blayney.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Roads

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Boarding houses; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Medical centres; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Respite day care centres; Service stations; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Veterinary hospitals; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Port facilities; Recreation

facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Rural industries; Rural workers' dwellings; Sewage treatment plants; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water treatment facilities; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone E3 Productivity Support

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of facilities and services, light industries, warehouses and offices.
- To provide for land uses that are compatible with, but do not compete with, land uses in surrounding local and commercial centres.
- To maintain the economic viability of local and commercial centres by limiting certain retail and commercial activity.
- To provide for land uses that meet the needs of the community, businesses and industries but that are not suited to locations in other employment zones.
- To provide opportunities for new and emerging light industries.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities and services to meet the day to day needs of workers, to sell goods of a large size, weight or quantity or to sell goods manufactured on-site.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Roads

3 Permitted with consent

Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Business premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Depots; Function centres; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Markets; Mortuaries; Neighbourhood shops; Office premises; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities

(outdoor); Research stations; Respite day care centres; Rural supplies; Service stations; Specialised retail premises; Storage premises; Take away food and drink premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Wholesale supplies; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Port facilities; Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewage treatment plants; Sex services premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water treatment facilities; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone E4 General Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of industrial, warehouse, logistics and related land uses.
- To ensure the efficient and viable use of land for industrial uses.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To enable limited non-industrial land uses that provide facilities and services to meet the needs of businesses and workers.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Agricultural produce industries; Bee keeping; Depots; Freight transport facilities; Garden centres; General industries; Goods repair and reuse premises; Hardware

and building supplies; Heliports; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Plant nurseries; Rural supplies; Take away food and drink premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Farm buildings; Forestry; Function centres; Health services facilities; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Port facilities; Public administration buildings; Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Service stations; Sewage treatment plants; Stock and sale yards; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone SP2 Infrastructure

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; 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 RE1 Public Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat launching ramps; Camping grounds; Community facilities; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Kiosks; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Roads; Water reticulation systems; Water storage facilities

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone C2 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

Environmental protection works

3 Permitted with consent

Flood mitigation works; Oyster aquaculture; Roads

4 Prohibited

Business premises; Hotel or motel accommodation; Industries; Local distribution premises; Multi dwelling housing; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation facilities (major); Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Tank-based aquaculture; Warehouse or distribution

centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Part 3 Exempt and complying development

3.1 Exempt development

- (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, pruning or other clearing of vegetation that requires a permit, development consent or other approval unless it is undertaken in accordance with a permit, development consent or other approval.

Note—

See *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*, Chapter 2 and the *Local Land Services Act 2013*, Part 5A.

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

3.2 Complying development

(1) The objective of this clause is to identify development as complying development.

(2) Development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 that is carried out in compliance with—

(a) the development standards specified in relation to that development, and

(b) the requirements of this Part,

is complying development.

Note—

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

(3) To be complying development, the development must—

(a) be permissible, with development consent, in the zone in which it is carried out, and

(b) meet the relevant deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the *Building Code of Australia*, and

(c) have an approval, if required by the *Local Government Act 1993*, from the Council for an on-site effluent disposal system if the development is undertaken on unsewered land.

(4) A complying development certificate for development specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 is subject to the conditions (if any) set out or referred to in Part 2 of that Schedule.

(5) A heading to an item in Schedule 3 is part of that Schedule.

3.3 Environmentally sensitive areas excluded

(1) Exempt or complying development must not be carried out on any environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development.

(2) For the purposes of this clause—

environmentally sensitive area for exempt or complying development means any of the following—

(a) the coastal waters of the State,

(b) a coastal lake,

(c) land within the coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area (within the meaning of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*),

- (d) land reserved as an aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or as a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1997*,
- (e) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or within a World heritage area declared under the World Heritage Convention,
- (f) land within 100 metres of land to which paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies,
- (g) land identified in this or any other environmental planning instrument as being of high Aboriginal cultural significance or high biodiversity significance,
- (h) land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* or land acquired under Part 11 of that Act,
- (i) land reserved or dedicated under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* for the preservation of flora, fauna, geological formations or for other environmental protection purposes,
- (j) land that is a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or declared critical habitat under Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Part 4 Principal development standards

4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to minimise the cost to the community of—
 - (i) the fragmented and isolated development of rural land, and
 - (ii) providing, extending and maintaining public amenities and services,
 - (b) to ensure that the character and landscape setting of an area is protected and enhanced by any development,
 - (c) to ensure that development is undertaken on appropriately sized parcels of land commensurate with available services (including any associated sewerage system) and responds to any topographic, physical or environmental constraints,
 - (d) to protect drinking water catchments from over-development that may impact on water quality and quantity in the catchment and drinking water systems.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision of any land shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) that requires development consent and that is carried out after the commencement of this Plan.

- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to the subdivision of any land—
 - (a) by the registration of a strata plan or strata plan of subdivision under the [Strata Schemes Development Act 2015](#), or
 - (b) by any kind of subdivision under the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#).

4.1AA Minimum subdivision lot size for community title schemes

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to ensure that land to which this clause applies is not fragmented by subdivisions that would create additional dwelling entitlements.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision (being a subdivision that requires development consent) under the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#) of land in any of the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) (Repealed)but does not apply to a subdivision by the registration of a strata plan.
- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies (other than any lot comprising association property within the meaning of the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#)) is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.
- (4) This clause applies despite clause 4.1.

4.1A Minimum subdivision lot size for strata plan schemes in certain rural zones

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that land to which this clause applies is not fragmented by subdivisions that would create additional dwelling entitlements.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones that is used, or is proposed to be used, for residential accommodation or tourist and visitor accommodation—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape.
 - (c) (Repealed)

- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies for a strata plan scheme (other than any lot comprising common property within the meaning of the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* or *Strata Schemes (Leasehold Development) Act 1986*) is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.

Note—

Part 6 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* provides that strata subdivision of a building in certain circumstances is specified complying development.

4.1B Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for certain land near Browns Creek Road in Zone R5 Large Residential

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that lot sizes and subdivision patterns promote a mix of lot sizes and efficient use of land.
- (2) Development consent may be granted to the subdivision of land identified as “Area A” on the [Lot Size Map](#) if the consent authority is satisfied—
- (a) the land to be subdivided is proposed to be used for the purposes of dwellings, and
 - (b) each resulting lot will be greater than or equal to 2 hectares, and
 - (c) the average size of all lots resulting from the subdivision will not be less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) for the land, and
 - (d) the development addresses constraints on the land, including—
 - (i) the environmental attributes of the land and its surrounds, including site slope, and
 - (ii) land use conflicts with land used for extractive industries, gas pipelines or agriculture.
- (3) Development consent to the subdivision of land must not be granted under this clause if 1 or more lots of the land to be subdivided resulted from a subdivision of land for which development consent was previously granted under this clause.

4.1C Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for land in Zone R1 General Residential in Blayney urban area

- (1) The objective of this clause is to allow for the subdivision of land in Zone R1 General Residential in the urban area of Blayney on which a dual occupancy is situated without increasing housing density.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Area B” on the [Lot Size Map](#).
- (3) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted to the

subdivision of land to which this clause applies if—

- (a) there is a lawfully erected dual occupancy on the land, and
- (b) each resulting lot is greater than or equal to 300m², and
- (c) each resulting lot will contain a single dwelling.

4.1D Subdivision of certain land at or near Millthorpe

- (1) This clause applies to the following land—
 - (a) land identified as “Area C” or “Area D” on the [Lot Size Map](#),
 - (b) Lot 135, DP 750360, 78 Clover Ridge Road, Millthorpe.
- (2) The minimum lot size for land identified as “Area C” or “Area D” on the [Lot Size Map](#) is 4,000m² if the consent authority is satisfied the land is, or will be, serviced by a sewage reticulation system and a water reticulation system.
- (3) The maximum number of lots resulting from subdivision of the following land is—
 - (a) for land identified as “Area D” on the [Lot Size Map](#)—6 lots, and
 - (b) for Lot 135, DP 750360, 78 Clover Ridge Road, Millthorpe—5 lots.
- (4) A lot created under subclause (3) must not be further subdivided.

4.2 Rural subdivision

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility in the application of standards for subdivision in rural zones to allow land owners a greater chance to achieve the objectives for development in the relevant zone.
- (2) This clause applies to the following rural zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (baa) Zone RU3 Forestry,
 - (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (d) Zone RU6 Transition.

Note—

When this Plan was made, it did not include Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots or Zone RU6 Transition.

- (3) Land in a zone to which this clause applies may, with development consent, be subdivided for the purpose of primary production to create a lot of a size that is less

than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.

- (4) However, such a lot cannot be created if an existing dwelling would, as the result of the subdivision, be situated on the lot.
- (5) A dwelling cannot be erected on such a lot.

Note—

A dwelling includes a rural worker's dwelling (see definition of that term in the Dictionary).

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

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to minimise unplanned rural residential development,
 - (b) to enable the replacement of lawfully erected dwelling houses or dual occupancies in rural zones.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape.
 - (c) (Repealed)
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy on land to which this clause applies, and on which no dwelling house or dual occupancy has been erected, unless the land—
 - (a) is a lot that is at least the minimum lot size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land, or
 - (b) is a lot created under this Plan (other than under clause 4.2 (3)), or
 - (c) is a lot created under an environmental planning instrument before this Plan commenced and on which the erection of a dwelling house was permissible immediately before that commencement, or
 - (d) is a lot resulting from a subdivision for which development consent (or equivalent) was granted before this Plan commenced and on which the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy would have been permissible if the plan of subdivision had been registered before that commencement, or
 - (e) is a lot or holding with a size of at least 1.5ha on land identified as “Dwelling Opportunity” on the [Dwelling Opportunity Map](#), or
 - (f) would have been a lot or a holding referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e)

had it not been affected by—

- (i) a minor realignment of its boundaries that did not create an additional lot, or
- (ii) a subdivision creating or widening a public road or public reserve or for another public purpose.

(4) Subclause (3)(e) ceases to have effect at the beginning of 1 May 2028.

(5) Development consent may be granted for the erection of a dwelling house or dual occupancy on land to which this clause applies if there is a lawfully erected dwelling house or dual occupancy on the land and the dwelling house or dual occupancy to be erected is intended only to replace the existing dwelling house or dual occupancy.

(6) In this clause—

Dwelling Opportunity Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Dwelling Opportunity Map](#).

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

4.2B Boundary adjustments between lots in certain rural zones

(1) The objective of this clause is to facilitate boundary adjustments between lots where one or more resultant lots do not meet the minimum lot size but the objectives of the relevant zone can be achieved.

(2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—

- (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
- (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape.

(3) Despite clause 4.1, development consent may be granted to subdivide land by way of a boundary adjustment between adjoining lots where one or more resulting lots do not meet the minimum lot size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land, if the consent authority is satisfied that—

- (a) the subdivision will not create additional lots or the opportunity for additional dwellings, and
- (b) the number of dwellings or opportunities for dwellings on each lot after the subdivision will remain the same as before the subdivision, and
- (c) the potential for land use conflict will not be increased as a result of the subdivision, and
- (d) the subdivision will not have a significant adverse effect on the agricultural

viability of the land.

4.2C Residential accommodation on land in Zone RU5 or R5

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that the erection of residential accommodation requiring on-site sewage management is carried out on lots with an appropriate size.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU5 Village,
 - (b) Zone R5 Large Lot Residential.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of residential accommodation on a lot that is not serviced by a sewage reticulation system unless the lot is at least the minimum size shown for the land on the [Lot Size Map](#).
- (4) This clause does not apply to a lot—
 - (a) created by or resulting from a subdivision that was the subject of a development consent granted under this plan before the day on which this clause commenced, and
 - (b) on which the erection of the same type of residential accommodation as the proposed residential accommodation—
 - (i) was permissible before that day, or
 - (ii) would have been permissible if a plan of subdivision had been registered before that day.
- (5) This clause does not apply to the rebuilding of, the making of alterations to, or the enlargement or extension of, a building.

4.3 Height of buildings

[Not adopted]

4.4 Floor space ratio

[Not adopted]

4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area

[Not adopted]

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 to development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority is satisfied the applicant has demonstrated that—
- (a) compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances, and
 - (b) there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention of the development standard.

Note—

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* requires a development application for development that proposes to contravene a development standard to be accompanied by a document setting out the grounds on which the applicant seeks to demonstrate the matters in paragraphs (a) and (b).

- (4) The consent authority must keep a record of its assessment carried out under subclause (3).
- (5) (Repealed)
- (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 C2 Environmental Conservation, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living if—
- (a) the subdivision will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or
 - (b) the subdivision will result in at least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for such a lot by a development standard.
- (7) (Repealed)
- (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,
- (ba) clause 4.1D(2),
- (bb) clause 4.2A(3)(e),
- (c) clause 5.4,
- (caa) clause 5.5.

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

5.1 Relevant acquisition authority

- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify, for the purposes of section 3.15 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 2.5 of the Act
Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Classified road"	Transport for NSW
Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves and marked "National Park"	Minister administering the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

- (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.

Note—

When this Plan was made, no land in the zones listed in the Table to subclause (2) were included on the [Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#) as the land is owned by a State authority, a public company or a subsidiary of a public company.

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 and certain Crown land). 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 Land Management Act 2016](#)).

Note—

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

5.3 Development near zone boundaries

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility where the investigation of a site and its surroundings reveals that a use allowed on the other side of a zone boundary would enable a more logical and appropriate development of the site and be compatible with the planning objectives and land uses for the adjoining zone.
- (2) This clause applies to so much of any land that is within the relevant distance of a boundary between any 2 zones. The relevant distance is 20 metres.
- (3) This clause does not apply to—
 - (a) land in Zone RE1 Public Recreation, Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, Zone C2 Environmental Conservation, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone W1 Natural Waterways, or
 - (a1) land in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, or Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, or
 - (b) land within the coastal zone, or
 - (c) land proposed to be developed for the purpose of sex services or restricted premises.
- (4) Despite the provisions of this Plan relating to the purposes for which development may be carried out, development consent may be granted to development of land to which this clause applies for any purpose that may be carried out in the adjoining zone, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the development is not inconsistent with the objectives for development in both zones, and
 - (b) the carrying out of the development is desirable due to compatible land use planning, infrastructure capacity and other planning principles relating to the efficient and timely development of land.
- (5) This clause does not prescribe a development standard that may be varied under this Plan.

5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses

- (1) **Bed and breakfast accommodation** If development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to

guests must consist of no more than 5 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 100 square metres of floor area.
- (3) **Home industries** If development for the purposes of a home industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the home industry must not involve the use of more than 100 square metres of floor area.
- (4) **Industrial retail outlets** If development for the purposes of an industrial retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed—
 - (a) 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 12 bedrooms in buildings.
- (6) **Kiosks** If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 20 square metres.
- (7) **Neighbourhood shops** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 150 square metres.
- (7AA) **Neighbourhood supermarkets** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood supermarket is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 1,000 square metres.
- (8) **Roadside stalls** If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 15 square metres.
- (9) **Secondary dwellings on land other than land in a rural zone** If development for the purposes of a secondary dwelling is permitted under this Plan on land other than land in a rural zone, 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) 40% of the total floor area of the principal dwelling.

(10) **Artisan food and drink industry exclusion** If development for the purposes of an artisan food and drink industry is permitted under this Plan in Zone E3 Productivity Support, Zone E4 General Industrial, Zone E5 Heavy Industrial, Zone W4 Working Waterfront or a rural zone, the floor area used for retail sales (not including any cafe or restaurant area) must not exceed—

(a) 40% of the gross floor area of the industry, or

(b) 400 square metres,

whichever is the lesser.

5.5 Controls relating to secondary dwellings on land in a rural zone

[Not adopted]

5.6 Architectural roof features

[Not adopted]

5.7 Development below mean high water mark

[Not applicable]

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 Dwelling house or secondary dwelling affected by natural disaster

[Not adopted]

5.9AA (Repealed)

5.10 Heritage conservation

Note—

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

(1) **Objectives** The objectives of this clause are as follows—

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Blayney,
- (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 (Transport and*

Infrastructure) 2021, Chapter 2.

- (2) This Plan does not restrict or prohibit, or enable the restriction or prohibition of, the use of existing buildings of the Crown by the Crown.

5.13 Eco-tourist facilities

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to maintain the environmental and cultural values of land on which development for the purposes of eco-tourist facilities is carried out,
 - (b) to provide for sensitively designed and managed eco-tourist facilities that have minimal impact on the environment both on and off-site.
- (2) This clause applies if development for the purposes of an eco-tourist facility is permitted with development consent under this Plan.
- (3) The consent authority must not grant consent under this Plan to carry out development for the purposes of an eco-tourist facility unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
- (a) there is a demonstrated connection between the development and the ecological, environmental and cultural values of the site or area, and
 - (b) the development will be located, constructed, managed and maintained so as to minimise any impact on, and to conserve, the natural environment, and
 - (c) the development will enhance an appreciation of the environmental and cultural values of the site or area, and
 - (d) the development will promote positive environmental outcomes and any impact on watercourses, soil quality, heritage and native flora and fauna will be minimal, and
 - (e) the site will be maintained (or regenerated where necessary) to ensure the continued protection of natural resources and enhancement of the natural environment, and
 - (f) waste generation during construction and operation will be avoided and that any waste will be appropriately removed, and
 - (g) the development will be located to avoid visibility above ridgelines and against escarpments and from watercourses and that any visual intrusion will be minimised through the choice of design, colours, materials and landscaping with local native flora, and
 - (h) any infrastructure services to the site will be provided without significant modification to the environment, and

- (i) any power and water to the site will, where possible, be provided through the use of passive heating and cooling, renewable energy sources and water efficient design, and
- (j) the development will not adversely affect the agricultural productivity of adjoining land, and
- (k) the following matters are addressed or provided for in a management strategy for minimising any impact on the natural environment—
 - (i) measures to remove any threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage,
 - (ii) the maintenance (or regeneration where necessary) of habitats,
 - (iii) efficient and minimal energy and water use and waste output,
 - (iv) mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing the effect of the development on the natural environment,
 - (v) maintaining improvements on an on-going basis in accordance with relevant ISO 14000 standards relating to management and quality control.

5.14 Siding Spring Observatory—maintaining dark sky

[Not adopted]

5.15 Defence communications facility

[Not adopted]

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

- (1) The objective of this clause is to minimise potential land use conflict between existing and proposed development on land in the rural, residential or conservation zones concerned (particularly between residential land uses and other rural land uses).
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU3 Forestry,
 - (d) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (e) Zone RU6 Transition,

- (f) Zone R5 Large Lot Residential,
 - (g) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
 - (h) Zone C3 Environmental Management,
 - (i) Zone C4 Environmental Living.
- (3) A consent authority must take into account the matters specified in subclause (4) in determining whether to grant development consent to development on land to which this clause applies for either of the following purposes—
- (a) subdivision of land proposed to be used for the purposes of a dwelling,
 - (b) erection of a dwelling.
- (4) The following matters are to be taken into account—
- (a) the existing uses and approved uses of land in the vicinity of the development,
 - (b) whether or not the development is likely to have a significant impact on land uses that, in the opinion of the consent authority, are likely to be preferred and the predominant land uses in the vicinity of the development,
 - (c) whether or not the development is likely to be incompatible with a use referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
 - (d) any measures proposed by the applicant to avoid or minimise any incompatibility referred to in paragraph (c).

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

[Not applicable]

5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture

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

development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture, the consent authority must take the following into consideration—

- (a) the adequacy of the information provided in the statement of environmental effects or (if the development is designated development) the environmental impact statement accompanying the development application,
 - (b) the potential for odours to adversely impact on the amenity of residences or other land uses within the vicinity of the site,
 - (c) the potential for the pollution of surface water and ground water,
 - (d) the potential for the degradation of soils,
 - (e) the measures proposed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts,
 - (f) the suitability of the site in the circumstances,
 - (g) whether the applicant has indicated an intention to comply with relevant industry codes of practice for the health and welfare of animals,
 - (h) the consistency of the proposal with, and any reasons for departing from, the environmental planning and assessment aspects of any guidelines for the establishment and operation of relevant types of intensive livestock agriculture published, and made available to the consent authority, by the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry) and approved by the Planning Secretary.
- (4) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture may be carried out without development consent if—
- (a) the development is of a type specified in subclause (5), and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not be located—
 - (i) in an environmentally sensitive area, or
 - (ii) within 100 metres of a natural watercourse, or
 - (iii) in a drinking water catchment, or
 - (iv) within 500 metres of any dwelling that is not associated with the development, or a residential zone, or
 - (v) for a poultry farm used for breeding poultry—within 5km of another poultry farm, or
 - (vi) for a poultry farm not used for breeding poultry—
 - (A) within 5km of a poultry farm used for breeding poultry, or

- (B) within 1km of a poultry farm not used for breeding poultry, or
- (vii) for a pig farm—within 3km of another pig farm.
- (5) The following types of development are specified for the purposes of subclause (4)—
- (a) a cattle feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 head of cattle,
 - (b) a goat feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 goats,
 - (c) a sheep feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 sheep,
 - (d) a pig farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 20 breeding sows, or fewer than 200 pigs (of which fewer than 20 may be breeding sows),
 - (e) a dairy (restricted) having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 dairy cows,
 - (f) a poultry farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 1,000 birds for meat or egg production (or both).
- (6) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (4) does not apply to development that is prohibited or that may be carried out without development consent under this or any other environmental planning instrument.
- (7) In this clause—

environmentally sensitive area has the same meaning as in clause 1.5 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.

residential zone means Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU5 Village, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E3 Productivity Support, Zone MU1 Mixed Use, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living.

5.19 Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture

- (1) **Objectives** The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to encourage sustainable oyster, pond-based and tank-based aquaculture in the State, namely, aquaculture development that uses, conserves and enhances the community's resources so that the total quality of life now and in the future can be preserved and enhanced,
 - (b) to set out the minimum site location and operational requirements for permissible pond-based and tank-based aquaculture development.
- (2) **Pond-based or tank-based aquaculture—matters of which consent authority must be satisfied before granting consent** The consent authority must not grant development

consent to carry out development for the purpose of pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following—

- (a) that the development complies with the site location and operational requirements set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6 for the development,
- (b) in the case of—
 - (i) pond-based aquaculture in Zone RU5 Village, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E1 Local Centre, Zone E2 Commercial Centre, Zone E3 Productivity Support, Zone E4 General Industrial, Zone E5 Heavy Industrial or Zone MU1 Mixed Use—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and
 - (ii) pond-based aquaculture in Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of extensive aquaculture, and
 - (iii) tank-based aquaculture in Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and
 - (iv) pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture in Zone W1 Natural Waterways, Zone W2 Recreational Waterways or Zone W3 Working Waterways—that the development will use waterways to source water.
- (3) The requirements set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6 are minimum requirements and do not limit the matters a consent authority is required to take into consideration under the Act or the conditions that it may impose on any development consent.
- (4) **Extensive pond-based aquaculture permitted without consent in certain zones**
Development for the purpose of pond-based aquaculture, that is also extensive aquaculture, may be carried out without development consent if—
 - (a) the development is carried out in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots or Zone RU6 Transition, and
 - (b) the development complies with the site location requirements and operational requirements set out in Part 2 of Schedule 6.
- (5) **Oyster aquaculture—additional matters that consent authority must consider in determining a development application** In determining a development application for

development for the purpose of oyster aquaculture, the consent authority must consider—

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

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

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

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

(7) **Definitions** In this clause—

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

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

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

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

5.20 Standards that cannot be used to refuse consent—playing and performing music

- (1) The consent authority must not refuse consent to development in relation to licensed premises on the following grounds—
 - (a) the playing or performance of music, including the following—
 - (i) the genre of music played or performed, or
 - (ii) whether the music played or performed is live or amplified, or
 - (iii) whether the music played or performed is original music, or
 - (iv) the number of musicians or live entertainment acts playing or performing, or

- (v) the type of instruments played,
 - (b) whether dancing occurs,
 - (c) the presence or use of a dance floor or another area ordinarily used for dancing,
 - (d) the direction in which a stage for players or performers faces,
 - (e) the decorations to be used, including, for example, mirror balls, or lighting used by players or performers.
- (2) The consent authority must not refuse consent to development in relation to licensed premises on the grounds of noise caused by the playing or performance of music, if the consent authority is satisfied the noise may be managed and minimised to an acceptable level.
- (3) In this clause—

licensed premises has the same meaning as in the [Liquor Act 2007](#).

5.21 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 flood function and behaviour on the land, taking into account projected changes as a result of climate change,
 - (c) to avoid adverse or cumulative impacts on flood behaviour and the environment,
 - (d) to enable the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of a flood.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development on land the consent authority considers to be within the flood planning area unless the consent authority is satisfied the development—
- (a) is compatible with the flood function and behaviour on the land, and
 - (b) will not adversely affect flood behaviour in a way that results in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and
 - (c) will not adversely affect the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people or exceed the capacity of existing evacuation routes for the surrounding area in the event of a flood, and
 - (d) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life in the event of a flood, and

- (e) will not adversely affect the environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses.
- (3) In deciding whether to grant development consent on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider the following matters—
 - (a) the impact of the development on projected changes to flood behaviour as a result of climate change,
 - (b) the intended design and scale of buildings resulting from the development,
 - (c) whether the development incorporates measures to minimise the risk to life and ensure the safe evacuation of people in the event of a flood,
 - (d) the potential to modify, relocate or remove buildings resulting from development if the surrounding area is impacted by flooding or coastal erosion.
- (4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the *Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline* unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.
- (5) In this clause—

Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline means the *Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline* published on the Department’s website on 14 July 2021.

flood planning area has the same meaning as it has in the *Floodplain Development Manual*.

Floodplain Development Manual means the *Floodplain Development Manual* (ISBN 0 7347 5476 0) published by the NSW Government in April 2005.

5.22 Special flood considerations

[Not adopted]

5.23 Public bushland

[Not adopted]

5.24 Farm stay accommodation

[Not adopted]

5.25 Farm gate premises

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

- (a) to allow for tourism and related commercial uses on land used principally for primary production at a scale that does not adversely affect the principal use of the land for primary production,
 - (b) to balance the impact of tourism and related commercial uses with the use of land for primary production, the environment, scenic values, infrastructure and adjoining land uses,
 - (c) to ensure development is compatible with surrounding land uses and to minimise land use conflicts.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of farm gate premises on land unless the consent authority has considered—
- (a) whether the development will result in noise or pollution that will have a significant adverse impact on the following on or near the land—
 - (i) residential accommodation,
 - (ii) primary production operations,
 - (iii) other land uses, and
 - (b) whether the development will have a significant adverse impact on the following on or near the land—
 - (i) the visual amenity or heritage or scenic values,
 - (ii) native or significant flora or fauna,
 - (iii) water quality,
 - (iv) traffic,
 - (v) the safety of persons, and
 - (c) whether the development is on bush fire prone land or flood prone land, and
 - (d) the suitability of the land for the proposed development, and
 - (e) the compatibility of the development with nearby land uses.

Part 6 Additional local provisions

6.1 (Repealed)

6.2 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 and employment 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.

6.3 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 [Natural Resource—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.

6.4 Groundwater vulnerability

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to maintain the hydrological functions of key groundwater systems,
 - (b) to protect vulnerable groundwater resources from depletion and contamination as a result of development.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Groundwater Vulnerability” on the [Natural Resource—Groundwater Vulnerability Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider the following—
 - (a) the likelihood of groundwater contamination from the development (including from any on-site storage or disposal of solid or liquid waste and chemicals),
 - (b) any adverse impacts the development may have on groundwater dependent ecosystems,
 - (c) the cumulative impact the development may have on groundwater (including impacts on nearby groundwater extraction for a potable water supply or stock water supply),
 - (d) 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.

6.5 Drinking water catchments

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect drinking water catchments by minimising the adverse impacts of development on the quality and quantity of water entering drinking water storages.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Drinking water catchment” on the [Drinking Water Catchment Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider the following—
 - (a) whether or not the development is likely to have any adverse impact on the quality and quantity of water entering the drinking water storage, having regard to the following—
 - (i) the distance between the development and any waterway that feeds into the drinking water storage,
 - (ii) the on-site use, storage and disposal of any chemicals on the land,
 - (iii) the treatment, storage and disposal of waste water and solid waste generated or used by the development,
 - (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 impact on water quality and flows, 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.

6.6 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) identified as “Riparian Land and Waterways” on the [Riparian Land and Waterways Map](#),
 - (b) all land that is within 40 metres of the top of the bank of each watercourse on land identified as “Riparian Land and Waterways” 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 Development within a designated buffer area

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect the operational environment of sewage

treatment plants, waste disposal facilities and water treatment facilities.

- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer” on the [Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer 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) the impact that any noise and other emissions associated with existing land uses would have on the proposed development,
 - (b) any proposed measures incorporated into the development that limit the impact of such noise and other emissions associated with the existing land use,
 - (c) any opportunities to relocate the proposed development outside the land to which this clause applies,
 - (d) whether the proposed development would adversely affect the operational environment of any existing development on the land to which this clause applies.

6.8 Essential services

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.

6.9 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 or Zone RE1 Public Recreation, or

- (ii) used for the purposes of a centre-based child care facility, 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 in Zone E3

Development for the purposes of group homes is permitted with development consent on land identified as “Area C” in Zone E3 on the [Land Zoning Map](#).

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.

(When this Plan was made this Schedule was blank)

Schedule 3 Complying development

(Clause 3.2)

Note—

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

Part 1 Types of development

(When this Plan was made this Part was blank)

Part 2 Complying development certificate conditions

Note—

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

General conditions

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

Schedule 4 Classification and reclassification of public land

(Clause 5.2)

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

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description
Nil	

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

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Locality	Description	Any trusts etc not discharged
Blayney	Lot 19, DP 244853, 1 Beaufort Street	Nil
Blayney	Lot 7, DP 236443, 11 Beaufort Street	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
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Barry	"Lachlan Downs", cottage	1795 Hobbys Yards Road	Lot 2, DP 800028	Local	I1
Barry	"Teasdale Park", homestead	1835 Hobbys Yards Road	Lot 1835, DP 1123578; Lot 50, DP 541611	Local	I2
Barry	"Springvale", homestead	1983 Hobbys Yards Road	Lot 330, DP 631304	Local	I3
Barry	Residence (former St Theresa's Roman Catholic Church)	18 Selwyn Street	Lot 9, Section 14, DP 758062	Local	I4
Barry	School (former) and residence	21 and 23 Selwyn Street	Lots 20 and 21, DP 812822	Local	I5
Barry	General Store (former) and residence	22 Selwyn Street	Lot 6, Section 7, DP 758062	Local	I6
Barry	St James Apostle Anglican Church	24 Selwyn Street	Lot 7, Section 7, DP 758062	Local	I7
Blayney	Three Surveyors Chain connection points	Adelaide Street (corner with Burns Street)	Road Reserve	Local	I8
Blayney	House	30 Adelaide Street	Lot 7, Section 8, DP 758121	Local	I9
Blayney	House	32 Adelaide Street	Lot 8, Section 8, DP 758121	Local	I10
Blayney	House and garden	33 Adelaide Street	Lot 9, Section 11, DP 758121	Local	I11
Blayney	House	35 Adelaide Street	Lot 2, DP 212927	Local	I12
Blayney	House and garden	40 Adelaide Street	Lot 464, DP 813199	Local	I13
Blayney	Cottage	44 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 900422	Local	I14
Blayney	Row of houses (former Old Commercial Hotel)	51 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 522037	Local	I15
Blayney	Masonic Temple	52 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 937149	Local	I16
Blayney	Professional offices	54 Adelaide Street	Lot 444, DP 808349	Local	I17
Blayney	Courthouse	58 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, Section 31, DP 758121	Local	I18
Blayney	Royal Hotel	59 Adelaide Street	Lot 18, DP 1157785	Local	I19
Blayney	Post Office	60 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 773218	Local	I20

Blayney	Oliver's Buildings (shops)	62 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 199906	Local	I21
Blayney	Club House Hotel	63 Adelaide Street	Lot 3, Section 13, DP 758121	Local	I22
Blayney	National Australia Bank (former CBC Bank and stables)	69 Adelaide Street	Lot 22, DP 569741	Local	I23
Blayney	St James' Catholic Church (former Town Hall)	71 Adelaide Street	Lot 6, DP 653720; Lot 1, DP 339591	Local	I24
Blayney	St Paul's Presbyterian Church and house	73 Adelaide Street	Lot 7, DP 505215	Local	I25
Blayney	Group of small shops	78-80 Adelaide Street	Lots 1012 and 1013, DP 845656	Local	I27
Blayney	Surgery and residence	79 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 17374	Local	I28
Blayney	Child care centre (former Lyndhurst Shire Council Offices)	84 Adelaide Street	Lot 41, DP 546786; Lot 44, Section 6, DP 546786	Local	I29
Blayney	Shop (Starlight Cafe)	85 Adelaide Street	Lot 32, DP 533298; Lot 4, DP 17374	Local	I30
Blayney	Christ Church Anglican Church group including church, hall and rectory	86 Adelaide Street	Lots 5-7, Section 6, DP 758121	Local	I31
Blayney	Uniting Church group including church, hall and gardens	92 Adelaide Street	Lot 491, DP 708497	State	I32
Blayney	Tourist centre (former School residence)	97 Adelaide Street	Lot 25, Section 14, DP 758121	Local	I33
Blayney	Shops and residence	101 Adelaide Street	Lot Y, DP 412151	Local	I34
Blayney	Shop (Reliance Credit Union)	111 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 380503	Local	I35
Blayney	Shop and residence	119 Adelaide Street	Lot 21, DP 534160	Local	I36
Blayney	Exchange Hotel	121 Adelaide Street	Lot 334, DP 632053	Local	I37

Blayney	“Akehurst”, bakery, shop and residence	122 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 713347	Local	138
Blayney	“Ryan’s Bakery”, shop	125 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 961175	Local	139
Blayney	Group of four shops	129–135 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 166489; Lot 1, DP 302871; Lot 1, DP 314277, Lot 1, DP 964638	Local	140
Blayney	Shop	130 Adelaide Street	Lot B, DP 411468	Local	141
Blayney	House	134 Adelaide Street	Lot 1, DP 16857	Local	142
Blayney	Patrick House and trees	11 Athol Street	Lot 4, DP 812898	Local	143
Blayney	Elm trees	24 Burton Street	Lot 1, Section 24, DP 1450	Local	145
Blayney	“Anahdale”, house and gardens	5 Carcoar Street	Lot 13, DP 849574	Local	146
Blayney	King George VI Park and tree plantings	20 Carcoar Street	Lot 23, DP 726951	Local	147
Blayney	Cottage	37 Carcoar Street	Lot 1, Section 1, DP 981	Local	148
Blayney	Semi-detached cottages	24–26 Charles Street	Lots A and B, DP 382835	Local	149
Blayney	Bluestone kerbing	Church Street (Adelaide to Osman Streets) and Burns Street (Adelaide to Henry Streets)	Road reserve	Local	150
Blayney	House	22 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 197082	Local	151
Blayney	Fire Station	23 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 873113	Local	152
Blayney	House	24 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 741147	Local	153
Blayney	House	27 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 907963	Local	154
Blayney	Two storey house and cottage	26–28 Church Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 875801	Local	155
Blayney	Cottages	29 and 31 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 982151; Lot 20, DP 668238	Local	156
Blayney	Soldiers Memorial Hall and Boer War Memorial	37 Church Street	Lots 21 and 22, Section 14, DP 758121	Local	157
Blayney	“Kilrush”, cottage	47 Church Street	Lot 492, DP 708497	Local	158

Blayney	St Joseph's Catholic Church Presbytery (former)	1 Glasson Street	Lot A, DP 349553	Local	160
Blayney	Eucalypt tree	20 Hanover Crescent	Lot 74, DP 249131	Local	161
Blayney	St Josephs Primary School and library/ chapel	36 Hill Street	Lot 458, DP 1127058	Local	162
Blayney	"Braith Mentin", house	37 Hill Street	Lots 8 and 9, DP 984	Local	163
Blayney	St Joseph's Convent (former)	40 Hill Street	Lot 456, DP 1127058	Local	164
Blayney	"Thurlstone", house and garden	26 Hills Lane	Lot 1, DP 865064	Local	165
Blayney	Wonga homestead	87 Hills Lane	Lot 109, DP 579555	Local	1356
Blayney	"Allonby", house and garden	3165 Hobbys Yard Road	Lot 5, DP 239323	Local	166
Blayney	Costello's Inn (former)	3180 Hobbys Yard Road	Lot 34, DP 750398	Local	167
Blayney	Old Slaughter House (former)	3400 Hobbys Yard Road	Lot 401, DP 1070085	Local	168
Blayney	Cottage, fence and tree	8 Lane Street	Lot 14, Section 2, DP 1450	Local	169
Blayney	Blayney Public School, building and tree plantings (Oak trees, Elm trees and Lombardy Poplar associated with plantings in Carrington Park)	2 Lindsay Street	Lots 1 and 2, Section 19, DP 758121	Local	170
Blayney	House	18 Martha Street	Lots 3 and 4, DP 904016	Local	172
Blayney	"Laramie", house and garden	24 Martha Street	Lot 1, DP 526906	Local	173
Blayney	Group of five cottages and gardens	30, 32, 34, 36 and 40 Martha Street	Lots 11, 17 and 19, DP 1001; Lot 210, DP 590088; Lot 1, DP 785346	Local	174
Blayney	Cottage, fence and tree	44 Martha Street	Lot 2, DP 1001	Local	175

Blayney	General Cemetery	1 Memorial Drive	Lot 7301, DP 1149152	Local	176
Blayney	Lime Siding cottage	254 Millthorpe Road	Lot 1, DP 168844; Lot 1, DP 931585	Local	1366
Blayney	Blayney Lime Kilns	339 Millthorpe Road	Lot 1, DP 125639	Local	144
Blayney	"Athol", homestead, mill/stable and garden	84 Newbridge Road	Lot 400, DP 1070085	Local	179
Blayney	House and garden	3 Ogilvy Street	Lot 73, DP 571229	Local	180
Blayney	"The Pines", house	15 Ogilvy Street	Lot 3, Section 18, DP 758121	Local	181
Blayney	Cottage	19 Ogilvy Street	Lot A, DP 974938	Local	182
Blayney	House	21 Ogilvy Street	Lot B, DP 974938	Local	183
Blayney	Pair of residences	23-25 Ogilvy Street	Lots A and B, DP 308427	Local	184
Blayney	Cottage and garden	32 Ogilvy Street	Lot B, DP 325993	Local	185
Blayney	"Pines", house	41 Ogilvy Street	Lot 6, DP 663106	Local	186
Blayney	Cottage and garden	58 Orange Road	Lots 7 and 8, Section 3, DP 981	Local	187
Blayney	Street trees	Osman Street (Church to Water Streets) and at the corners of Charles and Stillingfleet Streets	Road reserve	Local	188
Blayney	"Otana", house and garden	15 Osman Street	Lot 10, Section 23, DP 758121	Local	189
Blayney	House	26 Osman Street	Lot 6, DP 237368	Local	190
Blayney	House	43 Osman Street	Lot 5, Section 21, DP 758121	Local	191
Blayney	House	53 Osman Street	Lot 1, DP 925104	Local	192
Blayney	Carrington Park including memorial bandstand and memorial gates	79 Osman Street	Lot 2, DP 1038633	Local	195
Blayney	"Iona", cottage	85 Osman Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 935967	Local	196
Blayney	Plumb Street cottages	53-59 Plumb Street	Lots 1-4, DP 361338	Local	197

Blayney	Blayney Copper Mine (former)	99 Plumb Street	Lots 1-4, DP 1093631; Lot 1, DP 402949; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1106952	Local	I98
Blayney	Marsden Family Vault	101 Plumb Street	Lot 2, DP 881499	Local	I99
Blayney	"Bundaleer", homestead, bakery (former) and shed	33 Prices Lane	Lot 1, DP 622914	Local	I100
Blayney	Railway subway	Quamby Place (adjacent)	Blayney-Demondrille Line Railway Reserve	Local	I101
Blayney	Railway Station and Yard group	Railway Lane	Main Western Railway	State	I102
Blayney	House	17 Railway Lane	Lot 5, DP 668237	Local	I103
Blayney	Cottage and garden	12 Tucker Street	Lot 3, Section 17, DP 1450	Local	I104
Blayney	Old growth Elm trees and Hoop Pine trees (Blayney High School)	1 Water Street	Lot 1, DP 123950	Local	I105
Blayney	House	2 Water Street	Lot 7, DP 19111	Local	I106
Blayney	"Nitaville", house	6 Water Street	Lot A, DP 372730	Local	I107
Blayney	"Roslyn", house	34 Water Street	Lot B, DP 381285	Local	I108
Blayney	Residence (former Railway Institute of the Arts)	39 Water Street	Lot 1, DP 792419	Local	I109
Browns Creek	"Cooramilla", woolshed	167 Beneree Road	Lot 65, DP 750358	Local	I110
Browns Creek	Browns Creek Gold Mine and Browns Creek School woolshed	755 Browns Creek Road	Lot 2, DP 515490; Lots 8, 10-17, DP 722326; Lots 47, 48, 54-58, 61, 64, 78, 147, 148, 169, 170 and 332, DP 750358; Lots 2-6 and 360, DP 750380; Lot 7001, DP 1023185; Lot 100, DP 1038963	Local	I111

Burnt Yards	Burnt Yards Mining Area	409 Bakers Road	Lots 45, 143, 144, 147-151, 157, 159, 169, 172-174, 182, 191-196, 209, 210, 219, 221-224, 234, 245, 247-249, 256, 282-297 and 298, DP 750359; Lot 7008-7011, DP 1033102; Lot 7301, DP 1123855; Lot 7300, DP 1151313	Local	I113
Cadia	Cadia Engine House	907 Four Mile Creek Road	Part Lot 100, DP 576778	State	I357
Cadia	Cadia General Cemetery	907 Four Mile Creek Road	Part Lot 100, DP 576778	Local	I358
Carcoar	Belubula Street kerb and guttering and streetscape	Belubula Street	Road reserve	Local	I114
Carcoar	Courthouse	1 Belubula Street	Lot 1, DP 1045421	Local	I115
Carcoar	Shop facade and verandahs	2 Belubula Street	Lot 45, DP 1105955	Local	I116
Carcoar	Post Office (former) and residence	3 Belubula Street	Lot 1, Section 18, DP 758225	Local	I117
Carcoar	Clark's Enterprise Store	4 Belubula Street	Lot 1, DP 996333	Local	I118
Carcoar	Residence (former CBC Bank)	5 Belubula Street	Lot 1, DP 737938	Local	I119
Carcoar	Royal Hotel	6 Belubula Street	Lot 306, DP 630011	Local	I120
Carcoar	Baker's Hotel (former)	7A Belubula Street	Lot 4, Section 18, DP 758225	Local	I121
Carcoar	Shops (former) and residence	8A and 8B Belubula Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1031141	Local	I122
Carcoar	City Bank (former)	10 Belubula Street	Lot 305, DP 630011	Local	I123
Carcoar	Residence (former Commercial Bank)	11 Belubula Street	Lot 6, Section 18, DP 758225	Local	I124
Carcoar	Cottage	12 Belubula Street	Lot 6, Section 17, DP 758225	Local	I125
Carcoar	Cottage	13 Belubula Street	Lot 7, Section 18, DP 758225	Local	I126

Carcoar	Cottage	14 Belubula Street	Lot 7, Section 17, DP 758225	Local	I127
Carcoar	St Paul's Anglican Church group and cemetery	15-17 Belubula Street and 7 Coombing Street	Lots 8-10, Section 18, DP 758225	Local	I128
Carcoar	Anglican Church Rectory (former)	16-20 Belubula Street	Lots 8-10, Section 17, DP 758225	State	I129
Carcoar	General Cemetery	Carcoar Road	Lot 7001, DP 1124380; Lots 7308-7311, DP 1152303	Local	I130
Carcoar	Roman Catholic Church group including Church of the Immaculate Conception and Shalom House of Prayer	7-13 Collins Street	Lots 17-20, Section 10, DP 758225	Local	I131
Carcoar	Residence (former New Criterion Inn)	14 Collins Street	Lot 8, Section 16, DP 758225	Local	I132
Carcoar	Residence (former Commercial Hotel)	9 Belubula Street	Lot 1, DP 996351	Local	I134
Carcoar	Showground	4 Eulamore Street	Lot 7006, DP 1023336; Lot 1, DP 1121522	Local	I135
Carcoar	District Hospital (former)	5 Eulamore Street	Lot 1, DP 817698	Local	I136
Carcoar	"Highfield", homestead and tree planting	21 Fell Timber Road	Lot 58, DP 255576	Local	I137
Carcoar	Carcoar Iron Ore Quarry	594 Fell Timber Road	Lot C, DP 160649	Local	I138
Carcoar	War Memorial	Icely Street (western end)	Road reserve	Local	I139
Carcoar	School of Arts	5 Icely Street	Lot 1, DP 411674; Lot 1, DP 910924	State	I140
Carcoar	Police station	6 Icely Street	Lot 2, DP 823397	Local	I141
Carcoar	Boxall's Inn (former)	7-9 Icely Street	Lots A and B, DP 371474	Local	I142
Carcoar	Residence (former Presbyterian Manse)	8 Icely Street	Lot 1, Section 10, DP 758225	Local	I143

Carcoar	St James' Presbyterian Church	10-14 Icely Street	Lots 2-4, Section 10, DP 758225	Local	I144
Carcoar	The Saddlery (former)	11 Icely Street	Lot 1, Section 19, DP 758225	State	I145
Carcoar	Public school buildings and old growth tree plantings	13 Icely Street	Lot 91, DP 1043599	Local	I146
Carcoar	"Blenheim", residence including kitchen/laundry and stone stables	16 and 18 Icely Street	Lots 5-7, Section 10, DP 758225	Local	I147
Carcoar	Brick cottage	25 Icely Street	Lot 13, Section 9, DP 758225	Local	I148
Carcoar	House	40 Icely Street	Lot 1, DP 1084365	Local	I149
Carcoar	"Coombing Park", homestead and outbuildings	5607 Mid Western Highway	Lot B, DP 160649	Local	I150
Carcoar	Shaw Cemetery on Coombing Vale	934 Mount Macquarie Road	Lots 1 and 2, DP 724418	Local	I151
Carcoar	Carcoar Bridge	Naylor Street	Road reserve (over Belubula River)	Local	I153
Carcoar	Tree plantings and streetscape	Naylor Street	Road reserve	Local	I154
Carcoar	Shop (former) and residence ("Dalebrook Guesthouse")	9 Naylor Street	Lot 10, DP 628908	Local	I155
Carcoar	Station master's residence (former)	10 Naylor Street	Lot 10, DP 1105300	Local	I156
Carcoar	Stoke Hotel, stables and barn (former) and trees	12 and 16 Naylor Street	Lots 441 and 442, DP 706264	Local	I157
Carcoar	Shop and residence	18 Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 662024	Local	I158
Carcoar	Cottage and garden	19 Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 1049812	Local	I159
Carcoar	Flour mill (former)	23 Naylor Street	Lot 101, DP 1064062	Local	I160
Carcoar	Albion Stores (former)	25A Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 798228	Local	I161
Carcoar	Cottage	31 Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 798714	Local	I162

Carcoar	Old Butcher's Shop (former) and house	33 Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 745188	Local	I163
Carcoar	Chronicle Newspaper (former)	35 Naylor Street	Lot 3, DP 155433	Local	I164
Carcoar	Cottage	37 Naylor Street	Lot 2, DP 155433	Local	I165
Carcoar	Cottage	39 Naylor Street	Lot 1, DP 155433	Local	I166
Carcoar	Shop (former) and residence	41 Naylor Street	Lot B, DP 161163	Local	I167
Carcoar	Roman Catholic Presbytery (former) and outbuildings	19-33 Rodd Street	Lots 13-20, Section 11, DP 758225	Local	I168
Carcoar	House	27 Rothery Street	Lot 1, DP 36120	Local	I169
Carcoar	House	29 Rothery Street	Lot 2, DP 36120	Local	I170
Carcoar	Railway station group including station master's residence, cutting, platform, station yard and plantings	Station Street	Blayney-Demondrille Line Railway reserve	State	I171
Carcoar	Railway bridge	Off Stoke Lane	Blayney-Demondrille Line Railway Reserve (over Belubula River)	Local	I172
Carcoar	Cottage	7 Stoke Lane	Lot 6, DP 8143	Local	I173
Carcoar	Cottage and garden	12 Stoke Lane	Lot 31, DP 853751	Local	I174
Carcoar	Cottage	14 Stoke Lane	Lot 4, DP 8143	Local	I175
Errowanbang	"Errowanbang", homestead, outbuildings, garden and woolshed (former)	1553 Burnt Yards Road	Lot 22, DP 241473	Local	I176
Errowanbang	Flyers Creek Mining Area	1630 and 1771 Errowanbang Road	Lots 8 and 180, DP 750358	Local	I177
Errowanbang	"Old Errowanbang", homestead and woolshed	64 Old Errowanbang Road	Lot 51, DP 39600	State	I178
Forest Reefs	Forest Reefs Gold Mining Area ("Century Mine")	86, 105, 115 and 125 Burtons Lane	Lots 208 and 294, DP 750360; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1030440	Local	I179
Forest Reefs	"Trevlyn", woolshed	706 Beneree Road	Lot 341, DP 750367	Local	I180

Forest Reefs	"Narellan Park", homestead	125 Burtons Lane	Lot 208, DP 750360	Local	I181
Forest Reefs	Forest Reefs Cemetery	Off Convent Lane	Lot 1, DP 668340; Lot 1, DP 668339; Lot 1, DP 668341; Lot 7300, DP 1146833	Local	I365
Forest Reefs	Uniting Church	13 Calvert Lane	Lot 7, DP 750367	Local	I182
Forest Reefs	Anglican Church	20 Calvert Lane	Lot 21, DP 750367	Local	I183
Forest Reefs	"Sherwood Park", Catholic Church (former) and residence	51 Convent Lane	Lots 305 and 310, DP 750360	Local	I184
Forest Reefs	"Garryowen", homestead, outbuildings and garden	571 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 110, DP 1055449	Local	I186
Forest Reefs	Homestead and garden	902 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 84, DP 750360	Local	I187
Forest Reefs	Forest Reefs Tavern	1000 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 1, DP 576280	Local	I188
Forest Reefs	School, residence and pine planting	139 Long Swamp Road	Lots A and B, DP 961816 and Lot 100, DP 1135372	Local	I189
Forest Reefs	"Vermont", homestead, woolshed, outbuildings and garden	339 Tallwood Road	Lot 2, DP 708616	Local	I190
Forest Reefs	"Dog Wind", homestead and garden	455 Tallwood Road	Lot 372, DP 750367	Local	I191
Forest Reefs	Forest Reefs gold Mining Area ("Great Extended Mine" and "Ballarat Mine")	755, 759 and 760 Tallwood Road	Lot 173, DP 585834; Lots 293 and 298, DP 750360; Lot 1, DP 938181	Local	I359
Garland	"Hilltop", homestead	88 Hilltop Lane	Lot 188, DP 750392	Local	I193
Garland	"Robindee", homestead	93 Hilltop Lane	Lot 304, DP 750392	Local	I194
Hobbys Yards	St Peter's Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	9 Church Lane	Lot 1, DP 657801	Local	I195

Hobbys Yards	School house (former) and garden	11 Church Lane	Lot 1, DP 905353	Local	I196
Hobbys Yards	Homestead and garden	963 Old Lachlan Road	Lot 1, DP 1037543	Local	I198
Hobbys Yards	"Cross Hills", homestead, woolshed, shearers' quarters and barracks	1021 Three Brothers Road	Lots 260 and 261, DP 750411	Local	I199
Hobbys Yards	General Cemetery	1176 Three Brothers Road	Lots 7307-7309, DP 1158290	Local	I197
Kings Plains	Kings Plains Mining Area ("Last Chance Mine")	66 Kings Plains Road and 158 and 232 Walkom Road	Lot 89, DP 750413; Lot 501, DP 1058552; Lots 461-463, DP 1093687	Local	I200
Kings Plains	Anglican Church	2935 Mid Western Highway	Lot 1, DP 928285	Local	I201
Kings Plains	"Iralee", homestead, gardens and outbuildings	3011 Mid Western Highway	Lot 5, DP 1040434	Local	I202
Kings Plains	"Lynfern", homestead, garden, stables and woolshed	3293 Mid Western Highway	Lot 2, DP 812944	Local	I203
Kings Plains	"Springfield", woolshed	3506 Mid Western Highway	Lot 2, DP 807257	Local	I204
Kings Plains	Woolshed	222 Pounds Lane	Lot 42, DP 750413	Local	I205
Kings Plains	"Kareela", homestead and garden	61 Walkom Road	Lot 5, DP 1071371	Local	I206
Kings Plains	Public school and teacher's residence (former)	2942 Walkom Road	Lot 1, DP 727026; Lot 81, DP 750413	Local	I208
Lyndhurst	"Sion Hill", homestead	199 Garland Road	Lot 105, DP 750392	Local	I209
Lyndhurst	Community hall/ picture theatre (former), two cottages and garden	2 Hill Street	Lot 2, DP 1085059	Local	I210

Lyndhurst	Shop (former) and cottage	4 Main Street	Lot 1, DP 516722	Local	I212
Lyndhurst	“Ellen Gowan”, house	15 Mount McDonald Road	Lot 1, DP 718893	Local	I214
Lyndhurst	Bank and manager’s residence (former)	21 Mount McDonald Road	Lot 1, DP 217060	Local	I215
Lyndhurst	The Old Bakery and Butchery (former) (pair brick shops)	32 Mount McDonald Road	Lot 3, DP 195308	Local	I216
Lyndhurst	Royal Hotel	38 Mount McDonald Road	Lot 1, DP 744276	Local	I217
Lyndhurst	Lyndhurst General Cemetery	Newry Downs Road	Lot 1, DP 927088; Lot 7303, DP 1152289	Local	I218
Lyndhurst	Two sheds	4 Russart Street	Lot 2, DP 782239	Local	I219
Lyndhurst	Public school buildings and trees planted in 1890	8 Russart Street	Lots 1–6, DP 193973	Local	I220
Lyndhurst	Memorial Hall and gates	10 Russart Street	Lot 5, DP 1095652	Local	I221
Lyndhurst	Residence (former church)	12 Russart Street	Lot 6, DP 1085670	Local	I222
Lyndhurst	Shop (former)	16 Russart Street	Lot 12, DP 535128	Local	I223
Mandurama	“Sunny Ridge”, homestead, coach house and stables, blacksmith’s workshop and garden	58 Belubula Way	Lot 4, DP 833919	Local	I224
Mandurama	“Sunny Downs”, woolshed and garden	430 Belubula Way	Lot 12, DP 1061209	Local	I225
Mandurama	The Ben Hall sites—“Cliefden”, including homestead complex, outbuildings, gardens and Rothery Family Cemetery	1521 Belubula Way	Lot 11, DP 566218	State	I228

Mandurama	“Cliefden, caves and Needle Gap areas	1521 Belubula Way	Lot 11, DP 566218	Local	I360
Mandurama	Cottage	13 Copper Street	Lot 2, DP 199164	Local	I229
Mandurama	Cottage	27 Gold Street	Lot 13, DP 1003790	Local	I230
Mandurama	Group of cottages	37 Gold Street	Lot A, DP 159721	Local	I231
Mandurama	Memorial Hall	48 Gold Street	Lot 141, DP 1085016	Local	I232
Mandurama	Junction Reefs Dam (land in the vicinity)	218 Junction Reefs Road and 591 Burnt Yards Road (Belubula River)	Part Lot 253, DP 614596; Lots 156, 200, 211 and 260, DP 750359; Lots 99 and 101, DP 750393; Part Lots 7006 and 7007, DP 1019813; Lot 7012, DP 102114	State	I233
Mandurama	Junction Reefs Gold Mining Area	218 Junction Reefs Road	Lots 176-181, 190, 218, 231, 253 and 258, DP 750359; Lot 98, DP 750393	Local	I234
Mandurama	Masonic Lodge	16 Loquat Street	Lot 1, DP 1071116	Local	I235
Mandurama	Cottage	17 Loquat Street	Lot 1, DP 782032	Local	I236
Mandurama	Seventh Day Adventist Church	19 Loquat Street	Lot 15, DP 1133810	Local	I237
Mandurama	Cottage	24 Loquat Street	Lot 1, DP 743627	Local	I238
Mandurama	Cottage	46 Loquat Street	Lot 3, DP 797540	Local	I239
Mandurama	St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church	55 Loquat Street	Lot 33, DP 568467	Local	I240
Mandurama	“Sydenham”, homestead and buildings	192 Mandurama Road	Lot 1, DP 1123825	Local	I241
Mandurama	“Millamolong”, homesteads, Post Office (former), workman’s cottage, stables and woolshed remnants	425 Millamolong Road	Lots 32, 43 and 141, DP 750386; Lot 2, DP 1075767	Local	I242
Mandurama	“Rockville”, homestead, granary, woolshed and outbuildings	2 Millpost Creek Road	Lot 8, DP 750393	Local	I243

Mandurama	“Nuneham Park”, woolshed and dairy	449 Millpost Creek Road	Lot 31, DP 750392	Local	I244
Mandurama	Shop, residence, shed and stables (former)	11 Olive Street	Lot 1, DP 798179	Local	I246
Mandurama	Royal Hotel	14 Olive Street	Lot 1, DP 85705	Local	I247
Mandurama	Residence (former National Bank)	15 Olive Street	Lot 112, DP 137277	Local	I248
Mandurama	Westpac Bank (former)	16 Olive Street	Lot A, DP 70755	Local	I249
Mandurama	Shop (former) and cottage group	17 Olive Street	Lot 1, DP 195772	Local	I250
Mandurama	Shop (former) and residence	20 Olive Street	Lot 3, DP 1085467	Local	I251
Mandurama	Four shops (former) and residence	24 Olive Street	Lot 2, DP 528988	Local	I252
Mandurama	Timber cottage	33 Olive Street	Lot 1, DP 798825	Local	I253
Mandurama	Cottage	36 Olive Street	Lot 1, DP 194874	Local	I254
Mandurama	Cottage	37 Olive Street	Lot 1, Section 16, DP 194962	Local	I255
Mandurama	Cottage	40 Olive Street	Lot 1, Section 17, DP 781904	Local	I256
Mandurama	St Lawrence’s Catholic Church	64 Olive Street	Lot 4, Section 23, DP 978887; Lot 5, DP 1118716	Local	I257
Mandurama	St Stephen Martyr Anglican Church	4 Peach Street	Lot 2, Section 8, DP 978887	Local	I258
Millthorpe	Semi-detached cottages	8-10 Blake Street	Lots 91 and 92, DP 1068468	Local	I259
Millthorpe	Uniting Church	7 Church Street	Lot 1, DP 909715	Local	I260
Millthorpe	House	34 Crowson Street	Lot 235, DP 702956	Local	I261
Millthorpe	Railway Hotel	20 Elliott Street	Lot 1, Section C, DP 1713	Local	I262
Millthorpe	“The Pines”, cottage and avenue of radiata pines	73 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 400, DP 1072709	Local	I263
Millthorpe	“Canberra”, house, garden, dairy buildings and shed	85 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 11, DP 546791	Local	I264

Millthorpe	House, garden and outbuildings	92 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 1, DP 1131330	Local	I265
Millthorpe	"Woodlands", homestead	271 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 1, DP 546309	Local	I185
Millthorpe	"Grove Farm", homestead	273 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 1, DP 814371	Local	I266
Millthorpe	Basalt marker posts	368 Forest Reefs Road (corner with Spring Hill Road)	Lot 1, DP 1086268	Local	I267
Millthorpe	"Westbrook", stables, basalt pillars, avenue planting and outbuildings	425 Forest Reefs Road	Lot 209, DP 1086768	Local	I268
Millthorpe	House	18-22 George Street	Lots 15-17, Section G, DP 3361	Local	I269
Millthorpe	Great Western Milling Company mill building and rail siding (former)	1B Hawke Street	Lot 234, DP 702956	Local	I270
Millthorpe	Cottage and garden	4 Hawke Street	Lot 3, Section 1, DP 1112	Local	I271
Millthorpe	Cottage	8 Hawke Street	Lot 2, Section 4, DP 1112	Local	I272
Millthorpe	Cottage	1279 Millthorpe Road	Lot 101, DP 872388	Local	I273
Millthorpe	"Spring Grove", house, garden and outbuildings	1334 Millthorpe Road	Lot 91, DP 1119710	Local	I274
Millthorpe	Cottage	5 Montgomery Street	Lot 12, Section 3, DP 1112	Local	I275
Millthorpe	Cottage and garden	7 Montgomery Street	Lot 11, Section 3, DP 1112	Local	I276
Millthorpe	Semi-detached cottages	16 and 18 Park Street	Lots 6 and 7, Section F, DP 3098	Local	I277
Millthorpe	Shop and residence	24 Park Street	Lot 3, DP 3098	Local	I278
Millthorpe	Commercial Hotel and stables (former)	29 Park Street	Lot 9, DP 3537	Local	I279

Millthorpe	Public school group, including buildings and old growth trees	32 Park Street	Lot 1, DP 561913; Lot 18, DP 7929; Lot 7, DP 750384	Local	I280
Millthorpe	Museum Precinct including buildings and moveable collection	37 Park Street	Lot 10, DP 862121	Local	I281
Millthorpe	Police station, residence and stables	40 Park Street	Lot 100, DP 1152319	Local	I282
Millthorpe	Redmond Oval including oval, memorial gates and tree plantings	44 Park Street	Lots 9 and 235, DP 750384	Local	I283
Millthorpe	St Mark Evangelist Anglican Church group	52 Park Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1112336	Local	I284
Millthorpe	General Cemetery	54 Park Street	Lot 1, DP 650739; Lot 91, DP 750384; Lot 7003, DP 1060551; Lot 1, DP 1122648; Lot 7302, DP 1157031	Local	I285
Millthorpe	St Canice's Roman Catholic Church	70 Park Street	Lot 1, DP 922879	Local	I286
Millthorpe	Masonic Temple	6 Pearce Street	Lot 8, Section 2, DP 1112	Local	I287
Millthorpe	Residence (former Baptist Church)	7 Pearce Street	Lot 11, DP 861661	Local	I288
Millthorpe	Cottage	15 Pilcher Street	Lot 4, DP 972811	Local	I289
Millthorpe	Cottage	17 Pilcher Street	Lot 1, DP 1117151	Local	I290
Millthorpe	House	39 Pilcher Street	Lot 4, Section 8, DP 3583	Local	I291
Millthorpe	General Store	1 Pym Street	Lot 40, DP 1124559	Local	I292
Millthorpe	Hall of Commerce and Masonic Hall (former)	6 Pym Street	Lot 868, DP 827921	Local	I293
Millthorpe	Group of shops ("Old Tyme Delights")	7 Pym Street	Lot 6, DP 11941	Local	I295

Millthorpe	Residences	14 Pym Street	Lot 11, Section A, DP 1713	Local	I361
Millthorpe	Agency (former) and residence	20 Pym Street	Lot 12, Section A, DP 1713	Local	I296
Millthorpe	“Allowah”, radiata pine and driveway plantings	33 Smiths Lane	Lot 1, DP 742383	Local	I297
Millthorpe	Railway Station group including buildings, platforms, forecourts and gates	1 Station Place	Lot 14, Section C, DP 1713 and Part Main Western Line Railway reserve	State	I298
Millthorpe	Basalt kerbs and guttering	Victoria Street, Pym Street and Park Street	Road reserve	Local	I299
Millthorpe	“Warringah”, house and garden	9 Victoria Street	Lot 116, DP 587508	Local	I300
Millthorpe	W & E Hayes Produce Shed (former)	10 Victoria Street	Lot 1, Section B, DP 1713	Local	I301
Millthorpe	Pair late Victorian shops and residences	14 Victoria Street	Lot 3, DP 662414	Local	I302
Millthorpe	Shop and residence (former “The Tablelands Post”)	22 Victoria Street	Lot 5, Section B, DP 1713	Local	I303
Millthorpe	Grand Western Lodge Hotel (former)	27 Victoria Street	Lot 3, DP 11941	State	I304
Millthorpe	Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd (former)	29 Victoria Street	Lot 5, DP 3537	Local	I305
Millthorpe	Bank of NSW (former), residence and gardens (“Rosebank”)	38-42 Victoria Street	Lot 1, DP 356275; Lot 4A, DP 1713; Lot 5, DP 1064760	Local	I306
Millthorpe	Post Office	44 Victoria Street	Lot 419, DP 1105026	Local	I307
Millthorpe	School of Arts	48 Victoria Street	Lot 22, DP 3098	Local	I308
Millthorpe	“Braeside Manor”, house	52 Victoria Street	Lot 1, Section G, DP 3361	Local	I309

Millthorpe	"The Wattles", driveway plantings and garden	1400 Victoria Road	Lot 3, DP 1122378	Local	I310
Moorilda	Flour mill (remnants)	410 Moorilda Road	Lot B, DP 162181	Local	I311
Moorilda	"Showerlea", homestead and garden	456 Moorilda Road	Lot 290, DP 750402	Local	I312
Moorilda	"Roseleigh", woolshed	617 Moorilda Road	Lot B, DP 389714	Local	I313
Moorilda	"Glengowan", homestead and agricultural groups	782 Moorilda Road	Lot 98, DP 1123780	Local	I314
Moorilda	Moorilda Public School (former)	782 Moorilda Road	Lot 1, DP 1123478	Local	I315
Moorilda	Anglican Church (former), cemetery and plantings	890 Moorilda Road	Lot 136, DP 1001926	Local	I316
Moorilda	Residence (former St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church)	24 St Brigids Lane	Lot 24, DP 1123256	Local	I317
Neville	Shop (former) and residence	43 Carcoar Street	Lot 6, Section 13, DP 758767	Local	I318
Neville	Shop and residence ("Valley Store")	52-54 Carcoar Street	Lots 1 and 3, Section 18, DP 758767	Local	I319
Neville	Streetscape including avenue tree planting, natural swale drains and grassed verges	Crouch Street (between Carcoar and Bathurst Streets)	Road reserve	Local	I320
Neville	Neville Presbyterian Church	4 Crouch Street	Lot 9, DP 662515	Local	I321
Neville	War Memorial Park and Memorial	6 Crouch Street	Lot 1, DP 402145	Local	I322
Neville	Neville Public School	8 Crouch Street	Lot 3, Section 7, DP 758767	Local	I323
Neville	St Luke's Anglican Church	13 Crouch Street	Lots C and B, DP 305804	Local	I324
Neville	Neville Hotel	24 Crouch Street	Lot 2, Section 9, DP 757767	Local	I325
Neville	Neville Cemetery	Kentucky Road	Lot 7017, DP 96965	Local	I326

Neville	Neville Uniting Church and churchyard	15 and 32 Macquarie Street	Lots 15 and 16, Section 13, DP 758767	Local	I328
Neville	"Coombing Vale", homestead and outbuildings	1377 Mandurama Road	Lot 2, Section 9, DP 758902	Local	I329
Neville	Cottages	10, 14 and 15 Moorilda Street and 44 Crouch Street	Lots 11 and 12, Section 10, DP 758767; Lot B, DP 392121; Lot 2, DP 1127621	Local	I330
Neville	Lake Rowlands including lake, dam and spillway	776 Mount Macquarie Road	Lots 1 and, 3-10, DP 130251; Lots A and C, DP 383395; Lot 1, DP 395131; Lot 56, DP 750407	Local	I332
Neville	"Fernhill", Dan Charter's cottages and stables	798 Neville Road	Lot 1, DP 774943	Local	I333
Neville	Neville Showground	54 Pascoe Street	Lot 1, Section 24, DP 758767; Lots 1-10, Section 25, DP 758767	Local	I334
Neville	Cottage	4 Teesdale Street	Lot 6, Section 11, DP 758767	Local	I335
Newbridge	Public school	9 Blayney Street	Lots 1-3, DP 794840	Local	I336
Newbridge	St Bartholomew The Apostle Anglican Church and garden	11 Blayney Street	Lot 591, DP 1137761	Local	I337
Newbridge	Brick culvert	Caloola Street	Main Western Line Railway Reserve	Local	I338
Newbridge	Railway Station and yard group including station building, footbridge and signal box	Caloola Street	Lot 2, DP 809646; Lot 59, DP 750382 and Part Main Western Line Rail Reserve	State	I339
Newbridge	House	1 Caloola Street	Lot 1, DP 219733	Local	I340
Newbridge	Cottage group	3 Caloola Street	Lot 2, DP 219733	Local	I341
Newbridge	House	4 Caloola Street	Lot 2, DP 150419	Local	I362
Newbridge	Residence (former Catholic Church and convent/presbytery)	8 Caloola Street	Lot 100, DP 750382	Local	I342

Newbridge	Shops (former)	9 Caloola Street	Lot 2, DP 151765	Local	I343
Newbridge	House	23 Caloola Street	Lot 32, DP 1110757	Local	I344
Newbridge	Thorneys Cemetery	347 Fitzgerald Valley Road	Lot 2, DP 777487	Local	I363
Newbridge	"Lynch's", homestead (ruins)	973 Moorilda Road	Lot 120, DP 750411	Local	I345
Newbridge	Newbridge General Cemetery	Newbridge Road	Lot 1, DP 668404; Lots 7006 and 7007, DP 1054063; Lot 1, DP 668403; Lot 1, DP 668089; Lots 7008-7010, DP 1055776	Local	I346
Newbridge	Cottage	2 O'Connor Street	Lot 4, Section 1B, DP 1282	Local	I347
Newbridge	Showground	40 Three Brothers Road	Lot 1, DP 154867	Local	I348
Newbridge	St David's Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	305 Three Brothers Road	Lot 1, DP 56270	Local	I349
Newbridge	Road bridge	Between Trunkey and Blayney Streets	Road reserve (over Main Western Line Rail Reserve)	Local	I350
Newbridge	Cottage	16 Trunkey Street	Lot 1, Section 1B, DP 1282	Local	I364
Newbridge	Post Office and War Memorial	23 Trunkey Street	Lot 12, DP 731551	Local	I351
Newbridge	Hotel and shop	26 Trunkey Street	Lot 1, DP 819367	Local	I352
Newbridge	"Shamrock", homestead and garden	191 Village Road	Lot 1, DP 62631	Local	I353
Newbridge	"Trendon Grange", homestead	602 Village Road	Lot 6, DP 1034233	Local	I354
Tallwood	Pair of early timber cottages	651 Matthews Road	Lot 1, DP 1093686	Local	I355

Part 2 Heritage conservation areas

Name of heritage conservation area	Identification on Heritage Map	Significance
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Blayney Heritage Conservation Area	Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C1"	Local
Carcoar Heritage Conservation Area	Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C2"	Local
Millthorpe Heritage Conservation Area	Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C3"	Local
Newbridge Heritage Conservation Area	Shown by a heavy red line and hatched in red and labelled "C4"	Local

Schedule 6 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

(Clause 5.19)

Part 1 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

1 Conservation exclusion zones

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

Note—

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

Division 2 Operational requirements

2 Species selection

Species of fish or marine vegetation cultivated or kept must be consistent with the

relevant aquaculture industry development plan (within the meaning of clause 5.19).

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

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

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

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

5 Outlets from culture ponds etc

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

6 Definition

In this Division—

intensive aquaculture has the same meaning as it has in the [Fisheries Management \(Aquaculture\) Regulation 2017](#).

Part 2 Extensive pond-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

7 Conservation exclusion zones

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

Note—

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

8 Flood liability

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

Division 2 Operational requirements

9 Species selection

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

10 Pond design

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

11 Culture water

Must use freshwater.

Dictionary

(Clause 1.4)

Note—

The Act and the [Interpretation Act 1987](#) contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Plan.

Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handcraft 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.

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—

- (aaa) agritourism,
- (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*.

agritourism means the following—

- (a) farm gate premises,
- (b) farm experience premises.

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

- (a) a retail area for the sale of the products,
- (b) the preparation and serving, on a retail basis, of food and drink to people for consumption on the premises, whether or not liquor, take away meals and drinks or entertainment are also provided,

(c) facilities for holding tastings, tours or workshops.

Note—

See clause 5.4 for controls in certain zones relating to the retail floor area of an artisan food and drink industry. Artisan food and drink industries are a type of **light industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

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

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

Note—

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

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

backpackers' accommodation means a building or place that—

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the number of bedrooms for bed and breakfast accommodation.

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

boarding house means a building or place—

- (a) that provides residents with a principal place of residence for at least 3 months, and
- (b) that contains shared facilities, such as a communal living room, bathroom, kitchen or laundry, and
- (c) that contains rooms, some or all of which may have private kitchen and bathroom facilities, and
- (d) used to provide affordable housing, and
- (e) if not carried out by or on behalf of the Land and Housing Corporation—managed by a registered community housing provider,

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

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

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

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

brothel has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

building has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

whichever distance is the shortest.

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 10.3(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 funeral homes, goods repair and reuse premises and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, 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, with access to communal amenities, used for the short term placement of campervans, tents, annexes or other similar portable and lightweight temporary shelters for accommodation and includes a primitive camping ground but does not include—

(a) a caravan park, or

(b) farm stay accommodation.

canal estate development—see clause 2.9.

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 an area of land, with access to communal amenities, used for the installation or placement of caravans, or caravans and other moveable dwellings, but does not include farm stay accommodation.

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 **farm gate premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

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

centre-based child care facility means—

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

Note—

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

but does not include—

- (c) a building or place used for home-based child care or school-based child care, or
- (d) an office of a family day care service (within the meanings of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*), or
- (e) a babysitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned, or
- (f) a child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium) to care for children while the children's parents are using the facility, or
- (g) a service that is concerned primarily with providing lessons or coaching in, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or providing private tutoring, or
- (h) a child-minding service that is provided by or in a health services facility, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating in the facility.

Note—

Centre-based child care facilities are a type of **early education and care facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

charter and tourism boating facility means any facility (including a building or other structure) used for charter boating or tourism boating purposes, being a facility that is used only by the operators

of the facility and that has a direct structural connection between the foreshore and the waterway, but does not include a marina.

classified road has the same meaning as in the [Roads Act 1993](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

classified road means any of the following—

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

(See [Roads Act 1993](#) for meanings of these terms.)

clearing native vegetation has the same meaning as in Part 5A of the [Local Land Services Act 2013](#).

clearing vegetation has the same meaning as in [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Biodiversity and Conservation\) 2021](#), Chapter 2.

coastal hazard has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Management Act 2016](#).

coastal lake means a body of water identified in [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Resilience and Hazards\) 2021](#), Schedule 1.

coastal protection works has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Management Act 2016](#).

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

coastal zone has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Management Act 2016](#).

co-living housing means a building or place that—

- (a) has at least 6 private rooms, some or all of which may have private kitchen and bathroom facilities, and
- (b) provides occupants with a principal place of residence for at least 3 months, and
- (c) has shared facilities, such as a communal living room, bathroom, kitchen or laundry, maintained by a managing agent, who provides management services 24 hours a day,

but does not include backpackers' accommodation, a boarding house, a group home, hotel or motel

accommodation, seniors housing or a serviced apartment.

Note—

Co-living housing is a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

commercial farm means a farm on which agriculture is undertaken that is—

- (a) on land categorised as farmland under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 515, or
- (b) a primary production business within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* of the Commonwealth, or part of a primary production business, including a business that—
 - (i) was a primary production business, and
 - (ii) has temporarily ceased to be a primary production business because of a natural disaster, including a drought, flood or bush fire.

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 Blayney Shire Council.

creative industry means a building or place the principal purpose of which is to produce or demonstrate arts, crafts, design or other creative products, and includes artists' studios, recording studios, and set design and production facilities.

Note—

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

crematorium means a building or place in which deceased persons or pets are cremated or processed by alkaline hydrolysis, whether or not the building or place contains an associated building for conducting memorial services.

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

data centre means a building or place the principal purpose of which is to collect, distribute, process or store electronic data using information technology.

Note—

Data centres are a type of **high technology industry**—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.

Drinking Water Catchment Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Drinking Water Catchment Map](#).

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

dwelling house means a building containing only one dwelling.

Note—

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

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

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

earthworks means excavation or filling.

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

eco-tourist facility means a building or place that—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

- (a) a school, or
- (b) a tertiary institution, including a university or a TAFE establishment, that provides formal

education and is constituted by or under an Act.

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

- (a) making or generating electricity, or
- (b) electricity storage.

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

emergency services organisation means any of the following—

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

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

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

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

estuary has the same meaning as in the [Water Management Act 2000](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

estuary means—

- (a) any part of a river whose level is periodically or intermittently affected by coastal tides, or
- (b) any lake or other partially enclosed body of water that is periodically or intermittently open to the sea, or
- (c) anything declared by the regulations (under the [Water Management Act 2000](#)) to be an estuary,

but does not include anything declared by the regulations (under the [Water Management Act 2000](#)) not to be an estuary.

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

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

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

extensive agriculture means any of the following—

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

extractive material means sand, soil, gravel, rock or similar substances that are not minerals within the meaning of the [Mining Act 1992](#).

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

farm experience premises means a building or place—

- (a) on a commercial farm, and

- (b) ancillary to the farm, and
- (c) used to provide visitors to the farm, on a commercial basis, with small-scale and low-impact tourist or recreational activities, including the following, but not including motor sports—
 - (i) horse riding,
 - (ii) farm tours,
 - (iii) functions or conferences,
 - (iv) farm field days.

Note—

Farm experience premises are a type of **agritourism**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

farm gate premises—

- (a) means a building or place—
 - (i) on a commercial farm, and
 - (ii) ancillary to the farm, and
 - (iii) used to provide visitors to the farm, on a commercial basis, with agricultural products predominantly from the farm, supplemented by products from other farms in the region, or with services or activities related to the products, including the following—
 - (A) processing, packaging and sale of the products, but not the processing of animals,
 - (B) the preparation and serving, on a retail basis, of food and drink to people for consumption on the premises, whether or not liquor, take away meals and drinks or entertainment are also provided,
 - (C) tastings or workshops,
 - (D) the provision of information or education related to the products, and
- (b) includes cellar door premises.

Note—

Farm gate premises are a type of **agritourism**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

farm stay accommodation means a building or place—

- (a) on a commercial farm, and
- (b) ancillary to the farm, and
- (c) used to provide temporary accommodation to paying guests of the farm, including in buildings or moveable dwellings.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

fish has the same meaning as in the [Fisheries Management Act 1994](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

Definition of “fish”

(1)

Fish means marine, estuarine or freshwater fish or other aquatic animal life at any stage of their life history (whether alive or dead).

(2)

Fish includes—

- (a) oysters and other aquatic molluscs, and
- (b) crustaceans, and
- (c) echinoderms, and
- (d) beachworms and other aquatic polychaetes.

(3)

Fish also includes any part of a fish.

(4)

However, **fish** does not include whales, mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians or other things excluded from the definition by the regulations under the [Fisheries Management Act 1994](#).

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

floor space ratio—see clause 4.5.

Floor Space Ratio Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Floor Space Ratio Map](#). [Not adopted. See clause 4.4.]

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.

forestry means forestry operations within the meaning of the [Forestry Act 2012](#) or Part 5B of the [Local Land Services Act 2013](#).

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

any of the following—

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

goods repair and reuse premises means a building or place the principal purpose of which is to collect, repair or refurbish goods, including furniture and appliances, for the purposes of sale, hire or swap, and includes premises known as op shops.

Note—

Goods repair and reuse premises are a type of **business premises**—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 \(Housing\) 2021](#), Chapter 3, Part 5 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 \(Housing\) 2021](#), Chapter 3, Part 5 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 [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Height of Buildings Map](#). [Not adopted. See clause 4.3.]

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

heritage impact statement means a document consisting of—

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

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

Note—

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

heritage management document means—

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

Heritage Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 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,

and includes a data centre, 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 family day care residence (within the meaning of the *Children (Education and Care Services) National Law (NSW)*) at which the education and care service is provided at any one time to no more than 7 children (including any child of the person providing the service) all of whom are under the age of 13 years and no more than 4 of whom are children who do not ordinarily attend school.

Note 1—

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

Note 2—

Home-based child care is a type of **early education and care facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

home business means a business, whether or not involving the sale of items online, carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by 1 or more permanent residents of the dwelling and not involving the following—

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than the residents,
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood because 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 adjacent premises or from a public place, of unsightly matter,
- (d) the exhibition of signage, other than a business identification sign,
- (e) the retail sale of, or the exposure or offer for retail sale of, items, whether goods or materials, not produced at the dwelling or building, other than by online retailing,

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 an industrial activity, whether or not involving the sale of items online, carried on in a dwelling, or in a building ancillary to a dwelling, by 1 or more permanent residents of the dwelling and not involving the following—

- (a) the employment of more than 2 persons other than the residents,
- (b) interference with the amenity of the neighbourhood because 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 adjacent premises or from a public place, of unsightly matter,
- (d) the exhibition of signage, other than a business identification sign,
- (e) the retail sale of, or the exposure or offer for retail sale of, items, whether goods or materials, not produced at the dwelling or building, other than by online retailing,

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.

independent living unit means a dwelling or part of a building, whether or not attached to another dwelling—

- (a) used to house seniors or people with a disability, and
- (b) containing private facilities for cooking, sleeping and bathing, and
- (c) where clothes washing facilities or other facilities for use in connection with the dwelling or part of a building may be provided on a shared basis,

but does not include a hostel.

Note—

Independent living units are a type of **seniors housing**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

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

industrial retail outlet means a building or place that—

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

but does not include a warehouse or distribution centre.

Note—

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

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

industry means any of the following—

- (a) general industry,

- (b) heavy industry,
 - (c) light industry,
- but does not include—
- (d) rural industry, or
 - (e) extractive industry, or
 - (f) mining.

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

intensive plant agriculture means any of the following—

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

Note—

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

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

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

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 [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Land Application Map](#).

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#).

Land Zoning Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Land Zoning Map](#).

landholding means an area of land—

- (a) constituted or worked as a single property, and
- (b) if comprising more than 1 lot—the lots are—
 - (i) contiguous, or
 - (ii) separated only by a road or watercourse.

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.

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

livestock processing industry means a building or place used for the commercial production of

products derived from the slaughter of animals (including poultry) or the processing of skins or wool of animals and includes abattoirs, 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.

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

Lot Size Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 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.

manufactured home has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

mezzanine means an intermediate floor within a room.

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

mine subsidence district means a mine subsidence district proclaimed under section 15 of the [Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961](#).

mining means mining carried out under the [Mining Act 1992](#) or the recovery of minerals under the [Offshore Minerals Act 1999](#), and includes—

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

moveable dwelling has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

moveable dwelling means—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Natural Resource—Biodiversity Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Natural Resource—Biodiversity Map](#).

Natural Resource—Groundwater Vulnerability Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Natural Resource—Groundwater Vulnerability Map](#).

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, but does not include neighbourhood supermarkets or restricted premises.

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

nominated State heritage item means a heritage item that—

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

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

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

Note—

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

offensive storage establishment means a building or place that is used for the storage of goods, materials or products and that would, when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the building or place from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

operational land has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

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

Note—

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

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

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

people who are socially disadvantaged means—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

port facilities means any of the following facilities at or in the vicinity of a designated port within the meaning of section 47 of the [Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995](#)—

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,
- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated 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.

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

Note—

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

primitive camping ground means a camping ground approved under the [Local Government Act 1993](#), Chapter 7, Part 1 as a primitive camping ground.

Note—

Primitive camping ground is a type of **camping ground**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

public authority has the same meaning as in the Act.

public land has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

public reserve has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

recreation facility (indoor) means a building or place used predominantly for indoor recreation,

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

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

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

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

registered club means a club that holds a club licence under the [Liquor Act 2007](#).

registered community housing provider has the same meaning as in the [Community Housing Providers \(Adoption of National Law\) Act 2012](#), section 13.

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,
- (baa) co-living housing,
- (c) dual occupancies,
- (d) dwelling houses,
- (e) group homes,

- (f) hostels,
- (faa) (Repealed)
- (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, co-living housing or multi dwelling housing.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

restaurant or cafe means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the preparation and

serving, on a retail basis, of food and drink to people for consumption on the premises, whether or not liquor, take away meals and drinks or entertainment are also provided, but does not include the preparation and serving of food and drink to people that occurs as part of—

- (a) an artisan food and drink industry, or
- (b) farm gate premises.

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), (b) (Repealed)
- (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,
- (la) specialised retail premises,
- (m) timber yards,
- (n) vehicle sales or hire premises,

but does not include farm gate premises, 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.

Riparian Land and Waterways Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Riparian Land and Waterways Map](#).

road means a public road or a private road within the meaning of the [Roads Act 1993](#), and includes a classified road.

roadside stall means a place or temporary structure used for the retail sale of agricultural produce or hand crafted goods (or both) produced from the property on which the stall is situated or from an adjacent property.

Note—

See clause 5.4 for controls relating to the gross floor area of roadside stalls.

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

rural industry means the handling, treating, production, processing, storage or packing of animal or plant agricultural products for commercial purposes, and includes any of the following—

- (a) agricultural produce industries,
- (b) livestock processing industries,
- (c) composting facilities and works (including the production of mushroom substrate),
- (d) sawmill or log processing works,
- (e) stock and sale yards,
- (f) the regular servicing or repairing of plant or equipment used for the purposes of a rural enterprise.

Note—

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

rural supplies means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of stockfeeds, grains, seed, fertilizers, veterinary supplies and other goods or materials used in farming and primary industry production.

Note—

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

rural worker's dwelling means a building or place that is additional to a dwelling house on the same lot and that is used predominantly as a place of residence by persons employed, whether on a long-term or short-term basis, for the purpose of agriculture or a rural industry on that land.

Note—

Rural workers' dwellings are a type of **residential accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sawmill or log processing works means a building or place used for handling, cutting, chipping, pulping or otherwise processing logs, baulks, branches or stumps, principally derived from surrounding

districts, into timber or other products derived from wood.

Note—

Sawmill or log processing works are a type of **rural industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

school means a government school or non-government school within the meaning of the [Education Act 1990](#).

Note—

Schools are a type of **educational establishment**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

school-based child care means a building or place within a school that is used to provide out-of-school-hours care (including vacation care) for school children only.

Note 1—

Accordingly, a building or place within a school that is used to provide out-of-school-hours care for both school children and pre-school children is not school-based child care.

Note 2—

School-based child care is a type of **early education and care facility**—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 clauses 5.4 and 5.5 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 [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing\) 2021](#), Chapter 3, Part 5, or
- (c) a group of independent living units, 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.

Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer Map means the [Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer Map](#).

sewerage system means any of the following—

- (a) biosolids treatment facility,
- (b) sewage reticulation system,
- (c) sewage treatment plant,
- (d) water recycling facility,
- (e) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(d).

sex services means sexual acts or sexual services in exchange for payment.

sex services premises means a brothel, but does not include home occupation (sex services).

shop means premises that sell merchandise such as groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or the like or that hire any such merchandise, and includes a neighbourhood shop and neighbourhood supermarket, but does not include food and drink premises or restricted premises.

Note—

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

shop top housing means one or more dwellings located above the ground floor of a building, where at least the ground floor is used for commercial premises or health services facilities.

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.

specialised retail premises means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale, hire or display of goods that are of a size, weight or quantity, that requires—

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, or
- (b) direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,

but does not include a building or place used for the sale of foodstuffs or clothing unless their sale is ancillary to the sale, hire or display of other goods referred to in this definition.

Note—

Examples of goods that may be sold at specialised retail premises include automotive parts and accessories, household appliances and fittings, furniture, homewares, office equipment, outdoor and recreation equipment, pet supplies and party supplies.

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

stock and sale yard means a building or place that is used on a commercial basis for the purpose of offering livestock or poultry for sale and that may be used for the short-term storage and watering of stock.

Note—

Stock and sale yards are a type of **rural industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

storage premises means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and where the storage is not ancillary to any industry, business

premises or retail premises on the same parcel of land, and includes self-storage units, but does not include a heavy industrial storage establishment, local distribution premises 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.

tank-based aquaculture means aquaculture undertaken exclusively in tanks, but not including natural water-based aquaculture.

Note—

Tank-based aquaculture is a type of **aquaculture**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary. Typical tank-based aquaculture is the tank culture of barramundi or abalone.

telecommunications facility means—

- (a) any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunications network, or
- (b) any line, cable, optical fibre, fibre access node, interconnect point equipment, apparatus, tower, mast, antenna, dish, tunnel, duct, hole, pit, pole or other structure in connection with a telecommunications network, or
- (c) any other thing used in or in connection with a telecommunications network.

telecommunications network means a system, or series of systems, that carries, or is capable of carrying, communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy, or both.

temporary structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

temporary structure includes a booth, tent or other temporary enclosure (whether or not part of the booth, tent or enclosure is permanent), and also includes a mobile structure.

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, but does not include local distribution premises.

waste disposal facility means a building or place used for the disposal of waste by landfill, incineration or other means, including such works or activities as recycling, resource recovery and other resource management activities, energy generation from gases, leachate management, odour control and the winning of extractive material to generate a void for disposal of waste or to cover waste after its disposal.

Note—

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

waste or resource management facility means any of the following—

- (a) a resource recovery facility,
- (b) a waste disposal facility,
- (c) a waste or resource transfer station,
- (d) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).

waste or resource transfer station means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of waste material or resources, including the receipt, sorting, compacting, temporary storage and distribution of waste or resources and the loading or unloading of waste or resources onto or from road or rail transport.

Note—

Waste or resource transfer stations are a type of **waste or resource management facility**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water recreation structure means a structure used primarily for recreational purposes that has a direct structural connection between the shore and the waterway, and may include a pier, wharf, jetty or boat launching ramp.

water recycling facility means a building or place used for the treatment of sewage effluent, stormwater or waste water for use as an alternative supply to mains water, groundwater or river water (including, in particular, sewer mining works), whether the facility stands alone or is associated with other development, and includes associated—

- (a) retention structures, and
- (b) treatment works, and
- (c) irrigation schemes.

Note—

Water recycling facilities are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water reticulation system means a building or place used for the transport of water, including pipes, tunnels, canals, pumping stations, related electricity infrastructure and dosing facilities.

Note—

Water reticulation systems are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water storage facility means a dam, weir or reservoir for the collection and storage of water, and includes associated monitoring or gauging equipment.

Note—

Water storage facilities are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

water supply system means any of the following—

- (a) a water reticulation system,
- (b) a water storage facility,
- (c) a water treatment facility,
- (d) a building or place that is a combination of any of the things referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c).

water treatment facility means a building or place used for the treatment of water (such as a desalination plant or a recycled or reclaimed water plant) whether the water produced is potable or not, and includes residuals treatment, storage and disposal facilities, but does not include a water recycling facility.

Note—

Water treatment facilities are a type of **water supply system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

waterbody means a waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

waterbody (artificial) or **artificial waterbody** means an artificial body of water, including any constructed waterway, canal, inlet, bay, channel, dam, pond, lake or artificial wetland, but does not include a dry detention basin or other stormwater management construction that is only intended to hold water intermittently.

waterbody (natural) or **natural waterbody** means a natural body of water, whether perennial or intermittent, fresh, brackish or saline, the course of which may have been artificially modified or diverted onto a new course, and includes a river, creek, stream, lake, lagoon, natural wetland, estuary, bay, inlet or tidal waters (including the sea).

watercourse means any river, creek, stream or chain of ponds, whether artificially modified or not, in which water usually flows, either continuously or intermittently, in a defined bed or channel, but does not include a waterbody (artificial).

waterway means the whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural).

wetland means—

- (a) natural wetland, including marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgeland, 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, sedgeland or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with water, and are constructed and vegetated with wetland plant communities.

wharf or boating facilities means a wharf or any of the following facilities associated with a wharf or boating that are not port facilities—

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,
- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated 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.