

Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014

[2014-605]



New South Wales

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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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Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014



New South Wales

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Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014*.

1.1AA Commencement

This Plan commences 28 days after it is published on the NSW legislation website.

1.2 Aims of Plan

- (1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in Lake Macquarie City 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 recognise the importance of Lake Macquarie and its waterways, including the coast, as an environmental, social, recreational and economic asset to Lake Macquarie City and the Hunter and Central Coast regions,
 - (b) to implement a planning framework that protects areas of significant conservation importance, while facilitating development and public facilities in appropriate areas, that are accessible to a range of population groups, to accommodate Lake Macquarie City's social and economic needs,
 - (c) to promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities,
 - (d) to facilitate a range of accommodation types throughout Lake Macquarie City so that housing stock meets the diversity of community needs and is affordable to as large a proportion of the population as possible,
 - (e) to apply the principles of ecologically sustainable development,

- (f) to encourage development that enhances the sustainability of Lake Macquarie City, including the ability to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies

- (1) This Plan applies to the land identified on the [Land Application Map](#).
- (1A) Despite subclause (1), this Plan does not apply to the land identified as “Deferred matter” on the [Land Application Map](#).

1.4 Definitions

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

1.5 Notes

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

1.6 Consent authority

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

1.7 Maps

- (1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name—
- (a) approved by the 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 plans are repealed under this provision—

Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2000—North Wallarah Peninsula

- (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.

1.8B Amendment of SEPP applying to land

Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage) is amended by omitting “City of Lake Macquarie,” from clause 3.

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

- RU2 Rural Landscape
- RU3 Forestry
- RU4 Primary Production Small Lots
- RU6 Transition

Residential Zones

- R1 General Residential
- R2 Low Density Residential

R3 Medium Density Residential

R4 High Density Residential

Employment Zones

E1 Local Centre

E2 Commercial Centre

E3 Productivity Support

E4 General Industrial

E5 Heavy Industrial

Mixed Use Zones

MU1 Mixed Use

Special Purpose Zones

SP1 Special Activities

SP2 Infrastructure

SP3 Tourist

Recreation Zones

RE1 Public Recreation

RE2 Private Recreation

Conservation Zones

C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves

C2 Environmental Conservation

C3 Environmental Management

C4 Environmental Living

Waterway Zones

W1 Natural Waterways

W4 Working Waterfront

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 28 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 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 maintain and enhance the natural amenity and the ecological values of the land.
- To provide for sustainable land management and forestry practices.

2 Permitted without consent

Extensive agriculture; Home occupations; Horticulture

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Community facilities; Crematoria; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Funeral homes; Garden centres; Health consulting rooms; Helipads; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Industrial training facilities; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Mortuaries; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Resource recovery facilities; Roads; Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Rural supplies; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU3 Forestry

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable development for forestry purposes.
- To enable other development that is compatible with forestry land uses.
- To acknowledge the use of State forests for recreation, conservation and sustainable harvesting of timber.

2 Permitted without consent

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

Airstrips; Aquaculture Biosolids treatment facilities; Camping grounds; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Extractive industries;

Farm buildings; Forestry; Helipads; Roads; Rural industries; Signage; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Livestock processing industries; Stock and sale yards; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable sustainable primary industry and other compatible land uses.
- To encourage and promote diversity and employment opportunities in relation to primary industry enterprises, particularly those that require smaller lots or that are more intensive in nature.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To provide for a rural lifestyle and other compatible activities.
- To maintain or improve the quality of the environment.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat sheds; Cellar door premises; Community facilities; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Intensive plant agriculture; Landscaping material supplies; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Roads; Roadside stalls; Signage; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RU6 Transition

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect and maintain land that provides a transition between rural and other land uses of varying intensities or environmental sensitivities.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To identify land that requires environmental studies to substantiate the capability and suitability of land prior to rezoning.
- To limit development that will prejudice or have the potential to prejudice future conservation or development of the land.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Extensive agriculture; Home businesses; Home industries; Oyster aquaculture; Roads; Roadside stalls; Signage; Tank-based aquaculture

4 Prohibited

Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R1 General Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community.
- To provide for a variety of housing types and densities.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To provide for sensitive development of land at North Wallarah Peninsula.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Business premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Hotel or motel accommodation; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Markets; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Serviced apartments; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Shop top housing; Signage; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Funeral homes; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R2 Low Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a low density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To encourage development that is sympathetic to the scenic, aesthetic and cultural heritage qualities of the built and natural environment.

2 Permitted without consent

Home-based child care; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Flood mitigation works; Group homes;

Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Kiosks; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Respite day care centres; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Semi-detached dwellings; Seniors housing; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R3 Medium Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To maintain and enhance the residential amenity and character of the surrounding area.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Attached dwellings; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boarding houses; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dwelling houses; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Exhibition homes; Flood mitigation works; Group homes; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Kiosks; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Seniors housing; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water

supply systems

4 Prohibited

Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone R4 High Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a high density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Boarding houses; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Car parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Early education and care facilities; Educational establishments; Emergency services facilities; Environmental protection works; Health services facilities; Home businesses; Markets; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Neighbourhood supermarkets; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Seniors housing; Shop top housing; Take-away food and drink premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation

4 Prohibited

Pond-based aquaculture; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other 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 encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Home businesses; Home industries; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Boarding houses; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Local distribution premises; Medical centres; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Residential flat buildings; 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

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Rural industries; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures

Zone E2 Commercial Centre

1 Objectives of zone

- To strengthen the role of the commercial centre as the centre of business, retail, community and cultural activity.
- To encourage investment in commercial development that generates employment opportunities and economic growth.
- To encourage development that has a high level of accessibility and amenity, particularly for pedestrians.
- To enable residential development only if it is consistent with the Council's strategic planning for residential development in the area.
- To ensure that new development provides diverse and active street frontages to attract pedestrian traffic and to contribute to vibrant, diverse and functional streets and public spaces.
- To strengthen the roles of Charlestown, Glendale and Morrisset as regional centres.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Artisan food and drink industries; Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Home industries; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Local distribution premises; Medical centres; Mortuaries; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat building and

repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; 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; Farm stay accommodation; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Resource recovery facilities; Rural industries; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste disposal facilities; Water recreation structures

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

Building identification signs; Business identification signs

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; 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

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Boat launching ramps; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Food and drink premises; Forestry; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Home-based child care; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Shops; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures

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.

- To enable ancillary commercial uses if the uses will not undermine the function of existing and future urban centres.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs

3 Permitted with consent

Depots; Freight transport facilities; Garden centres; General industries; Goods repair and reuse premises; Hardware and building supplies; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Medical centres; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Take away food and drink premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Air transport facilities; Amusement centres; Boat launching ramps; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extensive agriculture; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Function centres; Funeral homes; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Heavy industries; Highway service centres; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home-based child care; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Pond-based aquaculture; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures

Zone E5 Heavy Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide areas for industries that need to be separated from other 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.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs

3 Permitted with consent

Data centres; Depots; Freight transport facilities; Garden centres; General industries; Goods repair and reuse premises; Hardware and building supplies; Hazardous storage establishments; Heavy industries; Industrial training facilities; Medical centres; Neighbourhood shops; Offensive storage establishments; Oyster aquaculture; 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

Advertising structures; Air transport facilities; Amusement centres; Boat launching ramps; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extensive agriculture; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Function centres; Funeral homes; Health services facilities; Highway service centres; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home-based child care; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Pond-based aquaculture; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures

Zone MU1 Mixed Use

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage a diversity of business, retail, office and light industrial land uses that generate employment opportunities.
- To ensure that new development provides diverse and active street frontages to attract pedestrian traffic and to contribute to vibrant, diverse and functional streets and public spaces.

- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To encourage business, retail, community and other non-residential land uses on the ground floor of buildings.
- To enable development that complements and enhances the core retail function and trading performance of Zone E1 Local Centre and Zone E2 Commercial Centre.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Boarding houses; Car parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Medical centres; Multi dwelling housing; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Vehicle repair stations; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Advertising structures; Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Biosolids treatment facilities; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; 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; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Rural industries; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Wholesale supplies

Zone SP1 Special Activities

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for special land uses that are not provided for in other zones.
- To provide for sites with special natural characteristics that are not provided for in other zones.
- To facilitate development that is in keeping with the special characteristics of the site or its existing or intended special use, and that minimises any adverse impacts on surrounding land.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Roads; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; The purpose shown on the [Land Zoning Map](#), including any development that is ordinarily incidental or ancillary to development for that purpose

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone SP2 Infrastructure

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.
- To provide land required for the development or expansion of major health, education and community facilities.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Flood mitigation works; Roads; Sewage reticulation

systems; Sewage treatment plants; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; The purpose shown on the [Land Zoning Map](#), including any development that is ordinarily incidental or ancillary to development for that purpose

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone SP3 Tourist

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for a variety of tourist-oriented development and related uses.
- To encourage tourism development that is sensitively designed to enhance and complement its location and that avoids unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment.
- To preserve land for tourism by limiting and discouraging development and uses that are not tourist-related.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boarding houses; Boat sheds; Business premises; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Cellar door premises; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Eco-tourist facilities; Emergency services facilities; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Food and drink premises; Function centres; Helipads; Hostels; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Marinas; Markets; Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Roads; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Signage; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Funeral homes; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RE1 Public Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Crematoria; Educational establishments; Emergency services facilities; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Function centres; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Marinas; Markets; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Signage; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone RE2 Private Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

- To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To encourage development that complements its location and minimises any

adverse impacts on the environment.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Emergency services facilities; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Function centres; Helipads; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Marinas; Markets; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Sewage reticulation systems; Sewage treatment plants; Signage; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Farm stay accommodation; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

Uses authorised under the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974](#)

3 Permitted with consent

Nil

4 Prohibited

Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Zone 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.
- To conserve, enhance and manage corridors to facilitate species movement, dispersal and interchange of genetic material.
- To encourage activities that meet conservation objectives.
- To enhance and manage areas affected by coastal processes.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Car parks; Community facilities; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Information and education facilities; Oyster aquaculture Recreation areas; Roads; Water recreation structures

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

Zone C3 Environmental Management

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect, manage and restore areas with special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To provide for a limited range of development that does not have an adverse effect on those values.
- To protect, manage and enhance corridors to facilitate species movement, dispersal and interchange of genetic material.
- To protect water quality, land surface conditions and important ecosystems.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Community facilities; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation work; Forestry; Funeral homes; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Kiosks; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Roads; Roadside stalls; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recreation structures

4 Prohibited

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

Zone C4 Environmental Living

1 Objectives of zone

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

- To protect, enhance and manage corridors to facilitate species movement, dispersal and interchange of genetic material.
- To encourage rehabilitation and conservation of environmentally important land.

2 Permitted without consent

Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Farm buildings; Flood mitigation works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Roads; Roadside stalls; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recreation structures

4 Prohibited

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

Zone W1 Natural Waterways

1 Objectives of zone

- To protect the ecological and scenic values of natural waterways.
- To prevent development that would have an adverse effect on the natural values of waterways in this zone.
- To provide for sustainable fishing industries and recreational fishing.
- To provide for the recreational use of Lake Macquarie and its waterways as an important environmental, social and economic asset, including maintenance or enhancement of public navigation channels to a depth suitable for yachting and other boating activities.

2 Permitted without consent

Nil

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Emergency services facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Roads; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

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

Zone W4 Working Waterfront

1 Objectives of zone

- To retain and encourage industrial and maritime activities on foreshores.
- To identify sites for maritime purposes and for activities requiring direct foreshore access.
- To ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on the environment and visual qualities of the foreshore.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To minimise any adverse effect of development on land uses in other zones.
- To recognise the contribution that marinas make to the recreational needs of the community.
- To ensure development does not adversely affect the ecology, scenic values or navigability of Lake Macquarie or its waterways.
- To encourage tourism development that is sensitively designed to enhance and complement its location and avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Business premises; Car parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Jetties; Kiosks; Light industries; Marinas; Passenger transport facilities; Registered clubs; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Sewage treatment plants; Signage; Take away food and drink premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Water recreation structures; Water recycling facilities; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Funeral homes; 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*,
- (ja) land identified as “Environmentally sensitive area” on the *Environmentally Sensitive Area Map*.

Part 4 Principal development standards

4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to promote the efficient use of land in accordance with this Plan,
 - (b) to ensure that subdivision does not prevent the orderly development of land in accordance with this Plan,
 - (c) to require adequate street frontages and dimensions for standard, battle-axe and irregular shaped lots,
 - (d) to ensure that the intensity of the development is appropriate to the land's environmental capability,
 - (e) for land in Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct or Middle Camp Village Precinct—to ensure that the intensity of the development is appropriate to the land's heritage significance.
- (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 or result in lots that would be unsuitable for their intended use.
- (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 RU2 Rural Landscape,

- (b) Zone RU6 Transition,
- (c) Zone R1 General Residential,
- (d) Zone R2 Low Density Residential,
- (e) Zone R3 Medium Density Residential,
- (f) Zone E3 Productivity Support,
- (g) Zone E4 General Industrial,
- (h) (Repealed)
- (i) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,

but does not apply to a subdivision by the registration of a strata plan.

Note—

Land in any other zone may be subdivided under the [Community Land Development Act 1989](#) to create lots that are less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.

- (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 Exceptions to minimum subdivision lot size for certain residential development

- (1) The objective of this clause is to encourage housing diversity without adversely impacting on residential amenity.
- (2) Despite clause 4.1, development consent may be granted to development on land in Zone R1 General Residential or Zone R2 Low Density Residential that is both of the following—
 - (a) the erection of a dual occupancy,
 - (b) the subdivision of the land into 2 lots if the size of each lot resulting from the subdivision is at least 250 square metres.
- (3) Despite clauses 4.1 and 4.1AA, development consent may be granted to development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential that includes the subdivision of land into 3 or more lots if—
 - (a) each lot has frontage to a road and is at least 300m² and not more than 450m²,
and

- (b) the consent authority is satisfied—
 - (i) a dwelling house or semi-detached dwelling could be appropriately located on each lot, or
 - (ii) the subdivision is consistent with a development control plan prepared for the site.
- (4) Despite clauses 4.1 and 4.1AA, development consent may be granted to development on land in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential that includes the subdivision of land into 3 or more lots if—
 - (a) each lot has frontage to a road and is not more than 450m², and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied—
 - (i) for each lot that is at least 200m²—a dwelling house or attached dwelling could be appropriately located on the lot, and
 - (ii) for each lot that is less than 200m²—a dwelling house or attached dwelling will be erected on the lot.
- (4A) Subclause (4)(b) does not apply if the consent authority is satisfied the subdivision is consistent with a development control plan prepared for the site.
- (5) This clause does not apply to land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential in—
 - (a) Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct, and
 - (b) Middle Camp Village Precinct.

4.1B Exceptions to minimum subdivision lot sizes for certain residential development in urban release areas

- (1) The objective of this clause is to encourage housing diversity without adversely impacting on residential amenity.
- (2) This clause applies to development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential in an urban release area.
- (3) Development consent may be granted to development to which this clause applies if the development is a subdivision of land that creates 10 or more lots and at least 10% of those lots (but not more than 50% of those lots) are—
 - (a) equal to or greater than 300 square metres, but not greater than 450 square metres, and
 - (b) for development for the purposes of a dwelling house or semi-detached dwelling.
- (4) Despite subclause (3), development consent may be granted for development under

this clause, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that the development would be consistent with a development control plan prepared specifically for the site.

4.1C Exceptions for subdivisions involving battle-axe lots or corner lots in certain zones

- (1) If a lot is a battle-axe lot or other lot with an access handle, the area of the access handle is not to be included in calculating the lot size.
- (2) The minimum lot size of a lot that is a battle-axe lot is as follows—
 - (a) if the lot is in Zone R1 General Residential and on land identified “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#)—600m²,
 - (b) if the lot is in Zone R2 Low Density Residential—600m²,
 - (c) if the lot is in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential—1,500m².
- (3) The minimum lot size of a lot that is a corner lot is as follows—
 - (a) if the lot is in Zone R1 General Residential and on land identified “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#)—500m²,
 - (b) if the lot is in Zone R2 Low Density Residential—500m²,
 - (c) if the lot is in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential—1,200m².
- (4) Despite subclauses (2) and (3), development consent must not be granted to a subdivision that would result in more than 2 battle-axe lots with the same access handle as the only means of vehicular access to the road.
- (5) This clause does not apply to the subdivision of land—
 - (a) under clause 4.1A or 4.1B, or
 - (b) in Zone R2 Low Density Residential in—
 - (i) Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct, or
 - (ii) Middle Camp Village Precinct.

4.1D Exceptions to minimum subdivision lot sizes for certain split zones

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to provide for the subdivision of lots that are within more than one zone but cannot be subdivided under clause 4.1,
 - (b) to ensure that the subdivision occurs in a manner that promotes suitable land use and development, while protecting the rural and environmental attributes of the land,

- (c) to allow for the subdivision of certain land in conservation zones to protect the environmental values of the land.
- (2) This clause applies to each lot (an **original lot**) that contains—
- (a) land in a residential, employment or mixed use zone, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots or Zone C4 Environmental Living, and
 - (b) land in Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone C2 Environmental Conservation or Zone C3 Environmental Management.
- (3) Despite clause 4.1, development consent may be granted to subdivide an original lot to create other lots (the **resulting lots**) if—
- (a) one of the resulting lots will contain—
 - (i) land in a residential, employment or mixed use zone, Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots or Zone C4 Environmental Living that has an area that is not less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land, and
 - (ii) all of the land in Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone C2 Environmental Conservation or Zone C3 Environmental Management that was in the original lot, and
 - (b) all other resulting lots will contain land that has an area that is not less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.
- (4) Despite subclause (3), development consent may be granted to subdivide an original lot to create a lot that contains land only in Zone C2 Environmental Conservation or Zone C3 Environmental Management that is less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land if the consent authority is satisfied that the subdivision will facilitate the ongoing protection and management, for conservation purposes, of the land.
- (5) Before granting consent to development to which this clause applies, the consent authority must be satisfied that the subdivision—
- (a) is not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environmental values of the land, and
 - (b) will not compromise the continued protection and long-term maintenance of any land in a conservation zone, and
 - (c) is not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the agricultural viability of land in a rural zone.

4.1E Exceptions to minimum lot sizes for biodiversity conservation

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility in the application of standards for the subdivision of land to be used for the purpose of long-term biodiversity conservation management.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted to the subdivision of land to create a lot that is less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land if the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the subdivision will facilitate the long-term biodiversity conservation management of the lot, and
 - (b) suitable arrangements have been, or will be, made for the long-term protection, conservation and management of the lot, and
 - (c) the subdivision will not create the opportunity for additional dwellings on any of the lots, and
 - (d) the subdivision will not require the clearing of any native vegetation other than native vegetation required to be removed for the long-term protection, conservation and management of the lot.

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 all of these zones.

- (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 dual occupancies (attached) and dwelling houses on land in certain rural and conservation 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 dual occupancies (attached) and dwelling houses in rural and conservation zones.

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

- (a) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
- (b) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
- (c) Zone RU6 Transition,
- (d) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
- (e) Zone C3 Environmental Management,
- (f) Zone C4 Environmental Living.

(3) Development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house on land to which this clause applies 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 before this Plan commenced and on which the erection of a dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house was permissible immediately before that commencement, or
- (c) 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 dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house would have been permissible if the plan of subdivision had been registered before that commencement, or
- (d) is an existing holding, or
- (e) would have been a lot or a holding referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) 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, or
- (iii) a consolidation with an adjoining public road or public reserve or for another public purpose.

Note—

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

- (4) Development consent must not be granted under subclause (3) unless—
 - (a) no dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house has been erected on the land, and
 - (b) if a development application has been made for development for the purpose of a dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house on the land—the application has been refused or it was withdrawn before it was determined, and
 - (c) if development consent has been granted in relation to such an application—the consent has been surrendered or it has lapsed.
- (5) Development consent may be granted for the erection of a dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house on land to which this clause applies if there is a lawfully erected dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house on the land and the dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house to be erected is intended only to replace the existing dual occupancy (attached) or dwelling house.
- (6) Land ceases to be an existing holding for the purposes of subclause (3) (d) if an application for development consent referred to in that subclause is not made in relation to that land before 31 December 2016.
- (7) In this clause—

existing holding means land that—

- (a) was a holding on 21 August 1981, and
- (b) is a holding at the time the application for development consent referred to in subclause (3) is lodged,

whether or not there has been a change in the ownership of the holding since 21 August 1981, and includes any other land adjoining that land acquired by the owner since 21 August 1981.

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

same person or persons.

Note—

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

4.2B Dual occupancies on battle-axe lots in Zone R2

- (1) The objective of this clause is to encourage the erection of dual occupancies on lots of an appropriate type and amenity.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purpose of a dual occupancy on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential on a lot that is a battle-axe lot.

4.2C Boundary adjustments in certain rural and conservation zones

- (1) The object 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 RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (b) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
 - (c) Zone C3 Environmental Management,
 - (d) Zone C4 Environmental Living.
- (3) Despite clause 4.1 (3), development consent may be granted to subdivide land by way of a boundary adjustment between adjoining lots where one or more resultant 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 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) if the land is in Zone RU2 Rural Landscape—the subdivision will not have a significant adverse effect on the agricultural viability of the land, and
 - (e) if the land is in Zone C2 Environmental Conservation, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living—the subdivision will result in the

continued protection and long term maintenance of the land.

- (4) Before determining a development application for the subdivision of land under this clause, the consent authority must consider the following—
 - (a) the existing uses and approved uses of other land in the vicinity of the subdivision,
 - (b) whether or not the subdivision is likely to have a significant impact on land uses that are likely to be preferred and the predominant land uses in the vicinity of the subdivision,
 - (c) whether or not the subdivision is likely to be incompatible with a land use on any adjoining land,
 - (d) whether or not the subdivision is appropriate having regard to the natural and physical constraints affecting the land,
 - (e) whether or not the subdivision is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environmental values of the land.
- (5) This clause does not apply—
 - (a) in relation to the subdivision of individual lots within a strata plan or community title scheme, or
 - (b) if the subdivision would create a lot that could itself be subdivided in accordance with clause 4.1.

4.3 Height of buildings

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to ensure the height of buildings are appropriate for their location,
 - (b) to permit building heights that encourage high quality urban form.
- (2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the [Height of Buildings Map](#).

4.4 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.

Note—

When this Plan was made it did not include all of these zones.

- (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,
 - (c) clause 5.4,
 - (caa) clause 5.5,
 - (ca) clause 2.8 or 6.2.

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 RU6 Transition and marked “Local open space” | Council |
| Zone RU6 Transition and marked “Local road” | Council |
| Zone R2 Low Density Residential and marked “Community facilities” | Council |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zone R2 Low Density Residential and marked "Local road" | Council |
| Zone R3 Medium Density Residential and marked "Local road" | Council |
| Zone E1 Local Centre and marked "Local road" | Council |
| Zone E2 Commercial Centre and marked "Community facilities" | Council |
| 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 RE2 Private Recreation and marked "Local road" | Council |
| 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 |
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Coastal lands acquisition" | The corporation constituted under section 8 of the Act |
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Environmental conservation" | Council |
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Local road" | Council |
| Zone C3 Environmental Management and marked "Environmental management" | Council |
| Zone C3 Environmental Management and marked "Local road" | Council |

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

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

- (1) The objective of this clause is to limit development on certain land intended to be acquired for a public purpose.
- (2) This clause applies to land shown on the [Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#) and

specified in Column 1 of the table to this clause and that has not been acquired by the relevant authority of the State specified for the land in clause 5.1.

- (3) Development consent must not be granted to any development on land to which this clause applies other than development for a purpose specified opposite that land in Column 2 of that table.

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Land | Development |
| Zone RU6 Transition and marked "Local open space" | Recreation areas |
| Zone RU6 Transition and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone R2 Low Density Residential and marked "Community facilities" | Community facilities |
| Zone R2 Low Density Residential and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone R3 Medium Density Residential and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone E1 Local Centre and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone E2 Commercial Centre and marked "Community facilities" | Community facilities |
| Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Local open space" | Recreation areas |
| Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked "Regional open space" | Recreation areas |
| Zone RE2 Private Recreation and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked "Classified road" | Roads |
| Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves and marked "National Park" | Roads |
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Coastal lands acquisition" | The corporation constituted under section 2.5 of the Act |
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Environmental conservation" | Roads and environmental protection works |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and marked "Local road" | Roads |
| Zone C3 Environmental Management and marked "Environmental management" | Roads and environmental protection works |
| Zone C3 Environmental Management and marked "Local road" | Roads |

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

[Not adopted]

5.4 Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses

- (1) **Bed and breakfast accommodation** If development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 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 50 square metres of floor area.
- (3) **Home industries** If development for the purposes of a home industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the home industry must not involve the use of more than 50 square metres of floor area.
- (4) **Industrial retail outlets** If development for the purposes of an industrial retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed—
- (a) 25% of the gross floor area of the industry or rural industry located on the same land as the retail outlet, or
 - (b) 400 square metres,
- whichever is the lesser.
- (5) **Farm stay accommodation** If development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms in buildings.
- (6) **Kiosks** If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 30 square metres.
- (7) **Neighbourhood shops** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 100 square metres.
- (7AA) **Neighbourhood supermarkets** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood supermarket is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 1,000

square metres.

- (8) **Roadside stalls** If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 20 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) 25% 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) 25% 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

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to allow reasonable flexibility in the application of height limits,
 - (b) to enable development to contribute positively to local streetscapes.
- (2) Development that includes an architectural roof feature that exceeds, or causes a building to exceed, the height limits set by clause 4.3 may be carried out, but only with development consent.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to any such development unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
- (a) the architectural roof feature—
 - (i) comprises a decorative element on the uppermost portion of a building, and
 - (ii) is not an advertising structure, and

- (iii) does not include floor space area and is not reasonably capable of modification to include floor space area, and
- (iv) will cause minimal overshadowing, and
- (b) any building identification signage or equipment for servicing the building (such as plant, lift motor rooms, fire stairs and the like) contained in or supported by the roof feature is fully integrated into the design of the roof feature.

5.7 Development below mean high water mark

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

5.8 Conversion of fire alarms

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

must not be carried out on a Sunday or a public holiday.

(5) In this clause—

private service provider means a person or body that has entered into an agreement that is in force with Fire and Rescue NSW to monitor fire alarm systems.

5.9 Dwelling house or secondary dwelling affected by natural disaster

(1) The objective of this clause is to enable the repair or replacement of lawfully erected dwelling houses and secondary dwellings that have been damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster.

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

- (a) RU2 Rural Landscape,
- (b) RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
- (c) RU6 Transition,
- (d) R1 General Residential,
- (e) R2 Low Density Residential,
- (f) R3 Medium Density Residential,
- (g) E1 Local Centre,
- (h) E2 Commercial Centre,
- (i) E3 Productivity Support,
- (j) MU1 Mixed Use,
- (k) (Repealed)
- (l) RE2 Private Recreation,
- (m) C2 Environmental Conservation,
- (n) C3 Environmental Management,
- (o) C4 Environmental Living.

(3) Despite the other provisions of this Plan, development consent may be granted to development on land to which this clause applies to enable a dwelling house or secondary dwelling that has been damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster to be repaired or replaced if—

- (a) the dwelling house or secondary dwelling was lawfully erected, and

- (b) the development application seeking the development consent is made to the consent authority no later than 5 years after the day on which the natural disaster caused the damage or destruction.

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 Lake Macquarie City,
- (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 indigenous flora and fauna will be minimal, and
 - (e) the site will be maintained (or regenerated where necessary) to ensure the continued protection of natural resources and enhancement of the natural environment, and
 - (f) waste generation during construction and operation will be avoided and that any waste will be appropriately removed, and
 - (g) the development will be located to avoid visibility above ridgelines and against escarpments and from watercourses and that any visual intrusion will be minimised through the choice of design, colours materials and landscaping with local indigenous flora, and
 - (h) any infrastructure services to the site will be provided without significant modification to the environment, and
 - (i) any power and water to the site will, where possible, be provided through the use of passive heating and cooling, renewable energy sources and water efficient design, and
 - (j) the development will not adversely affect the agricultural productivity of adjoining land, and

- (k) the following matters are addressed or provided for in a management strategy for minimising any impact on the natural environment—
 - (i) measures to remove any threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage,
 - (ii) the maintenance (or regeneration where necessary) of habitats,
 - (iii) efficient and minimal energy and water use and waste output,
 - (iv) mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing the effect of the development on the natural environment,
 - (v) maintaining improvements on an on-going basis in accordance with relevant ISO 14000 standards relating to management and quality control.

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

[Not applicable]

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

[Not applicable]

5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture

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

must take the following into consideration—

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

Flood Risk Management Manual means the *Flood Risk Management Manual*, ISBN 978-1-923076-17-4, published by the NSW Government in June 2023.

5.22 Special flood considerations

[Not adopted]

5.23 Public bushland

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect and ensure the ecological viability of bushland, including rehabilitated areas in urban areas, by—
 - (a) preserving biodiversity, habitat corridors and links between public bushland and other nearby bushland, and
 - (b) preserving bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface, and
 - (c) preserving existing hydrological landforms, processes and functions, including

- natural drainage lines, watercourses, wetlands and foreshores, and
- (d) preserving the recreational, educational, scientific, aesthetic, environmental, ecological and cultural values and potential of bushland, and
 - (e) mitigating disturbance caused by development.
- (2) Development that will disturb, or is reasonably likely to disturb, public bushland is permitted with development consent.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development that will disturb, or is reasonably likely to disturb, public bushland unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following—
- (a) the disturbance of the bushland is essential for a purpose in the public interest,
 - (b) there is no reasonable alternative to the disturbance,
 - (c) the development minimises the amount of bushland to be disturbed,
 - (d) the development includes measures to remediate the disturbed bushland.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), development that will disturb, or is reasonably likely to disturb, public bushland is permitted without development consent if the development is for the following purposes—
- (a) the construction, operation or maintenance of pipelines to carry water, sewerage or gas or pipelines licensed under the *Pipelines Act 1967*,
 - (b) the construction, operation or maintenance of electricity or telecommunication lines,
 - (c) bush fire hazard reduction,
 - (d) the construction or maintenance of classified roads,
 - (e) facilitating the recreational use of the public bushland.
- (5) Development specified in subclause (4)(e) is permitted without development consent only if it is carried out in accordance with a plan of management for the public bushland, adopted by the Council in the same way a plan of management is required to be adopted for community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 2, that includes measures for the following—
- (a) the recreational use of the land,
 - (b) bush fire hazard reduction,
 - (c) the prevention of degradation, including the alteration of drainage patterns, rubbish dumping, vehicle intrusion and infestation with weeds or non-native

plants,

(d) the remediation of degraded public bushland.

(6) This clause does not require development consent for clearing of native vegetation if the clearing is of a kind that is authorised under the *Local Land Services Act 2013*, section 600.

(7) In deciding whether to grant development consent to development on land adjoining public bushland, the consent authority must consider the following—

(a) the need to retain public bushland adjoining the site of the development,

(b) the likely effect of the development on public bushland, including the following—

(i) the erosion of soil,

(ii) the siltation of streams and waterways,

(iii) the spread of weeds and non-native plants within public bushland,

(c) other matters the consent authority considers relevant to the protection and preservation of public bushland.

(8) This clause does not apply to the following land that is public bushland—

(a) land in Zone RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4 or RU5,

(b) land reserved, dedicated or acquired under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*,

(c) land within a State forest, flora reserve or timber reserve within the meaning of the *Forestry Act 2012*,

(d) land to which *State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021*, Chapter 7 applies.

(9) In this clause—

disturb public bushland means—

(a) remove vegetation from public bushland, or

(b) cause a change in the natural ecology of public bushland that results in the destruction or degradation of the public bushland.

non-native plant means a plant that is not native vegetation.

public bushland means land—

(a) on which there is vegetation that is—

- (i) a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or
 - (ii) representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation of the land, and
- (b) that is owned, managed or reserved for open space or environmental conservation by the Council or a public authority.

5.24 Farm stay accommodation

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to diversify the uses of agricultural land without adversely impacting 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.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation on a landholding unless the consent authority is satisfied all buildings or manufactured homes used to accommodate guests on the landholding will be—
- (a) on the same lot as an existing lawful dwelling house, or
 - (b) on a lot of a size not less than the minimum lot size for a dwelling house to be permitted on the lot under an environmental planning instrument applying to the land.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply if the development is a change of use of an existing dwelling to farm stay accommodation.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation 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 development, and
- (e) the compatibility of the development with nearby land uses.

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.
- (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 Urban release areas

6.1 (Repealed)

6.2 Public utility infrastructure

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

6.3 Development control plan

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development on land in an urban release area occurs in a logical and cost-effective manner, in accordance with a staging plan and only after a development control plan that includes specific controls has been prepared for the land.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for development on land in an urban release area unless a development control plan that provides for the matters specified in subclause (3) has been prepared for the land.
- (3) The development control plan must provide for all of the following—
 - (a) a staging plan for the timely and efficient release of urban land, making provision for necessary infrastructure and sequencing,
 - (b) an overall transport movement hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,
 - (c) an overall landscaping strategy for the protection and enhancement of riparian areas and remnant vegetation, including visually prominent locations, and detailed landscaping requirements for both the public and private domain,
 - (d) a network of active and passive recreation areas,
 - (e) stormwater and water quality management controls,
 - (f) amelioration of natural and environmental hazards, including bush fire, flooding

and site contamination and, in relation to natural hazards, the safe occupation of, and the evacuation from, any land so affected,

- (g) detailed urban design controls for significant development sites,
 - (h) measures to encourage higher density living around transport, open space and service nodes,
 - (i) measures to accommodate and control appropriate neighbourhood commercial and retail uses,
 - (j) suitably located public facilities and services, including provision for appropriate traffic management facilities and parking.
- (4) Subclause (2) does not apply to development for any of the following purposes—
- (a) a subdivision for the purpose of a realignment of boundaries that does not create additional lots,
 - (b) a subdivision of land if any of the lots proposed to be created is to be reserved or dedicated for public open space, public roads or any other public or environment protection purpose,
 - (c) a subdivision of land in a zone in which the erection of structures is prohibited,
 - (d) development on land that is of a minor nature only, if the consent authority is of the opinion that the carrying out of the development would be consistent with the objectives of the zone in which the land is situated.
- (5) The development control plan for the urban release area identified as “Edgeworth Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#) must, in addition to the matters specified in subclause (3), also provide for the following—
- (a) an overall transport movement hierarchy that provides for an arterial road linking Frederick Street and Minmi Road at Edgeworth,
 - (b) an assessment of the impact of development on flora and fauna and measures to mitigate any adverse impacts.

6.4 Relationship between Part and remainder of Plan

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

6.5 Application of this Part

In this Part, **urban release area** means the following land—

- (a) land identified as “Arcadia Vale Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),

- (b) land identified as “Bonnells Bay Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (c) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (d) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (e) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 3” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (f) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 4” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (g) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 5” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (h) land identified as “Cameron Park Area 6” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (i) land identified as “Cardiff Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (j) land identified as “Catherine Hill Bay Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (k) land identified as “Catherine Hill Bay Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (l) land identified as “Cooranbong Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (m) land identified as “Cooranbong Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (n) land identified as “Cooranbong Area 3” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (o) land identified as “Dora Creek Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (p) land identified as “Edgeworth Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (q) land identified as “Edgeworth Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (q1) land identified as “Edgeworth Area 3” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#).
- (r) land identified as “Jewells Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (r1) land identified as “Killingworth Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (s) land identified as “Morisset Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (t) land identified as “Morisset Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (u) (Repealed)
- (v) land identified as “Nords Wharf Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (w) land identified as “Warners Bay Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (x) land identified as “Wyee Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),
- (x1) land identified as “Wyee Area 2” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#),

(y) land identified as “Wye Point Area 1” on the [Urban Release Area Map](#).

Part 7 Additional local provisions

7.1 Acid sulfate soils

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

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

- (3) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for the carrying out of works unless an acid sulfate soils management plan has been prepared for the proposed works in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual and has been provided to the consent authority.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause for the carrying out of works if—
 - (a) a preliminary assessment of the proposed works prepared in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual indicates that an acid sulfate soils management plan is not required for the works, and
 - (b) the preliminary assessment has been provided to the consent authority and the

consent authority has confirmed the assessment by notice in writing to the person proposing to carry out the works.

- (5) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause for the carrying out of any of the following works by a public authority (including ancillary work such as excavation, construction of access ways or the supply of power)—
- (a) emergency work, being the repair or replacement of the works of the public authority, required to be carried out urgently because the works have been damaged, have ceased to function or pose a risk to the environment or to public health and safety,
 - (b) routine maintenance work, being the periodic inspection, cleaning, repair or replacement of the works of the public authority (other than work that involves the disturbance of more than 1 tonne of soil),
 - (c) minor work, being work that costs less than \$20,000 (other than drainage work).
- (6) Despite subclause (2), development consent is not required under this clause to carry out any works if—
- (a) the works involve the disturbance of less than 1 tonne of soil, and
 - (b) the works are not likely to lower the watertable.

7.2 Earthworks

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that earthworks for which development consent is required will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses, cultural or heritage items or features of the surrounding land.
- (2) Development consent is required for earthworks unless—
- (a) the earthworks are exempt development under this Plan or another applicable environmental planning instrument, or
 - (b) the earthworks are ancillary to development that is permitted without consent under this Plan or to development for which development consent has been given.
- (3) Before granting development consent for earthworks (or for development involving ancillary earthworks), the consent authority must consider the following matters—
- (a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental effect on, drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality of the development,
 - (b) the effect of the development on the likely future use or redevelopment of the land,

- (c) the quality of the fill or the soil to be excavated, or both,
- (d) the effect of the development on the existing and likely amenity of adjoining properties,
- (e) the source of any fill material and the destination of any excavated material,
- (f) the likelihood of disturbing relics,
- (g) the proximity to, and potential for adverse impacts on, any waterway, drinking water catchment or environmentally sensitive area,
- (h) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.

Note—

The [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974](#), particularly section 86, deals with harming Aboriginal objects.

7.3 (Repealed)

7.4 Coastal risk planning

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to avoid significant adverse impacts from coastal hazards,
 - (b) to ensure uses of land identified as coastal risk are compatible with the risks presented by coastal hazards,
 - (c) to enable the evacuation of land identified as coastal risk in an emergency,
 - (d) to avoid development that increases the severity of coastal hazards,
 - (e) to maintain existing coastal processes,
 - (f) to avoid adverse impacts on the environment.
- (2) This clause applies to the land identified as “Coastal risk” on the [Coastal Risk Map](#).
- (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 not likely to cause detrimental increases in coastal risks to other development or properties, and
 - (b) is not likely to alter coastal processes and the impacts of coastal hazards to the detriment of the environment, and
 - (c) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life from coastal risks, and

- (d) is likely to avoid or minimise adverse effects from the impact of coastal processes and the exposure to coastal hazards, particularly if the development is located seaward of the immediate hazard line, and
 - (e) provides for the relocation, modification or removal of the development to adapt to the impact of coastal processes and coastal hazards, and
 - (f) has regard to the impacts of sea level rise.
- (4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the *NSW Coastal Planning Guideline: Adapting to Sea Level Rise* (ISBN 978-1-74263-035-9) published by the NSW Government in August 2010, unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.
- (5) In this clause—
- coastal hazard** has the same meaning as in the [Coastal Management Act 2016](#).

7.5 Terrestrial biodiversity

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by—
- (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
 - (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
 - (c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Biodiversity” on the [Terrestrial Biodiversity Map](#).
- (3) In deciding whether to grant development consent for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider—
- (a) whether the development is likely to have—
 - (i) any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and
 - (ii) any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and
 - (iii) any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and
 - (iv) any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and
 - (b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of

the development.

- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact, or
 - (b) if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided 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.

7.6 Limited development on foreshore area

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that development in the foreshore area will not impact on natural foreshore processes or affect the significance and amenity of the area.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for development on land in the foreshore area except for the following purposes—
 - (a) the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area,
 - (b) the erection of a building in the foreshore area, if the levels, depth or other exceptional features of the site make it appropriate to do so,
 - (c) boat sheds, coastal protection works, wharves, slipways, jetties, waterway access stairs, swimming pools, fences, cycleways, walking trails, picnic facilities, recreation areas or water recreation structures.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted under subclause (2) unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the development will contribute to achieving the objectives for the zone in which the land is located, and
 - (b) the appearance of any proposed structure, from both the waterway and adjacent foreshore areas, will be compatible with the surrounding area, and
 - (c) the development will not cause environmental harm such as—
 - (i) pollution or siltation of the waterway, or
 - (ii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, fauna and flora habitats, or

- (iii) an adverse effect on drainage patterns, and
- (d) the development will not cause congestion or generate conflict between people using open space areas or the waterway, and
- (e) opportunities to provide continuous public access along the foreshore and to the waterway will not be compromised, and
- (f) any historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance of the land on which the development is to be carried out and of surrounding land will be maintained, and
- (g) in the case of development for the alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area, the alteration or rebuilding will not have an adverse impact on the amenity or aesthetic appearance of the foreshore, and
- (h) sea level rise or change of flooding patterns as a result of climate change has been considered.

7.7 Development on sensitive Aboriginal landscape areas

- (1) The objective of this clause is to recognise and conserve sensitive Aboriginal landscape areas.
- (2) The consent authority may require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Statement to be prepared before granting consent to the carrying out of development on land identified as “sensitive Aboriginal landscape area” on the [Sensitive Aboriginal Landscape Area Map](#).

7.8 Airspace operations

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to provide for the effective and ongoing operation of the Lake Macquarie Airport by ensuring that such operation is not compromised by proposed development that penetrates the Limitation or Operations Surface for that airport,
 - (b) to protect the community from undue risk from that operation.
- (2) If a development application is received and the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development will penetrate the Limitation or Operations Surface, the consent authority must not grant development consent unless it has consulted with the relevant Commonwealth body about the application.
- (3) The consent authority may grant development consent for the development if the relevant Commonwealth body advises that—
 - (a) the development will penetrate the Limitation or Operations Surface but it has no objection to its construction, or

(b) the development will not penetrate the Limitation or Operations Surface.

(4) The consent authority must not grant development consent for the development if the relevant Commonwealth body advises that the development will penetrate the Limitation or Operations Surface and should not be carried out.

(5) In this clause—

Limitation or Operations Surface means the Obstacle Limitation Surface or the Procedures for Air Navigation Services Operations Surface as shown on the Obstacle Limitation Surface Map or the Procedures for Air Navigation Services Operations Surface Map for the Lake Macquarie Airport.

relevant Commonwealth body means the body, under Commonwealth legislation, that is responsible for development approvals for development that penetrates the Limitation or Operations Surface for the Lake Macquarie Airport.

7.9 Service stations in certain zones

(1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that service stations on land other than land in an employment or mixed use zone do not detract from the trading performance of commercial centres.

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

- (a) Zone E1 Local Centre,
- (b) Zone E2 Commercial Centre,
- (c) Zone E3 Productivity Support,
- (d) Zone MU1 Mixed Use.

(3) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purpose of a service station on land to which this clause applies unless—

- (a) the gross floor area of the building (excluding parking, refuelling areas, vehicle access areas and any ancillary car wash areas) comprises no more than 30% of the site area, and
- (b) any floor area used for the ancillary retail selling of general merchandise comprises no more than 50% of the gross floor area of the building.

7.10 Residential development in certain employment and mixed use zones

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

- (a) to ensure the commercial viability of centres is maintained and enhanced by discouraging stand alone residential development in certain employment and mixed use zones,

- (b) to provide for appropriate residential and tourist and visitor accommodation opportunities in a commercial environment,
 - (c) to ensure that development is compatible with any townscape and urban design principles adopted in a development control plan.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
- (a) Zone E1 Local Centre,
 - (b) Zone E2 Commercial Centre,
 - (c) Zone MU1 Mixed Use.
 - (d) (Repealed)
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of a hostel, residential flat building, seniors housing or serviced apartments on land in Zone E1 Local Centre, unless it is part of a mixed use development in which most of the ground floor of the building facing the primary street has an active street frontage and the consent authority is satisfied that it is to be used for the purposes of commercial premises or a health services facility.
- (4) (Repealed)
- (5) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of a boarding house, hostel, residential flat building, seniors housing or serviced apartments on land in Zone E2 Commercial Centre, unless it is part of a mixed use development in which most of the ground floor of the building facing the primary street has an active street frontage and the consent authority is satisfied that it is to be used for the purposes of commercial premises or a health services facility.
- (6) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of a hostel, residential flat building, multi dwelling housing or serviced apartment on land in Zone MU1 Mixed Use, unless it is part of a mixed use development in which all or part of the ground floor of the building facing the primary street has an active street frontage and the consent authority is satisfied that it is to be used for the purposes of commercial premises or a health services facility.
- (7) Subclause (6) does not apply to land identified as “Charlestown strategic economic centre” on the [Economic Centre Map](#).

7.11 Development for the purpose of bottle shops

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to ensure that bottle shops are appropriately located throughout Lake Macquarie City, and

- (b) to ensure that bottle shops do not have a significant adverse impact on surrounding areas.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purpose of a bottle shop unless the consent authority—
 - (a) has considered information on the community social profile, the social impact of the proposal and any proposed mitigation measures, and
 - (b) is satisfied that the development will not have a significant adverse impact on the surrounding area.
- (3) In this clause, **bottle shop** means retail premises, being licensed premises under the [Liquor Act 2007](#), the principal purpose of which is the retail sale of liquor in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises.

7.12 (Repealed)

7.13 Development on certain land at Boolaroo, Buttaba and North Wallarah Peninsula

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to ensure that the redevelopment of the former Pasmenco Cockle Creek Smelter site, the former Incitec Pivot Fertilizer site at Boolaroo and the South Buttaba Hills paper subdivision site is developed in accordance with sound planning principles that recognise the site constraints and the requirement for integration with adjoining urban areas,
 - (b) to ensure that North Wallarah Peninsula is developed in accordance with sound planning principles and the development takes into account the environmentally sensitive area.
- (2) This clause applies to the following land—
 - (a) land identified as “Former Pasmenco and Incitec sites” on the [Key Sites Map](#), being the former Pasmenco Cockle Creek Smelter site and the former Incitec Pivot Fertilizer site, Boolaroo,
 - (b) land identified as “Buttaba Hills” on the [Key Sites Map](#), being the South Buttaba Hills paper subdivision site,
 - (c) land identified as “North Wallarah” on the [Key Sites Map](#).
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development on land to which this clause applies unless a development control plan that provides for the matters specified in subclause (4) has been prepared for the land.
- (4) The development control plan must provide for all of the following—

- (a) a staging plan for the timely and efficient release of urban land, making provision for necessary infrastructure and sequencing,
 - (b) an overall transport movement hierarchy showing the major circulation routes and connections to achieve a simple and safe movement system for private vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists,
 - (c) an overall landscaping strategy for the protection and enhancement of riparian areas and remnant vegetation, including visually prominent locations, and detailed landscaping requirements for both the public and private domain,
 - (d) a network of active and passive recreation areas,
 - (e) stormwater and water quality management controls,
 - (f) amelioration of natural and environmental hazards, including bush fire, flooding and site contamination and, in relation to natural hazards, the safe occupation of, and the evacuation from, any land so affected,
 - (g) detailed urban design controls for significant development sites,
 - (h) measures to encourage higher density living around transport, open space and service nodes,
 - (i) measures to accommodate and control appropriate neighbourhood commercial and retail uses,
 - (j) suitably located public facilities and services, including provision for appropriate traffic management facilities and parking.
- (5) Subclause (3) does not apply to development for any of the following purposes—
- (a) a subdivision for the purpose of a realignment of boundaries that does not create additional lots,
 - (b) a subdivision of land if any of the lots proposed to be created is to be reserved or dedicated for public open space, public roads or any other public or environment protection purpose,
 - (c) a subdivision of land in a zone in which the erection of structures is prohibited,
 - (d) development on land that is of a minor nature only, if the consent authority is of the opinion that the carrying out of the development would be consistent with the objectives of the zone in which the land is situated.
- (6) In addition to subclause (3), development consent must not be granted to development on land referred to in subclause (2) (a) unless the consent authority is satisfied that—

- (a) provision has been, or will be, made for vehicle access between Munibung Road, Cardiff and T C Frith Avenue, Boolaroo, and
- (b) there are no significant land use conflicts between the proposed development and the remediation of the remainder of the site.

7.14 Development on certain land near Rafferty's Road, Cams Wharf

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as "Cams Wharf Area 1" on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development consent may be granted to development for the purpose of an integrated tourist facility that may contain a range of accommodation types (including dwellings) and a combination of land uses including retailing, recreational and community activities appropriate to the community's needs on land to which this clause applies.
- (3) In this clause, ***an integrated tourist facility*** means a facility that contains the following—
 - (a) tourist facilities, including a range of accommodation types and dwellings, and
 - (b) a combination of land uses including community facilities, recreation areas, recreation facilities and retail premises, appropriate to the needs of the community.

7.15 Development on certain land at Ada Street, Cardiff

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made for stormwater detention on certain land at Ada Street, Cardiff.
- (2) This clause applies to land at Ada Street, Cardiff, being Lots 1 and 2, DP 788892.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the existing on-site stormwater detention and any additional stormwater detention required by the proposed development will be detained within the boundaries of the site, or at an alternative location approved by Council.

7.16 Development on certain land at Trinity Point, Morisset Park

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as "Morisset Park Area 1" or "Morisset Park Area 2" on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of commercial premises is permitted with development consent on land in Morisset Park Area 1 if—
 - (a) the development is part of mixed use development that includes tourist and visitor accommodation, and

- (b) the gross floor area of all buildings used for the purposes of commercial premises does not exceed 550m².
- (3) Development for the purposes of residential accommodation is permitted with development consent on land in Morisset Park Area 2 if the development is part of mixed use development that includes tourist and visitor accommodation.
- (4) Subclauses (2) and (3) do not apply unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following—
 - (a) the development will provide for the protection of Aboriginal middens located on the southern and south-eastern foreshore of Lake Macquarie,
 - (b) the development will provide or maintain pedestrian access and view corridors between Trinity Point Drive and Trinity Point Reserve,
 - (c) the buildings resulting from the development, other than buildings that are part of a marina, will have a setback of at least 6m from the boundary of Trinity Point Reserve.
- (5) The floor space ratio of all buildings on the site area must not exceed 1.17:1.
- (6) A building on land to which this clause applies may have a maximum height of RL 34m.
- (7) Subclause (6) applies only if—
 - (a) a design review panel has reviewed the development, and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied the development exhibits design excellence, and
 - (c) if the development includes an architectural roof feature—the consent authority is satisfied of the matters specified in clause 5.6(3)(a) and (b).
- (8) In deciding whether the development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must consider the following—
 - (a) the advice of the design review panel,
 - (b) whether a high standard of landscape and architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved,
 - (c) whether the form and external appearance of the development is in keeping with the surrounding area and natural landscape,
 - (d) the nature and scale of any commercial premises, having regard to the needs of the local community and visitors to the area,
 - (e) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,

- (f) whether the development will provide an opportunity for the public to engage with Aboriginal heritage items by providing information about the Aboriginal cultural and heritage values of Trinity Point,
- (g) whether the development will have suitable and safe road access,
- (h) how the development addresses the following—
 - (i) existing and proposed uses and use mix,
 - (ii) the relationship with neighbouring sites, in terms of transitions in building heights, separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form,
 - (iii) pedestrian access to Trinity Point Reserve,
 - (iv) the bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,
 - (v) environmental impacts, including sustainable design, overshadowing and solar access, visual and acoustic privacy, noise, wind and reflectivity,
 - (vi) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (vii) the impact on, and proposed improvements to, the public domain,
 - (viii) the impact on heritage items, heritage conservation areas and the cultural heritage values of the site area.
- (9) Clause 5.6 applies to an architectural roof feature included in development on land to which this clause applies.
- (10) For the purposes of subclause (9), the reference to the height limits set by clause 4.3 is to be read as the height limits set by this clause.

(11) In this clause—

design review panel means a panel of 2 or more persons established by the consent authority.

Trinity Point Reserve means Lot 32, DP 1117408, Trinity Point Drive, Morisset Park.

7.17 Development on certain land at 1A Raymond Street, Speers Point

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Speers Point Area 1” on the [Key Sites Map](#) being the former Speers Point Quarry site.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted for development on land to which this clause applies unless a development control plan that provides for the matters specified in subclause (3) has been approved by the Council for that land.
- (3) The development control plan referred to in subclause (2) must provide for the

following matters in relation to the land—

- (a) further geotechnical studies, proposed earthworks and reshaping of the site, including stabilisation of quarry walls and drainage design,
- (b) phase 2 detailed investigation report for contaminated land including a remedial action plan (RAP) and site validation for future urban subdivision,
- (c) guidelines for the protection of cultural heritage (both Aboriginal and European) and culturally significant areas,
- (d) subdivision layout including road, pedestrian and bicycle access,
- (e) a landscape management plan including the creation and maintenance of the visual mitigation measures, the buffer area vegetation and the revegetation of exposed areas including the spur,
- (f) the location of flora, fauna and vegetation corridors,
- (g) the management and maintenance of native vegetation on the land in Zone C2 Environmental Conservation and provision of an off-set for wetland removal,
- (h) detailed urban design controls for visual impacts, view corridors and desired residential character, in terms of overall design principles for any development and provision of muted tones colour palette, roof form and materials to be used,
- (i) bush fire risk management in accordance with Rural Fire Services requirements,
- (j) the preparation of a mosquito management plan,
- (k) sustainable stormwater management, including water reuse,
- (l) plans for any area that is to be dedicated for public use, including the provision of land for future walking trails or for a right of way for cycle and pedestrian linkages.

7.18 Development on certain land at Wangi Wangi

- (1) This clause applies to land as follows—
 - (a) subclause (2) applies to land identified as “Wangi Wangi Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#),
 - (b) subclauses (3)–(5) apply to land identified as “Wangi Power Station Area” on the [Key Sites Map](#).
- (2) Development consent may be granted for development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation, research stations, residential accommodation, storage premises and water recreation structures on land to which this subclause applies.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this

subclause applies for the purpose of residential accommodation unless the consent authority is satisfied that—

- (a) the development is not likely to be adversely affected by mining or petroleum production noise, visual amenity or odour, and
 - (b) the development incorporates mitigation measures for the management of any such noise, visual amenity or odour impacts, and
 - (c) the total floor area for retail premises in the development does not exceed 5,000 square metres, and
 - (d) the development involves the use of the Wangi Power Station building for a combination of other uses that are permitted on the land, other than retail premises.
- (4) The Wangi Power Station building must be fully redeveloped under subclause (3) before development consent may be given for development on the land to which this subclause applies that is in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential.
- (5) Development consent must not be granted for development on land to which this subclause applies unless a development control plan that provides for the following matters has been prepared in relation to the development—
- (a) a mixed use development and a land use mix that takes account of Wangi Wangi local business centre,
 - (b) fauna, flora and vegetation corridors,
 - (c) visual impacts, view corridors and design principles for the development,
 - (d) the identification of any recreation, community and social facilities on the land,
 - (e) the conservation and interpretation of the heritage significance of the land in accordance with clause 5.10,
 - (f) any conservation management plan prepared by the Council,
 - (g) measures to reduce any potential conflicts with adjoining land uses, including Myuna Colliery,
 - (h) traffic, pedestrian and cycle networks,
 - (i) the staging and sequencing of the development on the land within Zone R3 Medium Density Residential,
 - (j) the identification of landscape areas for revegetation,
 - (k) sustainable stormwater management, including water re-use,

- (l) waste management and demolition issues,
- (m) measures to ensure that any noise abatement measures will not conflict with other building design requirements, including solar access, ventilation and Mine Subsidence Board requirements.

7.19 Development on certain land at Wyee Point

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Wyee Point Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development consent may be granted to development for the purposes of an integrated tourist community, being a tourist destination containing tourist facilities, attached dwellings, dwelling houses, multi dwelling housing and residential flat buildings on land to which this clause applies.
- (3) In this clause, ***an integrated tourist community*** means a community that contains the following—
 - (a) tourist facilities, including a range of accommodation types (including dwellings), and
 - (b) a combination of land uses including community facilities, recreation areas, recreation facilities and retail premises, appropriate to the community’s needs.

7.20 Development on environmentally sensitive land

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to ensure that adverse impacts of development on environmentally sensitive land are minimised or offset,
 - (b) to ensure that the location of development on environmentally sensitive land is appropriate having regard to the management of bush fire or flood risk and achieving biodiversity outcomes.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “Environmentally sensitive land” on the [Environmentally Sensitive Land Map](#).
- (3) When assessing a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider—
 - (a) whether the development will have an adverse impact on the condition and significance of the vegetation on the land, and
 - (b) the importance of that vegetation to the growth and survival of native fauna, and
 - (c) whether the development has the potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity values of the land, and

(d) whether the development is likely to be adversely affected by an environmental hazard, such as a bush fire or flooding.

(4) Before granting development consent to development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must be satisfied that—

(a) the development is sited, designed and managed to avoid potential adverse environmental impacts and potential environmental hazards, such as a bush fire or flooding, or

(b) if an impact cannot be avoided by adopting feasible alternatives, the development will mitigate, minimise or offset that impact.

7.21 Essential services

(1) Development consent must not be granted to development unless the consent authority is satisfied that any of the following services that are essential for the development are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make them available when required—

(a) the supply of water,

(b) the supply of electricity,

(c) the disposal and management of sewage,

(d) stormwater drainage or on-site conservation,

(e) suitable vehicular access.

(2) This clause does not apply to development for the purpose of providing, extending, augmenting, maintaining or repairing a public utility infrastructure referred to in this clause.

7.22 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 RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential or Zone RE1 Public Recreation, or

- (ii) used for the purposes of a 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.

7.23 Manufactured homes

- (1) The objective of this clause is to facilitate housing diversity and affordability by applying the provisions of this Plan that permit development for the purposes of dwelling houses to the development of manufactured homes.
- (2) Development for the purposes of the installation or placement and use of a manufactured home may be carried out with development consent on land to which this Plan applies if development for the purposes of a dwelling house is permitted on that land.
- (3) The provisions of this Plan that apply to the subdivision or use of land for the purposes of the erection of a dwelling house apply to the installation or placement and use of a manufactured home under this clause.
- (4) Despite any other provision of this Plan, in this Plan **caravan park** does not include land on which a manufactured home is installed or placed as a dwelling house under this clause.
- (5) In this clause, **manufactured home** has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

7.24 Development on certain land at 2A Main Road, Boolaroo

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Boolaroo Large Format Retail Site” on the [Key Sites Map](#), being part of the former Pasminco Cockle Creek Smelter site.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies for the purposes of retail premises unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the site area of the development is at least 20,000 square metres, and
 - (b) the gross floor area of the retail premises is at least 13,000 square metres, and
 - (c) the resulting retail premises are to be operated by a single person.

7.25 Development on land in Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct and Middle Camp Village Precinct

- (1) This clause applies to land in—
 - (a) Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct, and
 - (b) Middle Camp Village Precinct.
- (2) The objectives of this clause are to ensure that development—
 - (a) does not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the land, and
 - (b) is not visually intrusive.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development for the purposes of dual occupancies, secondary dwellings or semi-detached dwellings unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following—
 - (a) the development will not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the land or adjoining land,
 - (b) the type, bulk, scale and size of any proposed structure will be compatible with the surrounding area,
 - (c) if a proposed structure contains plumbing fixtures—the fixtures will be connected to an approved on-site waste water treatment device or an approved connection to the sewer.

7.26 Development on certain land at North Wallarah Peninsula

- (1) The objective of this clause is to encourage housing diversity appropriate for the unique environmental and residential character of the Central Precinct of the North Wallarah Peninsula.
- (2) This clause applies to land in Zone R1 General Residential that is identified as “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (3) Land to which this clause applies may be subdivided into 3 or more lots if the consent authority is satisfied—
 - (a) each resulting lot will face a road, and
 - (b) each resulting lot will be at least 300m² and no more than 450m², and
 - (c) a dwelling house or semi-detached dwelling will be erected on each resulting lot.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development involving the erection of a dual occupancy on a lot unless the lot is at least—

(a) for a corner lot—500m², or

(b) otherwise—620m².

(5) The lot on which a dual occupancy is erected under subclause (4)(b) may be subdivided into 2 resulting lots with a minimum lot size of 310m².

7.27 Active street frontages

(1) The objective of this clause is to promote uses that attract pedestrian traffic along certain ground floor street frontages.

(2) This clause applies to land identified as “Active street frontage” on the [Active Frontages Map](#).

(3) Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a building, or a change of use of a building, on the land unless the consent authority is satisfied the building will have an active street frontage.

(4) An active street frontage is not required for a part of a building used for one or more of the following—

(a) entrances and lobbies, including as part of mixed use development,

(b) access for fire services,

(c) electrical services,

(d) vehicular access.

7.28 Exception to maximum height of buildings in Charlestown strategic economic centre

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

(a) to encourage consolidation of certain land in the Charlestown city centre,

(b) to encourage the provision of pedestrian walkways.

(2) The height of a building on land identified as “Area 1” on the [Height of Buildings Map](#) may exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the [Height of Buildings Map](#) by up to 7m if—

(a) the lot is at least 1,600m², and

(b) the building has a street frontage of at least 20m.

(3) The height of a building on land identified as “Area 2” on the [Height of Buildings Map](#) may exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the [Height of Buildings Map](#) by up to 10m if the consent authority is satisfied that the development will include an open pedestrian laneway, at least 6m wide, between Pearson Street and Charlestown

Road, Charlestown.

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

(Clause 2.5)

1 Use of certain land at Belmont

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Belmont Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of seniors housing is permitted with development consent.

2 Use of certain land at Cardiff

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Cardiff Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of medical centres, shops (with a gross floor area of 50m²) and associated car parks is permitted with development consent.

3 Use of certain land at Catherine Hill Bay

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Catherine Hill Bay Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of the erection of a dwelling house is permitted with development consent if—
 - (a) the dwelling house is to be erected to replace a dwelling house that existed on the lot immediately before the commencement of this Plan (whether or not that dwelling still exists), and
 - (b) the building envelope of the replacement dwelling does not exceed the building envelope of the dwelling house that is being replaced.
- (3) Development for the purposes of a subdivision is permitted with development consent, but only for the purposes of excising a lot for a dwelling house that existed immediately before the commencement of this Plan.

4 Use of certain land at Caves Beach

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Caves Beach Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of dwelling houses is permitted with development consent.

5 Use of certain land at Caves Beach

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Caves Beach Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of serviced apartments is permitted with development consent.

6 Use of certain land at Cooranbong

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Cooranbong Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of hotel or motel accommodation is permitted with development consent.

7 Use of certain land at Cooranbong

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Cooranbong Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the following purposes is permitted with development consent—
 - (a) a highway service centre,
 - (b) a shop with a floor area not exceeding 250m²,
 - (c) a subdivision into no more than 2 lots of any size that separates the site of the highway service centre and its access ramps from adjoining rural and environmental land and is not for the purposes of the erection of a dwelling.

8 Use of certain land at Cooranbong

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Cooranbong Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the following purposes is permitted with development consent—
 - (a) a highway service centre,
 - (b) a shop with a floor area not exceeding 250m²,
 - (c) a subdivision into no more than 2 lots of any size that separate the site of the highway service centre and its access ramps from adjoining rural and environmental land and is not for the purposes of the erection of a dwelling.

9 Use of certain land at Eraring

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Eraring Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).

- (2) Development for the purpose of aquaculture is permitted with development consent.

10 Use of certain land at Glendale

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Glendale Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of subdivision is permitted with development consent.

11 Use of certain land at Glendale

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Glendale Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of recreation facilities (indoor), recreation facilities (major) and recreation facilities (outdoor) is permitted with development consent.

12 Use of certain land at Lake Macquarie

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Lake Macquarie” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of food and drink premises (excluding pubs) and kiosks is permitted with development consent.

13 Use of certain land at Mirrabooka

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Mirrabooka Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of subdivision to create 2 lots and the erection of a dwelling house on each lot is permitted with development consent.

14 Use of certain land at Mirrabooka

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Mirrabooka Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of subdivision to create 2 lots and the erection of a dwelling house on each lot is permitted with development consent.

15 Use of certain land at Mirrabooka

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Mirrabooka Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of subdivision to create 2 lots and the erection of a dwelling house on each lot is permitted with development consent.

16 Use of certain land at Morisset

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Morisset Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of a mortuary is permitted with development consent.

17 Use of certain land at Morisset

- (1) This clause applies to land at Morisset identified as “Morisset Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of a market is permitted with development consent if—
 - (a) the market is open to the public only on Saturdays and Sundays between 7.30am and 6.00pm, and
 - (b) the gross floor area of the market does not exceed 10,300m².

18 Use of certain land at North Wallarah Peninsula

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 1” and “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of amusement centres, boat sheds, car parks, caravan parks, entertainment facilities, function centres, garden centres, health services facilities, landscaping material supplies, office premises, public administration buildings, recreation facilities (indoor), registered clubs, residential accommodation (being for the purposes of dwellings), retail premises (other than roadside stalls), service stations, tourist and visitor accommodation and veterinary hospitals is permitted with development consent.

19 Use of certain land at North Wallarah Peninsula

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “North Wallarah Peninsula Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of residential accommodation (being for the purposes of dwellings) is permitted with development consent.

20 Use of certain land at Teralba

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Teralba Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of resource recovery facilities is permitted with development consent.

21 Use of certain land at Teralba

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Teralba Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of industries is permitted with development consent.

22 Use of certain land at Fairfax Road, Warners Bay

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Warners Bay Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of subdivision to create no more than 3 lots is permitted with development consent if—
 - (a) an existing dwelling is located on each lot, other than the lot referred to in paragraph (b), and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied that one of the lots is appropriately located and reserved for drainage purposes.

23 Use of certain land at Morisset

- (1) This clause applies to land at 606 and 608 Fishery Point Road, Morisset, being Lot 1, DP 723285 and Lot 1, Section 25, DP 758707 and identified as “Morisset Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of a service station is permitted with development consent.

24 Use of certain land at Belmont North

- (1) This clause applies to land at 389 and 391 Pacific Highway, Belmont North, being Lot 1, DP 1135801 and Lot A, DP 389480, respectively, and identified as “Belmont North Area 2” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purpose of shops is permitted with development consent.

25 (Repealed)

26 Use of certain land at Belmont and Belmont North

- (1) This clause applies to the following land—
 - (a) Lot 1, DP 739866, 28 Bluebell Street, Belmont,
 - (b) Lot 1, DP 395622 and Lot A, DP 382127, 409 Pacific Highway, Belmont North,
 - (c) Lot 81, DP 536711, 411 Pacific Highway, Belmont North,and identified as “Belmont North Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).

- (2) Development for the purpose of a vehicle body repair workshop is permitted with development consent.

27 Use of certain land at Belmont South

- (1) This clause applies to the following land at Belmont—
 - (a) part of 801A Pacific Highway, Marks Point, being part of Lot PT1, DP 203376 and part of Lot 1, DP 253931, and
 - (b) part of 4 Ocean Park Road, Belmont South, being part of Lot 4, DP 21142, and identified as “Belmont South Area 1” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of a recreation facility (outdoor) is permitted with development consent.

28 Use of certain land at Belmont North

- (1) This clause applies to Lot 101, DP 1021186, 393 Pacific Highway, Belmont North, identified as “Belmont North Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the following purposes is permitted with development consent—
 - (a) shops, if the gross floor area of the shop is at least 3,000m²,
 - (b) food and drink premises, if the gross floor area of the premises does not exceed 435m².

29 Use of certain land in Morisset

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Morisset Area 4” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the following purposes is permitted with development consent—
 - (a) shops, other than neighbourhood supermarkets, if the gross floor area used for shops does not exceed 1,800m²,
 - (b) neighbourhood supermarkets, if the gross floor area used for neighbourhood supermarkets does not exceed 1,800m²,
 - (c) restaurants or cafes, if the gross floor used for restaurants or cafes does not exceed 500m².

30 Use of certain land at Trinity Point, Morisset Park

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “Morisset Park Area 3” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of a single helipad is permitted with development

consent.

31 Use of certain land in Lake Macquarie local government area

- (1) This clause applies to land identified as “A” on the [Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).
- (2) Development for the purposes of dual occupancies is permitted with development consent.

Schedule 2 Exempt development

(Clause 3.1)

Note 1—

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

Note 2—

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

Advertisements—signs on field perimeter fencing and amenity facilities at sports fields in Zone RE1

- (1) Must have the consent, in writing, of the owner of the property on which the sign is located.
- (2) Must only provide information about sponsors of teams or organisations using the sporting facility.
- (3) Must not contain direct product advertising for alcohol, tobacco products, gambling or any form of adult entertainment (being entertainment involving nudity, indecent acts or sexual activity).
- (4) Must not obstruct any gates, access points or openings.
- (5) Must face the playing area and must not be visible from outside of the site on which it is displayed.
- (6) If affixed to perimeter fencing of the playing area—
 - (a) must not extend above the top or below the bottom of the fencing, and
 - (b) have a maximum length of 6m, and
 - (c) have a maximum height of 1m.
- (7) Must be removable signs or fixings, and must not be painted directly onto the perimeter fencing or any amenity facilities.

- (8) Must not cover more than 20% of the field facing surface area of any amenity facilities.
- (9) Must not be illuminated.
- (10) Must be installed in accordance with the following—
 - (a) AS/NZS 1170.0—2002, *Structural design actions, Part 0: General principles*,
 - (b) AS/NZS 1170.2—2011, *Structural design actions, Part 2: Wind actions*.

Amusement devices in Zones E1, E2, MU1 and RE2

- (1) Must be located wholly within the premises.
- (2) Maximum 5 devices per premises.

Awnings over trade waste disposal points in Zones E4, E5 and SP1

- (1) Maximum area—30m².
- (2) Maximum height—2.7m.
- (3) Must facilitate maintenance of the trade waste device and enable all weather use.
- (4) Must be constructed of materials that match or complement the design and appearance of existing buildings.
- (5) Must be located behind the front building line.

Directional real estate signs on certain land

- (1) Must be on land in a residential, employment or mixed use zone or on land in Zone RU2, RU4, RE2, SP2, SP3 or W4 that is not part of an approved subdivision that is being advertised for sale.
- (2) Must comply with the general requirements for signage and advertising specified in clause 2.83 of the [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Exempt and Complying Development Codes\) 2008](#).
- (3) Maximum area—
 - (a) in a rural or residential zone—4.5m², or
 - (b) in any other zone—6m².
- (4) Must be located within a 3km radius of the subdivision.
- (5) Maximum—4 signs.
- (6) If the nearest major arterial road or freeway is located outside the 3km radius, 3

additional signs may be located outside the 3 km radius.

- (7) Must relate to the subdivision as a whole and not to individual lots.
- (8) Must be removed as soon as practicable after all the land in the subdivision has been sold.

Fuel tanks for home businesses in Zones RU2, RU4, C2, C3 and C4

- (1) If constructed or installed on land in a rural zone for an agricultural activity—must be on a lot that is 2ha or less.
- (2) Maximum capacity—5,000L.
- (3) Must be located wholly within the property.
- (4) Must be bunded with capacity to contain at least 125% of the capacity of the tank.
- (5) Must be freestanding and constructed of prefabricated metal.
- (6) Must be installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1940—2004, *The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids*.
- (7) Must not be located within 30m of a creek or street, or within 5m of a side or rear lot boundary.
- (8) Minimum setback—20m from adjoining dwellings.

Hail protection structure in Zones RU2 and RU4

Must be ancillary to agricultural use and consist of light construction (For example, poles, wire and mesh).

Navigation and emergency response facilities

Must be a navigation and emergency response facility within the meaning of [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Transport and Infrastructure\) 2021](#), Part 2.3, Division 15.

Signage—A-frame signs on footpaths in Zone E1, E2, E3 or MU1

- (1) Must relate to commercial premises.
- (2) Must be on the part of the footpath adjacent to the commercial premises.
- (3) The commercial premises must have \$20 million public liability insurance.
- (4) Maximum 1 per commercial premises.
- (5) Must be made of durable, fade-proof, non-combustible and high quality materials.

- (6) Must not be illuminated or involve moving components.
- (7) Must not display offensive, violent, obscene or discriminatory material.
- (8) Must be secure and stable.
- (9) Must not obstruct or pose a risk to—
 - (a) pedestrians, particularly pedestrians with disability, or
 - (b) vehicular traffic.
- (10) Must not be within—
 - (a) 2m of the frontage of a building, or
 - (b) 600mm of a kerb, or
 - (c) 3m of another A-frame sign, or
 - (d) 5m of a bus stop, pedestrian crossing, taxi stand or intersection.
- (11) The footpath between the sign and the building frontage must be unobstructed.
- (12) Must be no more than 1.2m high and 600mm wide.
- (13) Must be removed—
 - (a) during hazardous weather, and
 - (b) at the close of each business day.

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 |
| 460C Lake Road, Argenton | Lot 24, DP 1110828 |
| 59C Clydebank Road, Balmoral | Lot 1, DP 361413 |
| 28C Thomas Street, Barnsley | Lots 25 and 26, Section H, DP 631 |
| Apex Street, Belmont | Part of Lot 1, DP 511858, identified as “Operational Land” on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map |
| Apex Street, Belmont | Part of Lot 2, DP 519114, identified as “Operational Land” on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map |
| 2 Edgar Street, Belmont | Lot 32, Section I, DP 2374 |
| 39 George Street, Belmont | Lot 1, DP 334449 |
| 49C Haig Street, Belmont | Part of Lot 42, DP 1115062, identified as “Operational Land” on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map |
| 40, 42 and 56 Maude Street, Belmont | Lots 23, 24 and 31, Section I, DP 2374 |
| 9C The Parade, Belmont | Lot 1, DP 209843 |
| 11 Rens Street, Booragul | Lot 15, Section 5, DP 14421 |
| 4C Hendrick Street, Cardiff | Lot 2, Section C, DP 4143 |
| 39D Macquarie Road, Cardiff | Lot 3, DP 559007 |
| 427A Main Road, Cardiff | Lots 11 and 12, DP 10580; Lot 1, DP 1132785 |
| 8c Main Road, Cardiff Heights | Lot 41, DP 556474 |
| 14C Milson Street, Charlestown | Lots 1 and 2, DP 350691 |
| 216C Pacific Highway, Charlestown | Lot B, DP 399059 |
| 9C Albert Street, Edgeworth | Lot 2, DP 506929 |
| 725 Main Road, Edgeworth | Lot 1, DP 717715 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14C Pacific Highway, Gateshead | Lot 1, DP 432780 |
| 106 Reservoir Road, Glendale | Lot 1, DP 961070 |
| 37A Highfields Parade, Highfields | Lot 198, DP 18348 |
| 36 Wommara Avenue, Jewells | Lot 1, DP 652310 |
| 36 Wommara Avenue, Jewells | Lot 2, DP 652311 |
| 36 Wommara Avenue, Jewells | Lot 3, DP 652312 |
| 24 Stephenson Street, Killingworth | Lot 8, Section N, DP 4339 |
| 30 Stephenson Street, Killingworth | Lot 5, Section N, DP 4339 |
| 16 The Boulevarde, Killingworth | Lot 9, Section P, DP 4339 |
| 23A Emily Street, Marks Point | Lots 1 and 2, DP 371792 |
| 58c Marshall Street, New Lambton Heights | Lot 42, DP 556474 |
| 465A Pacific Highway, Pinny Beach | Lot 8, DP 791995 |
| 94C Main Road, Speers Point | Lot 1, DP 181190 |
| 142 Main Road, Speers Point | Lot 13, Section B, DP 4063 |
| 2C Wood Street, Swansea | Lots 1 and 2, DP 329284 |
| 356 Awaba Road, Toronto | Part of Lot 101, DP 1228040, identified as “Operational Land” on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map |
| Part of 201 and part of 205 Brighton Avenue, Toronto | Lots 100, 101 and 103, DP 243194 |
| 209 and 211A Brighton Avenue, Toronto | Lots 13 and 15, DP 1002630 |
| Part of 20 The Boulevarde, Toronto | Lot 1, DP 915793 |
| Land adjoining 21 Dobell Drive, Wangi Wangi | Lot 343, DP 848273 |
| 149 Watkins Road, Wangi Wangi | Lot 281, DP 8939 |
| 38C Bayview Street, Warners Bay | Lot 1, DP 651248 |
| 23A and 25 John Street, Warners Bay | Lots 1 and 3, DP 719621 |
| 163C Dudley Road, Whitebridge | Lot 2, DP 506536 |
| 193C Dudley Road, Whitebridge | Lot 1, DP 372638 |

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

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part of 146C Princeton Avenue, Adamstown Heights | Part of Lot 138, DP 252655, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 138/252655 and rights to mine (254399) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 138/252655 |
| Apex Street, Belmont | Part of Lot 41, DP 557183, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Exclusion of minerals and reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 41/557183, exclusion of the road as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 41/557183 and easement for rising main (R804604) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 41/557183 |
| 60-62 Main Road, Boolaroo | Lot 4, Section E, DP 3494 and Lot 5, Section E, DP 3494 | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant, rights to mine (340997), rights to mine (569262) and lease (AH466262), as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 4982/185 |
| Part of 2C TC Frith Avenue, Boolaroo | Part of Lot 2, DP 1183441, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Nil |
| Part of 41 Hayden Brook Road, Booragul | Part of Lot 364, DP 774186, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Rights to mine (G61927 and P161628) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 364/774186 |
| Part of 27C First Street, Cardiff South, south of Ada Street | Lot 30, DP 196, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Minerals and Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 5150/246 |
| Part of 11 Luprena Close, Charlestown | Part of Lot 22, DP 249304, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Nil |
| 59A Pacific Highway, Charlestown | Lot 1011, DP 1140442 | Exclusion of minerals and land below to 20 metres (see Government Gazette No 114 of 10 September 1976 at p 3891), as noted and numbered 4 and 5 on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 1011/1140442 |
| Part of 320 Pacific Highway, Charlestown | Part of Lot 100, DP 706965, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Nil |

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|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36 Pearson Street, Charlestown | Lot 21, DP 1177332 | Rights to mine (30645), rights to mine (155140), rights to mine (30646), right of way (DP 1177332) and lease (A1190210), as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 21/1177332 |
| 11A Charles Street, Edgeworth | Lot 16, Section 3, DP 2149 | Nil |
| 11B Charles Street, Edgeworth | Lots 17 and 18, Section 3, DP 2149 | Nil |
| 88 Neilson Street, Edgeworth | Lot 102, DP 241213 | Easement for transmission line (G656741) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 102/241213 Transfer of easement to Shortland Electricity (0171544) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 102/241213 |
| 48 Oakdale Road, Gateshead | Lot 20, DP 1115790 | Land excludes minerals, right of carriageway (DP 1115790) and easement to drain water (DP 1217693), as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 20/1115790 |
| Part of 21A Schroder Avenue, Gateshead | Part of Lot 80, DP 35662, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Rights to mine arising under section 141 of Public Works and Procurement Act 1912 as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 80/35662 |
| 256 Lake Road, Glendale | Lot 12, DP 567707 | Easement for drainage (G357748) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 12/567707 |
| 62A Graham Street, Glendale | Lot 62, DP 247342 | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant and right to mine (A926932), as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 62/247342 |
| Part of 20 Wommara Avenue, Jewells | Part of Lot 209, DP 246099, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Rights to mine (B16046) and restriction on the use of land (relating to an easement to drain water 2.44 wide—N257020) created by the registration of DP 244655, as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 209/246099 |

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| Part of 36A Wommara Avenue, Jewells | Part of Lot 153 DP 246099, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 153/246099, exclusion of minerals as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 153/246099 and easement for sewer main 4 metres wide (AK 657090) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 153/246099 |
| Part of 8A Kawara Place, Kahibah | Part of Lot 30, DP 245090, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 30/245090 |
| Parts of 1A Alhambra Avenue, Macquarie Hills | Parts of Lot 11, DP 561068, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Rights to mine (F451827) and easement for transmission line created by resumption (K556111) affecting the piece of land shown as "Easement for Transmission Line 150' wide and variable gazetted 2-12-1966" in the plan thereon, as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 11/561068 |
| Part of 1A Lawson Road, Macquarie Hills | Part of Lot 42, DP 1132840, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Stratum in manner described in title diagram, rights to all minerals (C680429), rights to mine (F451827), easement for transmission line (K556111) and easement for water main (M2869), as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 42/1132840 |
| 20 Skye Street, Morisset | Lot 1, Section 12, DP 758707 | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 1007/207 |
| Part of 6 Tristania Close, Teralba | Part of Lot 32, DP 716248, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 32/716248, exclusion of minerals and rights to mine (BK 1318 No 572) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 32/716248, restrictions on the use of land (DP 716248) as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 32/716248 |
| 26 High Street, Toronto | Lot 2, Section 17, DP 1097 | Nil |
| 94A The Boulevarde, Toronto | Lot 12, DP 1002630 | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 12/1002630 |

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| 100A The Boulevarde, Toronto | Lot 17, DP 1002630 | Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant as noted on Certificate of Title Folio Identifier 17/1002630 |
| Part of 17 Walker Street, Warners Bay | Part of Lot 31, DP 718196, identified as "Operational Land" on the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map | 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 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Argenton | Church hall and Anglican Church | 475 and 477 Lake Road | Lots 1 and 2, DP 125686 | Local | 1 |
| Argenton | Headframe from West Wallsend (No 1) Colliery | 531A Lake Road | Lot 3, DP 577566 | Local | 249 |
| Argenton | Newcastle Mines Rescue Station | 533 Lake Road | Lot 2, DP 599235 | Local | 2 |
| Argenton, Boolaroo, Edgeworth, Glendale, Speers Point | Speers Point Steam Tram Line | Newcastle to Speers Point via West Wallsend | | Local | 6 |
| Argenton, Teralba | Cockle Creek Railway Bridge | Adjacent to 462 Lake Road and 15C Racecourse Road | Lot 1, DP 1191714 and Part of Lot 101, DP 1188398 | Local | 4 |
| Argenton, Teralba | Former Cockle Creek Railway Bridge | 462 Lake Road and 13C Racecourse Road | Lot 2, DP 1191714 and Part of Lot 101, DP 1188398 | Local | 3 |
| Awaba | Former Awaba Union Church | 20 Gosford Street | Lot 1, Section 8, DP 758041 | Local | 236 |
| Awaba | Gatekeeper's cottage | 154 Wilton Road | Lot 1, DP 817297 | Local | 7 |

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| Barnsley | Former Barnsley Public School | 91 Appletree Road | Lot 2, DP 1001812 | Local | 8 |
| Barnsley | Johnston Family Cemetery | 14A Taylor Avenue | Lot 100, DP 630296 | Local | 9 |
| Barnsley, Holmesville, Killingworth, West Wallsend | Seaham, West Wallsend, Fairley and Killingworth Railway | Cockle Creek to Seaham No 1 Colliery at Seahampton with branches to Fairley and Killingworth | | Local | 10 |
| Belmont | House "Yarragee" | 23 Bellevue Road | Lot 1, DP 881605 | Local | 11 |
| Belmont | Former ferry wharf | 55 Brooks Parade | Belmont Wharf | Local | 12 |
| Belmont | Captain Bain's house | 15 George Street | Lot 2, DP 13715 | Local | 13 |
| Belmont | House "The Bennals" | 45 Walter Street | Lot D, DP 402085 | Local | 14 |
| Belmont, Bennetts Green, Dudley, Gateshead, Highfields, Jewells, Kahibah, Redhead, Whitebridge | Belmont Railway | Adamstown to Belmont, the New Redhead Estate and Coal Company Railway | | Local | 15 |
| Belmont, Dudley, Whitebridge | Branch lines from the Belmont Railway | Burwood No 3 Colliery, Whitebridge, Dudley Colliery, Dudley, Lambton Colliery, Redhead, John Darling Colliery, Belmont North, Belmont Colliery Sidings, Belmont | Various lots | Local | 16 |
| Belmont North | Former John Darling Colliery | 14 John Darling Avenue and 65, 75 and 85 John Fisher Road | Lot 100, DP 1136505; Lots 1-3, DP 814551 | Local | 17 |
| Belmont North | Former staff houses, colliery row | 3, 5, 7, 9 and 21 Maranatha Close | Lots 12, 14 and 15, DP 848941; Lot 120, DP 853391; Lot 8, DP 883150 | Local | 18 |
| Belmont North | Nissen hut | 4 Somerset Street | Lot 24, DP 28480 | Local | 248 |

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| Belmont South | Tank traps | Cold Tea Creek, 690A Pacific Highway | Lot 7024, DP 1057186 | Local | 237 |
| Blackalls Park | Railway bridges | 1c Reynolds Street | Lot 1181, DP 1176049 | Local | 19 |
| Blackalls Park | Railway station | 1c Reynolds Street | Lot 1181, DP 1176049 | Local | 20 |
| Blackalls Park | Toronto railway overbridge | 1c Reynolds Street | Lot 1181, DP 1176049 | Local | 95 |
| Blackalls Park, Fassifern, Toronto | Fassifern to Toronto Branch Railway Line | Fassifern Railway Station to Toronto Railway Station and then Toronto Wharf | Lot 1181, DP 1176049 | Local | 21 |
| Boolaroo | Group of 4 cottages | 8, 10, 12 and 14 Creek Reserve Road | Lot 11, DP 616785; Lot 1, DP 301687; Lots 3 and 4, DP 8704 | Local | 23 |
| Boolaroo | House "Alida" | 48 Lakeview Road | Lot 4, Section M, DP 3494 | Local | 24 |
| Boolaroo | Commercial Hotel | 2 Main Road | Lots 1 and 2, Section A, DP 3494 | Local | 25 |
| Boolaroo | Former laboratory building on the former Pasmenco site | Part of 13A Main Road | Part Lot 2, DP 1127713 | Local | 227 |
| Boolaroo | Former motor garage | 19 Main Road | Lot 1, DP 125272 | Local | 26 |
| Boolaroo | Former Boolaroo Post Office | 91 Main Road | Lot 2, DP 809177 | Local | 27 |
| Booragul | House "Awaba Park" | 18 Marmong Street and 2b First Street | Lot 120, DP 855520; Lot 33, DP 1133743 | Local | 28 |
| Booragul | Colliery relics | 155 Old Main Road | Lot 33, DP 858667 | Local | 29 |
| Booragul | Quigley Grave | 24 Park Parade | Part Lot 468, DP 774186 | Local | 30 |
| Cams Wharf | Lord of the Manor Cams Cottage | 13 Cams Wharf Road | Lot 2, DP 616354 | Local | 31 |
| Cardiff | St Kevin's Church | 226 Main Road | Lots 3 and 6, Section A, DP 4143; Part of Lot 1, DP 1015805 | Local | 32 |
| Cardiff | St Kevin's cottage | 230 Main Road | Lot 1, DP 1015805 | Local | 33 |

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| Cardiff | Former miner's cottage | 251 Main Road | Lot 1, DP 303203 | Local | 34 |
| Cardiff | Row of 4 shops with cottages | 275 and 279 Main Road | Lots 21 and 22, DP 544989 | Local | 35 |
| Cardiff | Brick shops | 281 Main Road | Lot 4, DP 10789 | Local | 36 |
| Cardiff | House | 309 Main Road | Lot 6, DP 926364 | Local | 37 |
| Cardiff | Former Cardiff Masonic Hall | 4 Margaret Street | Lot 12, Section B, DP 8186 | Local | 38 |
| Cardiff | House | 6 Michael Street | Lot 1, DP 214463 | Local | 39 |
| Cardiff | Former doctor's surgery | 8 Michael Street | Lot 2, DP 214463 | Local | 40 |
| Cardiff South | Former colliery tramway | 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Almora Close, 180 and 235 Macquarie Road, 13 Camille Crescent, 9, 10 and 29B Haddington Drive, 2 Bancks Avenue, 35 Newcastle Street, 17 John Street, 63 Knight Street and 180 and 235 Macquarie Road | Lot 1, DP 248465; Lot 17, DP 727746; Lot 673, DP 805546; Lot 21, DP 805655; Lots 1, 29-31, 34 and 36-38, DP 827464; Lot 81, DP 845447; SP 41083; SP 45279; SP 47822 | Local | 41 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Coal loader jetty | Southern end of the beach | Lot 204, DP 1164883 | Local | 57 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottages | 3, 5, 7 and 9 Clarke Street | Lots 84, 85, 86 and 87, DP 222717 | Local | 42 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottages | 10-12 Clarke Street | Lots 71 and 72, DP 222717 | Local | 43 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottage | 17 Clarke Street | Lot 80, DP 222717 | Local | 44 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottages | 19 and 21 Clarke Street | Lots 78 and 79, DP 222717 | Local | 45 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Police station and lock up | 23-27 Clarke Street | Lots 1, 3 and 5, Section F, DP 163 | Local | 46 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Wallarah Hotel | 24 Clarke Street | Lot 1, Section D, DP 163 | Local | 47 |

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| Catherine Hill Bay | Archaeological remains of house and associated structures, workshop building, house (former mine engineer's residence), house (former electrical engineer's residence) and two cottages | Colliery Road, Middle Camp | Lot 2, DP 1180181 | Local | 247 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | House and 4 Norfolk Island Pines | 4 and 75 Flowers Drive | Lots 5 and 7, DP 1180181 | Local | 50 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | House | 26 Flowers Drive | Lot 1, DP 1107593 | Local | 48 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Group of cottages | 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 54, 56 and 58 Flowers Drive | Lots 14-19, 41-45 and 47-49, DP 222943 | Local | 49 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Anglican Church | 71 Flowers Drive | Lot 21, DP 593154 | Local | 51 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottage | 3 Lindsley Street | Lot 54, DP 222717 | Local | 53 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cottage | 11 Lindsley Street | Lot 58, DP 222717 | Local | 54 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Former WWII RAAF Radar Station 208 | 145 Mine Camp Road | Part Lot 3, DP 1016670; Part Lot 6, State DP 1180181 | | 238 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Hall | 1 Northwood Road | Lot 1, DP 407474 | Local | 55 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Cemetery | 8 Northwood Road | Lot 7079, DP 1029250 | Local | 56 |
| Charlestown | Miners' cottages | 300, 304, 306 and 308 Charlestown Road | Lots 2, 4 and 6, DP 33470 | Local | 59 |
| Charlestown | Cottage | 32 Smith Street | Lot 1, DP 213865 | Local | 60 |
| Charlestown | Brick cottage | 36 Smith Street | SP 43904 | Local | 61 |
| Coal Point | Threlkeld's Mine | 359 Coal Point Road | Lot 172, DP 1037893 | Local | 62 |
| Cooranbong | House "Sunnyside" | 27 Avondale Road | Lot 2, DP 204207 | Local | 63 |

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| Cooranbong | Sanitarium dairy farm | 15 Central Road | Lots 19, 20, 22 and 23, Section 3, DP 3533; Lots 20 and 21, DP 3534; Lot 4, DP 1117517 | Local | 65 |
| Cooranbong | Water tower | 15 Central Road | Lot 20, DP 3534 | Local | 64 |
| Cooranbong | Sanitarium Health Foods factory | 40, 50, 70 and 80 Central Road | Lots 1, 6-8, Section 1, DP 3533; Lot 2, Section 7, DP 3533 | Local | 71 |
| Cooranbong | Auditorium | 50 Central Road | Lot 9, Section 7, DP 3533 | Local | 70 |
| Cooranbong | Bethel hall | 50 Central Road | Lot 1, Section 1, DP 3533 | Local | 66 |
| Cooranbong | College hall | 50 Central Road | Lot 1, Section 1, DP 3533 | Local | 67 |
| Cooranbong | House "The Laurels" | 50 Central Road | Lot 1, Section 1, DP 3533 | Local | 69 |
| Cooranbong | Science hall | 50 Central Road | Lot 1, Section 1, DP 3533 | Local | 68 |
| Cooranbong | House "Three Bells" | 597 Freemans Drive | Lot 201, DP 1059478 | Local | 72 |
| Cooranbong | Cottage | 661 Freemans Drive | Lot A, DP 416525 | Local | 73 |
| Cooranbong | House | 9 Kings Road | Lot 3, DP 549007 | Local | 75 |
| Cooranbong | House | 85 Kings Road | Lot 1, DP 798409 | Local | 76 |
| Cooranbong | Grave "Frost's Rest" | 154 Mannings Road | Lot 1, DP 919600 | Local | 74 |
| Cooranbong | Catholic Church and cemetery | 6 Martinsville Road | Lot 1, DP 197852 | Local | 77 |
| Cooranbong | Former post office | 41 Martinsville Road | Lot 120, DP 755223 | Local | 78 |
| Cooranbong | North Corrumbung Cemetery | 200 Martinsville Road | Lot 7300, DP 1145113; Lot 1, DP 1095988 | Local | 79 |
| Cooranbong | Suspension footbridge | Off Victory Street (crosses Dora Creek) | | Local | 80 |
| Dora Creek | Former St Pauls Anglican Church | 25 Coorumbung Road | Lot 101, DP 840020 | Local | 239 |
| Dora Creek | House | 16 Dora Street | Lot 11, DP 533825 | Local | 81 |
| Dora Creek | Dora Creek former rail bridge | Main Road | | Local | 250 |

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| Dora Creek | Holmes Store | 3 Watt Street | Lot 38, DP 528601 | Local | 82 |
| Dudley | Ocean View Hotel | 85 Ocean Street | Lot 20, Section A, DP 2304 | Local | 85 |
| Dudley | Royal Crown Hotel | 94 Ocean Street | Lot 18, Section B, DP 2304 | Local | 86 |
| Dudley | Pensioners hall | 98 Ocean Street | Lot 1, DP 931771 | Local | 87 |
| Dudley | Dudley Public School | 124 Ocean Street | Lot 145, DP 755233 | Local | 88 |
| Dudley | Two Miner's cottages | 125 and 127 Ocean Street | Lot 3, Section D, DP 2657; Lot 11, DP 1150274 | Local | 89 |
| Dudley | Cast iron reservoir | 147 Ocean Street | Lot 114, DP 1132668 | Local | 90 |
| Dudley | Dudley Monument | Corner of Redhead Road and Ocean Street | Lot 189, DP 755233 | Local | 240 |
| Dudley | Former Miner's cottage | 29 Thomas Street | Lot 11, Section D, DP 2657 | Local | 83 |
| Dudley | Former Miner's cottage | 31 Thomas Street | Lot 9, Section D, DP 2657 | Local | 84 |
| Edgeworth | School teacher's residence | 7 Minmi Road | Lot 106, DP 755262 | Local | 91 |
| Edgeworth, Cameron Park, West Wallsend | West Wallsend steam tram line | West Wallsend to Newcastle via Wallsend, Holmesville, Estelville, Edgeworth and Glendale | | Local | 92 |
| Eraring | Eraring Power Station | 268 and 294 Rocky Point Road, Eraring, and 115, 215, 235 and 260 Construction Road, Myuna Bay | Lots 10 and 11, DP 1050120; Lot 20, DP 840668; Lot 211, DP 840670; Lots 50 and 51, DP 840671 | Local | 93 |
| Fassifern | Fassifern Railway Station | Tucker Close | Lots 2 and 3, DP 926559; Lot 1, DP 1108065 | Local | 94 |
| Fassifern | Fassifern railway cottage | Wallsend Road | Lot 1, DP 854050 | Local | 96 |
| Glendale | Cardiff railway workshops | 460 Main Road | Lot 100, DP 1100258 | Local | 98 |

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| Holmesville | Brick house | 47 Appletree Road | Lot 3, Section B, DP 4479 | Local | 99 |
| Holmesville | Brick house | 54 Appletree Road | Lot 22, DP 740832 | Local | 100 |
| Holmesville | Former police station | 20 Charlotte Street | Lot 15, Section E, DP 5432 | Local | 101 |
| Holmesville | Post office store | 18 George Street | Lot 1, Section L, DP 3442 | Local | 102 |
| Holmesville | Holmesville Hotel | 21 George Street | Lot 20, Section M, DP 3442 | Local | 103 |
| Holmesville | Former Uniting Church | 29 St Helen Street | Lot 16, Section N, DP 3442 | Local | 241 |
| Holmesville | Railway station | Killingworth Road | | Local | 104 |
| Holmesville | House | 32 Seaham Street | Lot 42, Section B, DP 4479 | Local | 105 |
| Holmesville | House | 20 William Street | Lot 14, Section E, DP 5432 | Local | 106 |
| Kahibah | Glenrock Railway and mine entrance and early coal mining sites | Glenrock State Recreation Area | Lot 1, DP 523208; Lot 21, DP 575387 | State | 107 |
| Killingworth | Former Killingworth Hotel | 39 Killingworth Road | Lot 13, Section E, DP 4339 | Local | 109 |
| Killingworth | Elcom Newcastle Substation | 101 Killingworth Road | Lots 1 and 2, DP 619513 | Local | 108 |
| Killingworth | Soldier's Memorial | 26 The Broadway | Lot 1, Section D, DP 4339 | Local | 110 |
| Kotara South | Raspberry Gully Line Railway | Opposite Dalpura Lane to the Main Northern Railway Line, near Adamstown along Styx Creek | | Local | 112 |
| Kotara South | South Waratah Colliery | 31 Kirkdale Drive | Lot 132, DP 243393 | Local | 111 |
| Little Pelican | Little Pelican cottages and site | | Lot 7036, DP 1030788 | Local | 228 |
| Marks Point | House | 15 Haddon Crescent | Lot 12, DP 1213011 | Local | 229 |
| Martinsville | Former Union Church | 447 Martinsville Road | Lot A, DP 4329 | Local | 242 |

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| Martinsville | Former Martinsville Public School | 495 Martinsville Road | Lot 157, DP 823773 | Local | 113 |
| Martinsville | Dora Creek bridge | Owens Road | | Local | 114 |
| Martinsville | Farm house "Wonga Hill" | 324 Owens Road | Lot 63, DP 661760 | Local | 115 |
| Martinsville | House "Woodside" | 32 Wilkinson Road | Lot 1, DP 741192 | Local | 116 |
| Morrisset | Morrisset Hospital precinct, including: wards 5 and 6, ward 9 (clinical department), wards 10, 12 and 17 (general psychiatry), recreation hall, the main store, residence nos 1 and 3, cottage row (residence nos 16-21), maximum security division, the chapel, and water supply dam—Pourmalong Creek | 84 Bridge Street, | Lots 1 and 2, DP 880557 | State | 118 |
| Morrisset | Morrisset High School | 133 Bridge Street | Lot 3, Section 40, DP 758707 | Local | 117 |
| Morrisset | Stationmaster's house | 87 Macquarie Street | Part of Lot 3, DP 1002965 | Local | 119 |
| Morrisset | Mullard Chambers Building | 71 Dora Street | Lot 1, DP 215590 | Local | 230 |
| Morrisset | Community hall | 77 Dora Street | Lot 2, DP 590896 | Local | 231 |
| Morrisset | Tree—Morrisset's Campsite | 147 Macquarie Street | Lot 7045, DP 93593 | Local | 120 |
| Nords Wharf | "Nords Wharf" | 43c Nords Wharf Road | PO 1970/126 | Local | 122 |
| Pelican | Cabbage trees | 5, 25 and 35 Soldiers Road | Lots 102 and 103, DP 755233; Lot 135, DP 1151226 | Local | 123 |
| Rathmines | Catalina Memorial Nursing Home | 171 Dorrington Road | Lot 2, DP 226531 | Local | 124 |
| Rathmines | Boat slip | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 130 |
| Rathmines | Brick store | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 129 |

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| Rathmines | Catalina War Memorial | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 128 |
| Rathmines | Catamaran Club | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 126 |
| Rathmines | Community hall | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 125 |
| Rathmines | Flying boat ramps | 1 Overhill Road | Lot 64, DP 596913 | Local | 127 |
| Rathmines | Rathmines Bowling Club | 1 Stilling Street | Lot 4, DP 226533 | Local | 131 |
| Rathmines | Christadelphian School | 2 Stilling Street | Lot 5, DP 226534 | Local | 132 |
| Rathmines | Rathmines Holiday Camp | 3 Stilling Street | Lot 1, DP 226530 | Local | 133 |
| Rathmines | Emergency radio bunkers | 115 Wangi Road | Lot 446, DP 1138964 | Local | 232 |
| Rathmines | Rathmines Park, former RAAF Seaplane Base | Area bounded by Lake Macquarie, The Circler, Rosemary Row and Overhill Road | Lots 37-49, Part Lot 50 and Part Lot 51, DP 11537; Lot 4, DP 704472; Lot 1, DP 226530; Lot 2, DP 226531; Lot 3, DP 226532; Lot 4, DP 226533; Lot 5, DP 226534; Lot 7, DP 516152; Lot 60, DP 584602; Lots 62-64, DP 596913; Lots 648 and 654, DP 806611 | State | 244 |
| Redhead | Shark tower | 2A Beach Road | Lot 1412, DP 755233 | Local | 243 |
| Redhead | Mine manager's house | 21 Elsdon Street | Lot 201, DP 1176413 | Local | 134 |
| Redhead | Lambton Colliery | 1 Geraldton Drive | Lot 68, DP 878840 | Local | 135 |
| Redhead | Under-manager's house | 17 Geraldton Drive | Lot 7, DP 878840 | Local | 136 |
| Redhead | "The Gables" | 87 Redhead Road | Lot 4, DP 737493 | Local | 137 |
| Speers Point | House | 41 Albert Street | Lot 1, DP 962726 | Local | 138 |
| Speers Point | House | 18 Alley Street | Lot 11, DP 525378 | Local | 139 |
| Speers Point | House | 37 Alley Street | Lot 1, DP 587774 | Local | 140 |
| Speers Point | House | 8 Council Street | Lot 1, DP 521920 | Local | 141 |
| Speers Point | House | 10 Council Street | Lot 1, DP 518527 | Local | 142 |

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| Speers Point | Lakeview Street Theatre | 81 Lakeview Street | Lot 14, Section B, DP 4063 | Local | 143 |
| Speers Point | House | 141 Main Road | Lot 1, DP 368588 | Local | 144 |
| Speers Point | Former Lake Macquarie Council Chambers | 143 Main Road | Lot 13, DP 810700 | Local | 145 |
| Speers Point | Speers Point Garage | 155 Main Road | Lot 12, Section A, DP 4063 | Local | 146 |
| Speers Point | House "Shangrila" | 157 Main Road | Lot 11, Section A, DP 4063 | Local | 147 |
| Speers Point | House | 159 Main Road | Lot 10, Section A, DP 4063 | Local | 148 |
| Speers Point | Speers Point Park (including shelter shed and Minenwerfer (or German mortar)) | 15 Park Road | Lot 1, DP 998238 | Local | 149 |
| Speers Point | Cottage | 64 Speers Street | Lot 1, DP 348879 | Local | 150 |
| Speers Point | House | 66 Speers Street | Lot 3, DP 562487 | Local | 151 |
| Speers Point | House | 74 Speers Street | Part Lot 1, DP 956798 | Local | 152 |
| Speers Point | House | 214 The Esplanade | Lot 1, DP 108865 | Local | 153 |
| Speers Point | House | 282 The Esplanade | Lot 145, DP 558308 | Local | 157 |
| Speers Point | House | 302 The Esplanade | Lot 32, DP 564214 | Local | 156 |
| Speers Point | House | 332 The Esplanade | Lot 4, DP 350608 | Local | 155 |
| Speers Point | House "The Knoll" | 374 The Esplanade | Lot 3, DP 786053 | Local | 154 |
| Swansea | The Swansea Hotel | 196 Pacific Highway | Lot 12, DP 1101804 | Local | 158 |
| Swansea Heads | Reid's Mistake (head and channel) | 7a Lambton Parade | Part Reserve 88033 | Local | 160 |
| Swansea Heads | Coast guard station | 2b Wallsend Street | Lot 548, DP 39981 | Local | 159 |
| Teralba | Great Northern Hotel | 2 Anzac Parade | Lot 7, Section A, DP 447469 | Local | 161 |
| Teralba | Shop | 10 Anzac Parade | Lot 1, DP 999965 | Local | 162 |
| Teralba | Teralba Cemetery Billygoat Hill | 62 and 64 Pitt Street, 16 Cockle Crescent | Lots 429, 430 and 441, DP 1228495 | Local | 163 |
| Teralba | House "AS" | 101 Railway Street | Lot 261, DP 554269 | Local | 164 |

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| Teralba | Station master's cottage | 150 Railway Street | Lot 3, DP 831957 | Local | 165 |
| Teralba | Gartlee Mine | 159 Railway Street | Lot 102, DP 1131669 | Local | 166 |
| Teralba | Rhondda Colliery | 282 and 284 Rhondda Road | Lot 101, DP 1073163; Lot 76, DP 755262 | Local | 167 |
| Teralba | Teralba Public School | 57 York Street | Lot 2, DP 795123 | Local | 168 |
| Teralba | House "Moria" | 59 York Street | Lot 17, DP 816302 | Local | 169 |
| Teralba | Former co-operative Store | 75 York Street | Lot 18, DP 1158353 | Local | 246 |
| Teralba, Wakefield | Rhondda Colliery Railway | From West Wallsend railway on the north side of Stockton Borehole Colliery to the Rhondda Colliery south of Rhondda Road, Teralba | Lot 5, DP 849719; Lot 101, DP 1073163 | Local | 170 |
| Toronto | Boatman's cottage, lakefront boathouse and winches, lakefront and house | 4 Arnott Avenue | Lot 1, DP 950464 | Local | 171 |
| Toronto | Restaurant | 6 Arnott Avenue | Lots 12-15, DP 456286 | Local | 172 |
| Toronto | Royal Motor Yacht Club annexe | 6 Arnott Avenue | Lots 1-4, DP 1113453 | Local | 173 |
| Toronto | Toronto Cemetery | 354 Awaba Road | Lots 7044-7046, DP 1052029; Lot 7058, DP 1052031 | Local | 174 |
| Toronto | Station master's Cottage | 98 Brighton Avenue | Lot 1, DP 125979 | Local | 175 |
| Toronto | House "McGeachie's" | 109 Brighton Avenue | Lot 2, DP 515029 | Local | 176 |
| Toronto | House "Manuka" | 182 Excelsior Parade | Lot 461, DP 589541 | Local | 177 |
| Toronto | House | 16 Hunter Street | Lot 111, DP 596414 | Local | 178 |
| Toronto | Winn's house | 19 Hunter Street | Lot 100, DP 717511 | Local | 179 |
| Toronto | House "The Moorings" | 2 Jarrett Street | Lot 1, DP 1108227 | Local | 180 |

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|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Toronto | Cottage | 6 Renwick Street | Lot 21, Section 7, DP 4236 | Local | 181 |
| Toronto | House | 23 Renwick Street | Lot 2, DP 350492 | Local | 182 |
| Toronto | Convent of Mercy | 26 Renwick Street | Lot 2122, DP 1116609 | Local | 183 |
| Toronto | House "Burnbrae" | 32 Renwick Street | Lot 1, DP 122786 | Local | 184 |
| Toronto | Building restaurant | 24 Victory Parade | Lot 1, DP 301366 | Local | 185 |
| Toronto | Toronto Hotel | 74 Victory Parade | Lot 201, DP 549239 | Local | 186 |
| Toronto | Former railway station | 16 Victory Row | Lot 220, DP 1021925 | Local | 187 |
| Toronto | Frith's store | 66-74 The Boulevarde | Lot 1, DP 1154114 | Local | 188 |
| Various | Great Northern Railway | Line passes through Lake Macquarie City from Garden Suburb to Wyee | | Local | 189 |
| Wangi Wangi | House "Dobell House" | 47 Dobell Drive | Lot 13, DP 8840 | Local | 190 |
| Wangi Wangi | Wangi Power Station Complex | | Lots 100 and 101, DP 880089; Lots 2, 3, 4 and 6, DP 810981; Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, DP 1229937 | State | 191 |
| Wangi Wangi | Gun emplacements | 24 Reserve Road | Lot 526, DP 662836 | Local | 233 |
| Warners Bay | Mine pithead and coal tramway to lake | Follows creek from below Barbara Street to the lake between Howard and James Streets | | Local | 193 |
| Warners Bay | Cottage | 17 Daydawn Avenue | Lot 10, DP 651218 | Local | 234 |
| Warners Bay | House "Ali's Palace" | 6 Fairfax Road | Part Lot 1, and Lots 2 and 34, DP 20222 | Local | 192 |
| West Wallsend | Cottage | 12 Carrington Street | Lot 6, Section Z, DP 3809 | Local | 194 |
| West Wallsend | Cottage | 15 Carrington Street | Lot 15, Section D, DP 2252 | Local | 195 |
| West Wallsend | House "Earsdon Cottage" | 20 Carrington Street | Lot A, DP 370073 | Local | 196 |

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|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| West Wallsend | Former shop, doctors surgery and house | 47 Carrington Street | Lot 16, Section C, DP 2252 | Local | 197 |
| West Wallsend | Soldiers' Memorial and park | 49 Carrington Street | Lot 1, DP 301342 | Local | 198 |
| West Wallsend | Workers' Club | 51 Carrington Street | Lot 11, DP 863266 | Local | 199 |
| West Wallsend | Former shop and house | 52 Carrington Street | Lot 2, Section G, DP 2252 | Local | 200 |
| West Wallsend | Post office and residence | 54 Carrington Street | Lot 1, Section G, DP 2252 | Local | 201 |
| West Wallsend | Clyde Inn Hotel | 57 Carrington Street | Lot 12, Section B, DP 2252 | Local | 202 |
| West Wallsend | House | 59 Carrington Street | Lot A, DP 382915 | Local | 203 |
| West Wallsend | Former school of arts | 65 Carrington Street | Lot 21, DP 875161 | Local | 204 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend Co-op | 76a Carrington Street, 6-8 Withers Street | Lots 7-9, Section E, DP 2252 | Local | 205 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend Cemetery | Cemetery Road | Lots 980 and 981, DP 589701 | Local | 206 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend Valve House and underground reservoir | 30a George Booth Drive | Lot 1, DP 923587 | Local | 207 |
| West Wallsend | Former Northumberland Hotel | 1 Hyndes Street | Lot 11, DP 565278 | Local | 208 |
| West Wallsend | Catholic Church and convent | 5 and 7 Hyndes Street | Lots 1 and 2, DP 1230885 | Local | 209 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend Football Club ground (Johnson Park) | 3 Laidley Street | Lot 1, DP 421411 | Local | 210 |
| West Wallsend | Cottage | 8 Laidley Street | Lot B, DP 319636 | Local | 211 |
| West Wallsend | Mt Sugarloaf and the Sugarloaf Range | Mt Sugarloaf Road | Lots 1 and 2, DP 231108; Lot 21, DP 223395; Lot 1, DP 207238; Lot 1, DP 338999; Lot 121, DP 755262 | Local | 212 |

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|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| West Wallsend | Mt Sugarloaf No 1 Colliery | Mt Sugarloaf Road | Lot 7, DP 813135 | Local | 213 |
| West Wallsend | Presbyterian Church | 48a Wallace Street | Lot 1, Section O, DP 2253 | Local | 214 |
| West Wallsend | Baptist Church | 49 Wallace Street | Lot 15, Section K, DP 2252 | Local | 215 |
| West Wallsend | Miners' Memorial | 49a Wallace Street | Lot 8, Section J, DP 2252 | Local | 217 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend Public School | 49a Wallace Street | Lots 5-12, Section J, DP 2252; Lot 1, DP 415746; Lot 1, DP 103681; Lot 1, DP 203314; Lot 1, DP 418805 | Local | 216 |
| West Wallsend | Former Anglican Church | 11 Wallsend Road | Lot 81, DP 1143907 | Local | 235 |
| West Wallsend | West Wallsend (No 1) Colliery | Off Wilson Street | Part Lot 106, DP 1000408 | Local | 220 |
| West Wallsend | Cottage | 53 Wilson Street | Lot B, DP 315094 | Local | 218 |
| West Wallsend | Museum Hotel | 70 Wilson Street | Lot 21, DP 700424 | Local | 219 |
| Whitebridge | Captain Bulls garden | 76 Bulls Garden Road | Lot 10, DP 220823 | Local | 221 |
| Whitebridge | House | 105 Burwood Road | Lot 7, DP 800730 | Local | 222 |
| Whitebridge | Whitebridge Cemetery | 132a Dudley Road | Lots 1697, 1698 and 1731, DP 755233 | Local | 223 |
| Wyee | Wyee coal conveyor railway loop | North of Wyee to Vales Point Power Station | | Local | 225 |
| Wyee | Wyee Channel | Extending north from the Wyee Dam and passing under Summerhayes Road | | Local | 226 |

Part 2 Heritage conservation areas

| Name of heritage conservation area | Identification on Heritage Map | Significance |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Catherine Hill Bay Conservation Area | Shown by red hatching and labelled "C1" | Local |
| Catherine Hill Bay State Conservation Area | Shown by red hatching and labelled "C4" | State |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| Teralba Conservation Area | Shown by red hatching and labelled "C2" | Local |
| West Wallsend Conservation Area | Shown by red hatching and labelled "C3" | Local |

Part 3 Archaeological sites

| Suburb | Item name | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Awaba | Railway station cottage | Off Adelaide Street | Part of Lot 1, DP 1191531 | Local | A1 |
| Belmont | Former mine site | 180 Ross Street, Green Point Reserve | Lot 2, DP 845516 | Local | A12 |
| Belmont North | Former John Darling Colliery | John Fisher Road, Siloam Drive, John Fallins Close and John Darling Avenue | Lots 2-8, DP 1038830; Lots 1-5, 7-9, 12-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22 and 23-25, DP 270530; Lots 201-207, 209-221, 225 and 226, DP 1136649; Lots 231 and 232, DP 1183282; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1153652; Lots 301-328 and 330, DP 1148102; Lots 91 and 92, DP 1178720; Lots 501-505, DP 1156100; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1159382; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1169197 | Local | A13 |
| Blackalls Park | Fossil Tree reserve | 40 Aldon Crescent | Reserve 38237; Lot 7035, DP 92703 | Local | A2 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Wallarah East Pit | Flowers Drive | Lots 1, 2, 4 and 6, DP 1180181 | Local | A4 |
| Catherine Hill Bay | Wharf | Middle Camp Beach | Lot 204, DP 1164883 | Local | A5 |
| Fassifern | Newstan Colliery | Fassifern Road | Various Lots | Local | A6 |
| Redhead | Lambton Colliery | Various Streets | Various Lots | Local | A7 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Swansea Heads | Numerous fossil tree stumps preserved in situ (remains of fossil forest) | Off Lambton Parade | Adjacent to Reserve 88033 and DP 39981 | Local | A8 |
| Teralba | Amos Bros. Quarry | Rhondda Road and Old Main Road | Lot 2, DP 224037; Lot 261, DP 755207; Lot 33, DP 858667 | Local | A9 |
| Tingira Heights | Nature reserve and permian fossil insect horizon | Burton Road | Lot 180, DP 755233 and an area of land shown with a heavy black broken line from Belmont to Warners Bay depicted on a map dated 1949, prepared by O Le M Knight, titled <i>Permian Fossil Insect Horizon Belmont—Warner's Bay</i> (included at the end of an article by Mr Knight published in <i>Records of the Australian Museum</i> , 22 (3): 251-253, 27 January 1950) | Local | A10 |
| Whitebridge | North Burwood Colliery | Various streets | Various lots | Local | A11 |

Part 4 Landscape items

| Suburb | Address | Property description | Significance | Item no |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| Lake Macquarie | Pulbah Island | Pulbah Island | Local | L1 |

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 handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Acid Sulfate Soils Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Acid Sulfate Soils Map](#).

Active Frontages Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Active Frontages Map](#).

active street frontage means a street frontage that enables direct visual and physical contact between the street and the interior of the building.

Note—

Clearly defined entrances, windows and shop fronts are elements of a building facade that contribute to an active street frontage.

Additional Permitted Uses Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Additional Permitted Uses Map](#).

advertisement has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

advertising structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

The term is defined as a structure used or to be used principally for the display of an advertisement.

Advertising structures are a type of **signage**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

affordable housing has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

agriculture means any of the following—

- (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](#).

Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct means the land identified as “Catherine Hill Bay Village Precinct” on the [Heritage Map](#).

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 Risk Map means [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Coastal Risk Map](#).

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 Lake Macquarie City 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.

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.

Economic Centre Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Economic Centre Map](#).

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.

Environmentally Sensitive Land Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Environmentally Sensitive Land Map](#).

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 [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 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.

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

foreshore building line means—

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

Foreshore Building Line Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Foreshore Building Line Map](#).

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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 [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Height of Buildings Map](#).

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

- (a) shown on the [Heritage Map](#) as a heritage conservation area, and
 - (b) the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5,
- and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

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

heritage impact statement means a document consisting of—

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

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

Note—

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

heritage management document means—

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

Heritage Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 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.

Key Sites Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Key Sites Map](#).

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 [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Land Application Map](#).

Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Land Reclassification \(Part Lots\) Map](#).

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#).

Land Zoning Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 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 [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 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.

Middle Camp Village Precinct means the land identified as “Middle Camp Village Precinct” on the [Heritage Map](#).

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

moveable dwelling means—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

neighbourhood shop means premises used for the purposes of selling general merchandise such as foodstuffs, personal care products, newspapers and the like to provide for the day-to-day needs of people who live or work in the local area, 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 infrastructure, in relation to an urban release area, includes infrastructure for any of the following—

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

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, takeaway 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.

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.

Sensitive Aboriginal Landscape Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Sensitive Aboriginal Landscape Map](#).

service station means a building or place used for the sale by retail of fuels and lubricants for motor vehicles, whether or not the building or place is also used for any one or more of the following—

- (a) the ancillary sale by retail of spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles,
- (b) the cleaning of motor vehicles,
- (c) installation of accessories,
- (d) inspecting, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (other than body building, panel beating, spray painting, or chassis restoration),
- (e) the ancillary retail selling or hiring of general merchandise or services or both.

serviced apartment means a building (or part of a building) providing self-contained accommodation to tourists or visitors on a commercial basis and that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner or

manager of the building or part of the building or the owner's or manager's agents.

Note—

Serviced apartments are a type of **tourist and visitor accommodation**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sewage reticulation system means a building or place used for the collection and transfer of sewage to a sewage treatment plant or water recycling facility for treatment, or transfer of the treated waste for use or disposal, including associated—

- (a) pipelines and tunnels, and
- (b) pumping stations, and
- (c) dosing facilities, and
- (d) odour control works, and
- (e) sewage overflow structures, and
- (f) vent stacks.

Note—

Sewage reticulation systems are a type of **sewerage system**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

sewage treatment plant means a building or place used for the treatment and disposal of sewage, whether or not the facility supplies recycled water for use as an alternative water supply.

Note—

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

sewerage system means any of the following—

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

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

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

shop means premises that sell merchandise such as groceries, personal care products, clothing, music, homewares, stationery, electrical goods or the like or that hire any such merchandise, and includes a neighbourhood shop 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.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Terrestrial Biodiversity Map](#).

the Act means the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#).

timber yard means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the sale of sawn, dressed or treated timber, wood fibre boards or similar timber products. It may include the cutting of such timber, boards or products to order and the sale of hardware, paint, tools and materials used in conjunction with the use and treatment of timber.

Note—

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

tourist and visitor accommodation means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, and includes any of the following—

- (a) backpackers' accommodation,
- (b) bed and breakfast accommodation,
- (c) farm stay accommodation,
- (d) hotel or motel accommodation,
- (e) serviced apartments,

but does not include—

- (f) camping grounds, or
- (g) caravan parks, or
- (h) eco-tourist facilities.

transport depot means a building or place used for the parking or servicing of motor powered or motor drawn vehicles used in connection with a business, industry, shop or passenger or freight transport undertaking.

truck depot means a building or place used for the servicing and parking of trucks, earthmoving machinery and the like.

turf farming means the commercial cultivation of turf for sale and the removal of turf for that purpose.

Note—

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

urban release area means an area of land shown coloured and identified by locality on the [Urban Release Area Map](#).

Urban Release Area Map means the [Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 Urban Release Area Map](#).

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.