

Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010

[2010-368]



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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New South Wales

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Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1.1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010*.

1.1AA Commencement

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

1.2 Aims of Plan

- (1) This Plan aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in Upper Lachlan 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 provide planning controls for Upper Lachlan and to update and consolidate into one instrument the various planning controls that currently apply to Upper Lachlan,
 - (b) to encourage the sustainable management, development and conservation of natural resources,
 - (c) to promote the use of rural resources for agriculture and primary production including fishing, forestry, mining and related processing, service and value adding industries,
 - (d) to protect and conserve the environmental and cultural heritage of Upper Lachlan,
 - (e) to encourage new residents to Upper Lachlan by providing a range of housing opportunities in the main towns and villages,
 - (f) to allow development only if it occurs in a manner that minimises risks due to

environmental hazards, and minimises risks to important elements of the physical environment, including water quality,

- (g) to promote and coordinate the orderly and economic use and development of land in Upper Lachlan,
- (h) to protect and enhance watercourses, riparian habitats, wetlands and water quality within Upper Lachlan's drinking water catchments so as to enable the achievement of the water quality objectives.

1.3 Land to which Plan applies

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

1.4 Definitions

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

1.5 Notes

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

1.6 Consent authority

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

1.7 Maps

- (1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name—
 - (a) approved by the local plan-making authority when the map is adopted, and
 - (b) as amended or replaced from time to time by maps declared by environmental planning instruments to amend or replace that map, and approved by the local plan-making authority when the instruments are made.
- (1AA) (Repealed)
- (2) Any 2 or more named maps may be combined into a single map. In that case, a reference in this Plan to any such named map is a reference to the relevant part or aspect of the single map.
- (3) Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.
- (4) For the purposes of this Plan, a map may be in, and may be kept and made available in, electronic or paper form, or both.

Note—

The maps adopted by this Plan are to be made available on the 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—

[*Crookwell Local Environmental Plan 1994*](#)

- (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.

Note—

The following local environmental plans no longer apply to the land to which this Plan applies—

[*Gunning Local Environmental Plan 1997*](#)

[*Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 1995*](#)

1.8A Savings provision relating to development applications

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

Note—

However, under Division 3.5 of the Act, a development application may be made for consent to carry out development that may only be carried out if the environmental planning instrument applying to the relevant land is appropriately amended, and the consent authority may consider the application. The Division requires the joint notification (if practicable) of the development application and the draft environmental planning instrument allowing the development.

- (2) A development application made, but not finally determined, before the commencement of *State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment (Flood Planning) 2023* must be determined as if that policy had not commenced.

1.9 Application of SEPPs

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

land to which this Plan applies—

1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments

- (1) For the purpose of enabling development on land in any zone to be carried out in accordance with this Plan or with a consent granted under the Act, any agreement, covenant or other similar instrument that restricts the carrying out of that development does not apply to the extent necessary to serve that purpose.
- (2) This clause does not apply—
 - (a) to a covenant imposed by the Council or that the Council requires to be imposed, or
 - (b) to any relevant instrument within the meaning of section 13.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, or
 - (c) to any conservation agreement within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or
 - (d) to any Trust agreement within the meaning of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, or
 - (e) to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, or
 - (f) to any biobanking agreement within the meaning of Part 7A of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, or
 - (g) to any planning agreement within the meaning of Subdivision 2 of Division 7.1 of the Act.
- (3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under any registered instrument.
- (4) Under section 3.16 of the Act, the Governor, before the making of this clause, approved of subclauses (1)–(3).

Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development

2.1 Land use zones

The land use zones under this Plan are as follows—

Rural Zones

- RU1 Primary Production
- RU2 Rural Landscape
- RU3 Forestry

RU4 Primary Production Small Lots

RU5 Village

Residential Zones

R2 Low Density Residential

R5 Large Lot Residential

Employment Zones

E1 Local Centre

E4 General Industrial

Mixed Use Zones

MU1 Mixed Use

Special Purpose Zones

SP1 Special Activities

SP2 Infrastructure

Recreation Zones

RE1 Public Recreation

Conservation Zones

C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves

C2 Environmental Conservation

C3 Environmental Management

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 52 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period of 12 months.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that—
 - (a) the temporary use will not prejudice the subsequent carrying out of development on the land in accordance with this Plan and any other applicable environmental planning instrument, and
 - (b) the temporary use will not adversely impact on any adjoining land or the amenity of the neighbourhood, and

- (c) the temporary use and location of any structures related to the use will not adversely impact on environmental attributes or features of the land, or increase the risk of natural hazards that may affect the land, and
 - (d) at the end of the temporary use period the land will, as far as is practicable, be restored to the condition in which it was before the commencement of the use.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), the temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office for a new release area or a new housing estate may exceed the maximum number of days specified in that subclause.
- (5) Subclause (3) (d) does not apply to the temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office mentioned in subclause (4).

2.9 Canal estate development prohibited

- (1) Canal estate development is prohibited on land to which this Plan applies.
- (2) In this Plan, **canal estate development** means development that involves—
- (a) a constructed canal, or other waterway or waterbody, that—
 - (i) is inundated by surface water or groundwater movement, or
 - (ii) drains to a waterway or waterbody by surface water or groundwater movement, and
 - (b) the erection of a dwelling, and
 - (c) one or both of the following—
 - (i) the use of fill material to raise the level of all or part of the land on which the dwelling will be erected to comply with requirements for residential development in the flood planning area,
 - (ii) excavation to create a waterway.
- (3) Canal estate development does not include development for the purposes of drainage or the supply or treatment of water if the development is—
- (a) carried out by or with the authority of a person or body responsible for the drainage, supply or treatment, and
 - (b) limited to the minimum reasonable size and capacity.
- (4) In this clause—
- flood planning area** has the same meaning as in clause 5.21.

Land Use Table

Note—

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

State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Chapter 2—relating to infrastructure facilities, including air transport, correction, education, electricity generating works and solar energy systems, health services, ports, railways, roads, waste management and water supply systems

State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021, Chapter 2

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

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

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

Zone RU1 Primary Production

1 Objectives of zone

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To promote the use of agricultural land for efficient and effective agricultural production.
- To allow for the development of non-agricultural land uses that are compatible with the character of the land.
- To protect, manage and restore areas with high conservation, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value.
- To allow the development of processing, service and other industries that support the economic development of agriculture and primary industry production.
- To minimise the visual impact of development on the rural landscape.

- To protect prime agricultural land from the economic pressure of competing land uses.
- To retain the significant historic and social values expressed in existing landscapes and land use patterns.
- To conserve and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Artisan food and drink industries; Cellar door premises; Dwelling houses; Extractive industries; Home industries; Landscaping material supplies; Open cut mining; Plant nurseries; Pubs; Restaurants or cafes; Roadside stalls; Rural workers' dwellings; Secondary dwellings; Self-storage units; Timber yards; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Amusement centres; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Freight transport facilities; Health services facilities; Home occupations (sex services); Industries; Mortuaries; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Service stations; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Wholesale supplies

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 protect, manage and restore areas with high conservation, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value.
- To encourage development that generates employment opportunities, integrates with tourism and is compatible with, and adds value to, local agricultural production.
- To retain the significant historic and social values expressed in existing landscapes and land use patterns.
- To conserve and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Cellar door premises; Dwelling houses; Food and drink premises; Garden centres; Group homes; Hardware and building supplies; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Markets; Plant nurseries; Roadside stalls; Rural supplies; Rural workers' dwellings; Secondary dwellings; Shop top housing; Timber yards; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Amusement centres; Car parks; Caravan parks; Commercial premises; Centre-based child care facilities; Depots; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Freight transport facilities; Function centres; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Mortuaries; Passenger transport facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Service stations; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body

repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres;
Wholesale supplies

Zone RU3 Forestry

1 Objectives of zone

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

2 Permitted without consent

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

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Camping grounds; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Information and education facilities; Research stations; Roads

4 Prohibited

Any 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 protect, manage and restore areas with high conservation, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value.
- To retain the significant historic and social values expressed in existing landscapes and land use patterns.
- To conserve, link and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and

other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors, and to reduce land degradation affecting the assets.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Artisan food and drink industries; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Cellar door premises; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Farm stay accommodation; Garden centres; Home industries; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Plant nurseries; Poultry farms; Roadside stalls; Rural supplies; Rural workers' dwellings; Secondary dwellings; Timber yards; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Freight transport facilities; Health services facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Intensive livestock agriculture; Mortuaries; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Service stations; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone RU5 Village

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for a range of land uses, services and facilities that are associated with a rural village.

- To ensure the efficient use of land and infrastructure within each village.
- To provide high-amenity residential, commercial, civic and community uses within village areas.
- To conserve and enhance buildings and landscape and streetscape features that contribute to the character and identity of village areas.
- To conserve, link and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors, and to reduce land degradation affecting the assets.
- To encourage the development of tourism assets and the provision of associated services.
- To facilitate a strong and viable village system that provides housing options, business opportunities, adequate transport systems and concentrated community services.

2 Permitted without consent

Bee keeping; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Home industries; Horticulture; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Schools; Secondary dwellings; Self-storage units; Seniors housing; Shop top housing; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Cellar door premises; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity generating works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry;

Freight transport facilities; Funeral homes; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or boating facilities

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 facilitate the orderly and economic development of land for residential purposes and associated urban activities.
- To facilitate and promote the effective provision of affordable and suitable housing for varying household needs and community preferences.
- To conserve and enhance buildings, landscape features and streetscape features that contribute to the character and identity of village areas.
- To conserve, link and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors, and to reduce land degradation affecting the assets.
- To maintain the built integrity of the area by enabling development that complements existing heritage buildings and features.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Centre-based child care facilities; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Home industries; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Plant nurseries; Pond-based aquaculture; Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Self-storage units; Small bars; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Backpackers' accommodation; Boat building and repair facilities; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Extractive industries; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Hospitals; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Information and education facilities; Mortuaries; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Registered clubs; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Rural workers' dwellings; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

Zone R5 Large Lot Residential

1 Objectives of zone

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

- To conserve, link and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors, and to reduce land degradation affecting the assets.
- To protect, manage and restore areas with high conservation, scientific, cultural or aesthetic value.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Business premises; Dwelling houses; Extensive agriculture; Home industries; Horticulture; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Restaurants or cafes; Roadside stalls; Rural supplies; Tank-based aquaculture; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training establishments; Caravan parks; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Depots; Electricity generating works; Entertainment facilities; Extractive industries; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries; Mortuaries; Multi dwelling housing; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Service stations; Serviced apartments; Sewerage systems; Shop top housing; Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Waste or resource management facilities; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

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 maintain the built integrity of the area by enabling development that is sympathetic to the existing heritage buildings and features.
- To maximise the efficient use of land in business centres to promote more compact and accessible places.
- To ensure that adequate provision is made for infrastructure that supports the viability of business centres, including public car parking, traffic management facilities, public transport facilities, cyclist facilities, pedestrian access paths, amenities, facilities for older people and people with disabilities, and general public conveniences.
- To promote activity within the town centres, including on weekends and in the evening.
- To provide for uses that support the creative economy.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Home-based child care; Home business; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

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

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Cemeteries; Correctional facilities; Crematoria; Electricity generating works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Recreation facilities (major); Residential accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Waste or resource management facilities; Wharf or boating facilities

Zone E4 General Industrial

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide a range of industrial, warehouse, logistics and related land uses.
- To ensure the efficient and viable use of land for industrial uses.
- To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.
- To encourage employment opportunities.
- To enable limited non-industrial land uses that provide facilities and services to meet the needs of businesses and workers.
- To ensure that new development and land uses incorporate measures that take account of the spatial context and mitigate potential impacts on local amenity and character and the efficient operation of the local or regional road system.
- To provide for creative industrial uses, including artisan and cultural industries.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works

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; Kiosks; Landscaping material supplies; Light industries; Local distribution premises; Neighbourhood shops; Oyster aquaculture; Plant nurseries; Pond-based aquaculture; Restaurants or cafes; Take away food and drink premises; Tank-based aquaculture; Timber yards; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 4

4 Prohibited

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Eco-tourist facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Home-based child care; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services); Information and education facilities; Open cut mining; Passenger transport facilities; Public administration buildings; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential accommodation; Respite day care centres; Rural industries; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies

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 ensure a form of development that is consistent with the character of the locality.
- To maintain the built integrity of the area by enabling development that is sympathetic to the existing heritage buildings and features.

- To provide for uses that support the creative economy.

2 Permitted without consent

Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Environmental protection works; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations

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; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Self-storage units; 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

Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Cemeteries; Correctional centres; Electricity generating works; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Highway service centres; Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Marinas; Mooring; Mooring pens; Open cut mining; Recreation facilities; (major); Residential accommodation; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Waste or resource management facilities; Wharf or boating facilities

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; Industries; Sewerage systems; Waste or resource management facilities; 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.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Roads

3 Permitted with consent

Air transport facilities; Aquaculture; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Industries; Information and education facilities; Sewerage 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 RE1 Public Recreation

1 Objectives of zone

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

- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment generally and ensure that areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values are maintained or improved.
- To conserve, link and enhance the quality of potentially valuable environmental assets, including waterways, riparian land, wetlands and other surface and groundwater resources, high conservation value vegetation, remnant native vegetation and fauna movement corridors.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Roads

3 Permitted with consent

Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Eco-tourist facilities; Entertainment facilities; Flood mitigation works; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Markets; Mooring pens; Moorings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Water recreation structures; Water storage facilities; Wharf or boating facilities

4 Prohibited

Any 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 facilitate the management of environmentally sensitive land and areas of high environmental value.
- To retain the significant historic and social values expressed in existing landscapes and land use patterns.
- To provide for recreational activities that promote enjoyment and appreciation of, and education about, the natural environment, consistent with the protection of the areas.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Oyster aquaculture; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Roads; Signage; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

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 facilitate the management of environmentally sensitive land and areas of high environmental value.
- To retain the significant historic and social values expressed in existing landscapes and land use patterns.
- To minimise the proliferation of buildings in sensitive landscape areas.
- To restrict the use of land to low-impact uses compatible with preserving drinking water catchments and relating to tourist activities or recreation in, or environmental enhancement of, the natural surroundings.

2 Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Home occupations

3 Permitted with consent

Agritourism; Backpackers' accommodation; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat building and repair facilities; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Camping grounds; Cellar door premises; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Community facilities; Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Function centres; Home industries; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Oyster aquaculture; Pond-based aquaculture; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (outdoor); Research stations; Roads; Roadside stalls; Signage; Tank-based aquaculture; Water recreation structures; Wharf or boating facilities

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

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, and

(ca) exclude the use of second hand external building materials, and

(cb) not be carried out on unsewered land in the Sydney Drinking Water Catchment under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*, Chapter 6.

(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 located within Zone C2 Environmental Conservation or Zone C3 Environmental Management,
- (jb) land identified as a special area within the meaning of the *Water NSW Act 2014*.

Part 4 Principal development standards

4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size

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

- (a) to provide minimum subdivision lot sizes for all zones.

(2) This clause applies to a subdivision of any land shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) that requires development consent and that is carried out after the commencement of this

Plan.

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

4.1AA Minimum subdivision lot size for community title schemes

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to ensure that land to which this clause applies is not fragmented by subdivisions that would create additional dwelling entitlements.
- (2) This clause applies to a subdivision (being a subdivision that requires development consent) under the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#) of land in any of the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (d) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
 - (e) Zone C3 Environmental Management,but does not apply to a subdivision by the registration of a strata plan.
- (3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies (other than any lot comprising association property within the meaning of the [Community Land Development Act 2021](#)) is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.
- (4) This clause applies despite clause 4.1.

4.2 Rural subdivision

- (1) The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility in the application of standards for subdivision in rural zones to allow land owners a greater chance to achieve the objectives for development in the relevant zone.
- (2) This clause applies to the following rural zones—

- (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
- (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
- (baa) Zone RU3 Forestry,
- (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
- (d) Zone RU6 Transition.

Note—

When this Plan was made it did not include Zone RU6 Transition.

- (3) Land in a zone to which this clause applies may, with development consent, be subdivided for the purpose of primary production to create a lot of a size that is less than the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) in relation to that land.
- (4) However, such a lot cannot be created if an existing dwelling would, as the result of the subdivision, be situated on the lot.
- (5) A dwelling cannot be erected on such a lot.

Note—

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

4.2A Minimum subdivision lot size for strata subdivision of residential or tourist and visitor accommodation in certain zones

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that land to which this clause applies is not fragmented by subdivisions that would create additional dwelling entitlements.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones that is used, or proposed to be used, for residential accommodation—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (d) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
 - (e) Zone C3 Environmental Management.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for the subdivision of a lot to which this clause applies under a strata plan that would create lots below the minimum size shown on the [Lot Size Map](#) for that lot.

Note—

See note 2 to clause 2.6 (1).

4.3 Height of buildings

[Not adopted]

4.4 Floor space ratio

[Not adopted]

4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and site area

[Not adopted]

4.6 Exceptions to development standards

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

- (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development,
- (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.

(2) Development consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.

(3) Development consent must not be granted to development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority is satisfied the applicant has demonstrated that—

- (a) compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances, and
- (b) there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention of the development standard.

Note—

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

(4) The consent authority must keep a record of its assessment carried out under subclause (3).

(5) (Repealed)

(6) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone

RU4 Primary Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone C2 Environmental Conservation, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living if—

- (a) the subdivision will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or
- (b) the subdivision will result in at least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for such a lot by a development standard.

(7) (Repealed)

(8) This clause does not allow development consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following—

- (a) a development standard for complying development,
- (b) a development standard that arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a commitment set out in a BASIX certificate for a building to which [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Building Sustainability Index: BASIX\) 2004](#) applies or for the land on which such a building is situated,

(c) clause 5.4,

(caa) clause 5.5.

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

5.1 Relevant acquisition authority

- (1) The objective of this clause is to identify, for the purposes of section 3.15 of the Act, the authority of the State that will be the relevant authority to acquire land reserved for certain public purposes if the land is required to be acquired under Division 3 of Part 2 of the [Land Acquisition \(Just Terms Compensation\) Act 1991](#) (**the owner-initiated acquisition provisions**).

Note—

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

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

Type of land shown on Map	Authority of the State
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked “Local open space”	Council
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked “Regional open space”	The corporation constituted under section 2.5 of the Act
Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked “Classified road”	Transport for NSW
Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves and marked “National Park”	Minister administering the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

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

Note—

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

5.1A Development on land intended to be acquired for a public purpose

- (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 the Table.

Column 1	Column 2
Land	Development
Zone SP2 Infrastructure and marked “Classified road”	Roads
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked “Local open space”	Recreation areas
Zone RE1 Public Recreation and marked “Regional open space”	Recreation areas

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 3 bedrooms.

Note—

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

- (2) **Home businesses** If development for the purposes of a home business is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the business must not involve the use of more than 30 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) 67% 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 6 bedrooms in buildings.
- (6) **Kiosks** If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 20 square metres.
- (7) **Neighbourhood shops** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 150 square metres.
- (7AA) **Neighbourhood supermarkets** If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood supermarket is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 1,000 square metres.
- (8) **Roadside stalls** If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 9 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) 80% 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) 67% of the gross floor area of the industry, or
 - (b) 400 square metres,
- whichever is the lesser.

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

[Not adopted]

5.6 Architectural roof features

[Not adopted]

5.7 Development below mean high water mark

[Not applicable]

5.8 Conversion of fire alarms

- (1) This clause applies to a fire alarm system that can be monitored by Fire and Rescue NSW or by a private service provider.
- (2) The following development may be carried out, but only with development consent—
 - (a) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of Fire and Rescue NSW to connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider,
 - (b) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with the alarm monitoring system of another private service provider,
 - (c) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with a different alarm monitoring system of the same private service provider.
- (3) Development to which subclause (2) applies is complying development if it consists only of—

- (a) internal alterations to a building, or
 - (b) internal alterations to a building together with the mounting of an antenna, and any support structure, on an external wall or roof of a building so as to occupy a space of not more than 450mm × 100mm × 100mm.
- (4) A complying development certificate for any such complying development is subject to a condition that any building work may only be carried out between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm on Monday to Friday and between 7.00 am and 5.00 pm on Saturday, and must not be carried out on a Sunday or a public holiday.
- (5) In this clause—
- private service provider*** means a person or body that has entered into an agreement that is in force with Fire and Rescue NSW to monitor fire alarm systems.

5.9 Dwelling house or secondary dwelling affected by natural disaster

[Not adopted]

5.9AA (Repealed)

5.10 Heritage conservation

Note—

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

- (1) **Objectives** The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Upper Lachlan,
 - (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

[Not applicable]

5.14 Siding Spring Observatory—maintaining dark sky

[Not adopted]

5.15 Defence communications facility

[Not adopted]

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

- (1) The objective of this clause is to minimise potential land use conflict between existing and proposed development on land in the rural, residential or conservation zones concerned (particularly between residential land uses and other rural land uses).
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU3 Forestry,
 - (d) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (e) Zone RU6 Transition,
 - (f) Zone R5 Large Lot Residential,
 - (g) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,
 - (h) Zone C3 Environmental Management,
 - (i) Zone C4 Environmental Living.
- (3) A consent authority must take into account the matters specified in subclause (4) in

determining whether to grant development consent to development on land to which this clause applies for either of the following purposes—

- (a) subdivision of land proposed to be used for the purposes of a dwelling,
- (b) erection of a dwelling.

(4) The following matters are to be taken into account—

- (a) the existing uses and approved uses of land in the vicinity of the development,
- (b) whether or not the development is likely to have a significant impact on land uses that, in the opinion of the consent authority, are likely to be preferred and the predominant land uses in the vicinity of the development,
- (c) whether or not the development is likely to be incompatible with a use referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),
- (d) any measures proposed by the applicant to avoid or minimise any incompatibility referred to in paragraph (c).

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

[Not applicable]

5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture

(1) The objectives of this clause are—

- (a) to ensure appropriate environmental assessment of development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture that is permitted with consent under this Plan, and
- (b) to provide for certain capacity thresholds below which development consent is not required for that development subject to certain restrictions as to location.

(2) This clause applies if development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture is permitted with consent under this Plan.

(3) In determining whether or not to grant development consent under this Plan to development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture, the consent authority must take the following into consideration—

- (a) the adequacy of the information provided in the statement of environmental effects or (if the development is designated development) the environmental impact statement accompanying the development application,
- (b) the potential for odours to adversely impact on the amenity of residences or other land uses within the vicinity of the site,

- (c) the potential for the pollution of surface water and ground water,
 - (d) the potential for the degradation of soils,
 - (e) the measures proposed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts,
 - (f) the suitability of the site in the circumstances,
 - (g) whether the applicant has indicated an intention to comply with relevant industry codes of practice for the health and welfare of animals,
 - (h) the consistency of the proposal with, and any reasons for departing from, the environmental planning and assessment aspects of any guidelines for the establishment and operation of relevant types of intensive livestock agriculture published, and made available to the consent authority, by the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry) and approved by the Planning Secretary.
- (4) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture may be carried out without development consent if—
- (a) the development is of a type specified in subclause (5), and
 - (b) the consent authority is satisfied that the development will not be located—
 - (i) in an environmentally sensitive area, or
 - (ii) within 100 metres of a natural watercourse, or
 - (iii) in a drinking water catchment, or
 - (iv) within 500 metres of any dwelling that is not associated with the development, or a residential zone, or
 - (v) for a poultry farm used for breeding poultry—within 5km of another poultry farm, or
 - (vi) for a poultry farm not used for breeding poultry—
 - (A) within 5km of a poultry farm used for breeding poultry, or
 - (B) within 1km of a poultry farm not used for breeding poultry, or
 - (vii) for a pig farm—within 3km of another pig farm.
- (5) The following types of development are specified for the purposes of subclause (4)—
- (a) a cattle feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 head of cattle,
 - (b) a goat feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 goats,

- (c) a sheep feedlot having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 200 sheep,
 - (d) a pig farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 20 breeding sows, or fewer than 200 pigs (of which fewer than 20 may be breeding sows),
 - (e) a dairy (restricted) having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 50 dairy cows,
 - (f) a poultry farm having a capacity to accommodate fewer than 1,000 birds for meat or egg production (or both).
- (6) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (4) does not apply to development that is prohibited or that may be carried out without development consent under this or any other environmental planning instrument.
- (7) In this clause—

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

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

5.19 Pond-based, tank-based and oyster aquaculture

- (1) **Objectives** The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to encourage sustainable oyster, pond-based and tank-based aquaculture in the State, namely, aquaculture development that uses, conserves and enhances the community's resources so that the total quality of life now and in the future can be preserved and enhanced,
 - (b) to set out the minimum site location and operational requirements for permissible pond-based and tank-based aquaculture development.
- (2) **Pond-based or tank-based aquaculture—matters of which consent authority must be satisfied before granting consent** The consent authority must not grant development consent to carry out development for the purpose of pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following—
- (a) that the development complies with the site location and operational requirements set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6 for the development,
 - (b) in the case of—
 - (i) pond-based aquaculture in Zone RU5 Village, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium

Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E1 Local Centre, Zone E2 Commercial Centre, Zone E3 Productivity Support, Zone E4 General Industrial, Zone E5 Heavy Industrial or Zone MU1 Mixed Use—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and

- (ii) pond-based aquaculture in Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of extensive aquaculture, and
- (iii) tank-based aquaculture in Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone C3 Environmental Management or Zone C4 Environmental Living—that the development is for the purpose of small scale aquarium fish production, and
- (iv) pond-based aquaculture or tank-based aquaculture in Zone W1 Natural Waterways, Zone W2 Recreational Waterways or Zone W3 Working Waterways—that the development will use waterways to source water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

development consent—

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

(7) **Definitions** In this clause—

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The consent authority must not refuse consent to development in relation to licensed premises on the following grounds—
 - (a) the playing or performance of music, including the following—
 - (i) the genre of music played or performed, or
 - (ii) whether the music played or performed is live or amplified, or
 - (iii) whether the music played or performed is original music, or
 - (iv) the number of musicians or live entertainment acts playing or performing, or
 - (v) the type of instruments played,
 - (b) whether dancing occurs,
 - (c) the presence or use of a dance floor or another area ordinarily used for dancing,
 - (d) the direction in which a stage for players or performers faces,
 - (e) the decorations to be used, including, for example, mirror balls, or lighting used by players or performers.

- (2) The consent authority must not refuse consent to development in relation to licensed premises on the grounds of noise caused by the playing or performance of music, if the consent authority is satisfied the noise may be managed and minimised to an acceptable level.
- (3) In this clause—
licensed premises has the same meaning as in the *Liquor Act 2007*.

5.21 Flood planning

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to minimise the flood risk to life and property associated with the use of land,
 - (b) to allow development on land that is compatible with the flood function and behaviour on the land, taking into account projected changes as a result of climate change,
 - (c) to avoid adverse or cumulative impacts on flood behaviour and the environment,
 - (d) to enable the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of a flood.
- (2) Development consent must not be granted to development on land the consent authority considers to be within the flood planning area unless the consent authority is satisfied the development—
 - (a) is compatible with the flood function and behaviour on the land, and
 - (b) will not adversely affect flood behaviour in a way that results in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and
 - (c) will not adversely affect the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people or exceed the capacity of existing evacuation routes for the surrounding area in the event of a flood, and
 - (d) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life in the event of a flood, and
 - (e) will not adversely affect the environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses.
- (3) In deciding whether to grant development consent on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider the following matters—
 - (a) the impact of the development on projected changes to flood behaviour as a result of climate change,

- (b) the intended design and scale of buildings resulting from the development,
 - (c) whether the development incorporates measures to minimise the risk to life and ensure the safe evacuation of people in the event of a flood,
 - (d) the potential to modify, relocate or remove buildings resulting from development if the surrounding area is impacted by flooding or coastal erosion.
- (4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the *Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline* unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.
- (5) In this clause—

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

flood planning area has the same meaning as it has in the *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

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to enable the safe occupation and evacuation of people subject to flooding,
 - (b) to ensure development on land is compatible with the land's flood behaviour in the event of a flood,
 - (c) to avoid adverse or cumulative impacts on flood behaviour,
 - (d) to protect the operational capacity of emergency response facilities and critical infrastructure during flood events,
 - (e) to avoid adverse effects of hazardous development on the environment during flood events.
- (2) This clause applies to—
- (a) for sensitive and hazardous development—land between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood, and
 - (b) for development that is not sensitive and hazardous development—land the consent authority considers to be land that, in the event of a flood, may—
 - (i) cause a particular risk to life, and

- (ii) require the evacuation of people or other safety considerations.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority has considered whether the development—
 - (a) will affect the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of a flood, and
 - (b) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life in the event of a flood, and
 - (c) will adversely affect the environment in the event of a flood.
- (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—see clause 5.21(5).

flood planning area—see clause 5.21(5).

Flood Risk Management Manual—see clause 5.21(5).

probable maximum flood has the same meaning as in the Flood Risk Management Manual.

sensitive and hazardous development means development for the following purposes—

- (a) boarding houses,
- (b) caravan parks,
- (c) correctional centres,
- (d) early education and care facilities,
- (e) eco-tourist facilities,
- (f) educational establishments,
- (g) emergency services facilities,
- (h) group homes,
- (i) hazardous industries,
- (j) hazardous storage establishments,

- (k) hospitals,
- (l) hostels,
- (m) information and education facilities,
- (n) respite day care centres,
- (o) seniors housing,
- (p) sewerage systems,
- (q) tourist and visitor accommodation,
- (r) water supply systems.

5.23 Public bushland

[Not adopted]

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 Local provisions

6.1 (Repealed)

6.2 Biodiversity

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity including—
- (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
 - (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
 - (c) encouraging the recovery of native fauna and flora, and their habitats.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “sensitive land” on the [Natural Resources Sensitivity—Biodiversity Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider any adverse impact from the proposed development on—
- (a) a native ecological community, and
 - (b) the habitat of any threatened species, populations or ecological community, and
 - (c) a regionally significant species of fauna and flora or habitat, and
 - (d) a habitat element providing connectivity.
- (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 adverse environmental impact, or

- (b) if that impact cannot be avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or
- (c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.

6.3 Land

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain soil resources and the diversity and stability of landscapes, including—
 - (a) protecting land with steep slopes and shallow soils, and
 - (b) protecting land subject to soil salinity, and
 - (c) protecting land with high erosion potential soils, and
 - (d) protecting land susceptible to other forms of land degradation, and
 - (e) protecting landforms.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “sensitive land” on the [Natural Resources Sensitivity—Land Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider any adverse impact from the proposed development in relation to—
 - (a) the geotechnical stability of the site, and
 - (b) the probability of increased erosion or other land degradation processes.
- (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 adverse environmental impact, or
 - (b) if that impact cannot be avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or
 - (c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.

6.4 Water

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain the hydrological functions of riparian land waterways and aquifers, including protecting—
 - (a) water quality, and

- (b) natural water flows, and
 - (c) the stability of the bed and banks of waterways, and
 - (d) groundwater systems.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as “sensitive land” on the [Natural Resources Sensitivity—Water Map](#).
- (3) Before determining a development application for land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider any adverse impact from the proposed development on—
- (a) the water quality of receiving waters, and
 - (b) the natural flow regime, and
 - (c) the natural flow paths of waterways, and
 - (d) the stability of the bed, shore and banks of waterways, and
 - (e) the flows, capacity and quality of groundwater systems.
- (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 adverse environmental impact, or
 - (b) if that impact cannot be avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or
 - (c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.

6.5 Earthworks

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to ensure that earthworks for which development consent is required will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses, cultural or heritage items or features of the surrounding land,
 - (b) to allow earthworks of a minor nature without separate development consent.
- (2) Development consent is required for earthworks unless—
- (a) the work does not alter the ground level (existing) by more than 600 millimetres, or

- (b) the work is exempt development under this Plan or another applicable environmental planning instrument, or
 - (c) the work is ancillary to other development for which development consent has been given.
- (3) Before granting development consent for earthworks, the consent authority must consider the following matters—
- (a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental effect on, existing drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality,
 - (b) the effect of the proposed development on the likely future use or redevelopment of the land,
 - (c) the quality of the fill or the soil to be excavated, or both,
 - (d) the effect of the proposed development on the existing and likely amenity of adjoining properties,
 - (e) the source of any fill material and the destination of any excavated material,
 - (f) the likelihood of disturbing relics,
 - (g) proximity to and potential for adverse impacts on any watercourse, drinking water catchment or environmentally sensitive area.

Note—

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

6.6 Erection of 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 dwelling houses in rural and conservation zones.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
- (a) Zone RU1 Primary Production,
 - (b) Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,
 - (c) Zone RU4 Primary Production Small Lots,
 - (d) Zone C2 Environmental Conservation,

(e) Zone C3 Environmental Management.

- (3) Development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dwelling house on a lot in a zone to which this clause applies, and on which no dwelling house has been erected, unless the lot is—
- (a) a lot that is at least the minimum lot size specified for that lot by the [Lot Size Map](#), or
 - (b) a lot created before this Plan commenced and on which the erection of a dwelling house was permissible immediately before that commencement, or
 - (c) a lot resulting from a subdivision for which development consent (or equivalent) was granted before this Plan commenced and on which the erection of a dwelling house would have been permissible if the plan of subdivision had been registered before that commencement.

Note—

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

- (4) Despite subclause (3), development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dwelling house on a lot to which clause 14 (2) (a) of the [Crookwell Local Environmental Plan 1994](#) applied and on which the erection of a dwelling house would only have been permissible before this Plan commenced by virtue of that provision.
- (5) Despite any other provision of this clause, development consent may be granted for the erection of a dwelling house on land in a zone to which this clause applies if—
- (a) there is a lawfully erected dwelling house on the land and the dwelling house to be erected is intended only to replace the existing dwelling house, or
 - (b) the land would have been a lot referred to in subclause (3) had it not been affected by—
 - (i) a minor realignment of its boundaries that did not create an additional lot, or
 - (ii) a subdivision creating or widening a public road or public reserve or for another public purpose.

6.7 Dual occupancy development

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that dual occupancy development does not have an adverse impact on the streetscape or amenity of residential areas.
- (2) Development consent may only be granted to development on a lot in Zone RU5 Village within the villages of Gunning or Taralga for the purposes of dual occupancy if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than 1,000 square metres.

- (3) Development consent may only be granted to development on a lot in Zone R2 Low Density Residential within the village of Crookwell for the purposes of dual occupancy if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than 800 square metres.
- (4) Development consent may only be granted to development on a lot in Zone R5 Large Lot Residential within the village of Crookwell for the purposes of dual occupancy if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than 2,000 square metres.

6.8 Multi dwelling housing developments

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that multi dwelling housing development does not have an adverse impact on the streetscape or amenity of residential areas.
- (2) Development consent may only be granted to development on a lot in Zone RU5 Village within the villages of Gunning or Taralga for the purposes of multi dwelling housing if the area of the lot is equal to or greater than 500 square metres per dwelling.
- (3) Development consent may only be granted to development on a lot in Zone R2 Low Density Residential within the village of Crookwell for the purposes of multi dwelling housing if the area of each lot is equal to or greater than 400 square metres per dwelling.

6.9 Essential services

Development consent must not be granted to development unless the consent authority is satisfied that those of the following services that are essential for the proposed 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 road access.

6.10 Erection of dwelling houses on land in certain rural and residential zones

- (1) The objective of this clause is to ensure that dwelling houses erected in areas without reticulated sewerage have an appropriate minimum lot size to provide for the disposal of onsite effluent.
- (2) This clause applies to land where reticulated sewerage is not available in the following zones—

- (a) Zone RU5 Village,
 - (b) Zone R5 Large Lot Residential.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for the erection of a dwelling house on a lot to which this clause applies, and on which no dwelling house has been erected, unless the lot is a lot that is at least the minimum lot size specified for that lot by the [Lot Size Map](#).
- (4) Despite subclause (3), development consent may be granted for the erection of a dwelling house if it is to replace a lawfully erected dwelling house already existing on the land.

6.11 Development in proximity of waste disposal facilities and sewerage treatment works

- (1) The objective of this clause is to protect the operational environment of sewage treatment plants and waste disposal facilities.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified on the [Sewage Treatment Plant and Rubbish Tip Buffer Map](#).
- (3) Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent must not be granted to development, including the erection of a dwelling, on land to which this clause applies, unless the consent authority is satisfied that the applicant has had regard to the following matters—
- (a) the impact that any noise and other emissions associated with existing land uses would have on the proposed development,
 - (b) any opportunities to relocate the proposed development outside the land to which this clause applies,
 - (c) an assessment of whether the proposed development would adversely affect the operational environment of any development within the land to which this clause applies.

6.12 Airspace operations

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
- (a) to provide for the effective and on-going operation of the Crookwell Airport by ensuring that such operation is not compromised by proposed development that penetrates the Obstacle Limitation Surface for that airport,
 - (b) to protect the community from undue risk from such operation.
- (2) If a development application is received and the consent authority is satisfied that the proposed development may penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surface as shown on the *Obstacle Limitation Surface Map* for the Crookwell Airport, the consent authority

must not grant development consent unless it has consulted with the relevant Commonwealth body about the application.

- (3) Development consent may be granted for the development if the relevant Commonwealth body advises the consent authority that—
 - (a) the development will penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surface but it has no objection to its construction, or
 - (b) the development will not penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surface.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for the development if the relevant Commonwealth body advises the consent authority that the development will penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surface and should not be constructed.
- (5) In this clause—

relevant Commonwealth body means the body, under Commonwealth legislation, that is responsible for development approvals for development that penetrates the Obstacle Limitation Surface for Crookwell Airport.

6.13 Development in areas subject to airport noise

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - (a) to prevent certain noise sensitive developments from being located near the Crookwell Airport and its flight paths,
 - (b) to assist in minimising the impact of aircraft noise from that airport and its flight paths by requiring appropriate noise attenuation measures in noise sensitive buildings,
 - (c) to ensure that land use and development in the vicinity of that airport do not hinder or have any other adverse impact on the ongoing, safe and efficient operation of that airport.
- (2) Before issuing development consent to development on land in the vicinity of that airport, the consent authority—
 - (a) must consider whether the development will result in an increase in the number of dwellings or people affected by aircraft noise, and
 - (b) must consider the location of the development in relation to the criteria set out in Table 2.1 (Building Site Acceptability Based on ANEF Zones) in AS 2021—2000, *Acoustics—Aircraft noise intrusion—Building siting and construction*, and
 - (c) must be satisfied that the development will meet AS 2021—2000, *Acoustics—Aircraft noise intrusion—Building siting and construction* with respect to interior noise levels for the purposes of—

- (i) if the development will be in ANEF contour 20 to 25—educational establishments, hospitals and residential accommodation, and
- (ii) if the development will be in ANEF contour 20 to 30—public administration buildings, and
- (iii) if the development will be in ANEF contour 25 to 30—hostels and hotel or motel accommodation, and
- (iv) if the development will be in ANEF contour 25 to 35—business premises, office premises and retail premises, and
- (v) if the development will be in ANEF contour 30 to 40—light industry.

(3) In this clause—

ANEF contour means a noise exposure contour shown as an ANEF contour on the *Noise Exposure Forecast Contour Map* for that airport prepared by the Department of the Commonwealth responsible for airports.

Schedule 1 Additional permitted uses

(Clause 2.5)

1 Use of certain land at Loop Street, Dalton

- (1) This clause applies to land at Loop Street, Dalton, being Lots 137, 141, 142 and 146, DP 754111.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house on the combined lots is permitted with consent.

2 Use of certain land at Collector Road, Gunning

- (1) This clause applies to land at Collector Road, Gunning, being Lot 26, DP 754118.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house is permitted with consent.

3 Use of certain land at Collector Road, Gunning

- (1) This clause applies to land at Collector Road, Gunning, being Lot 11, DP 1034853.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house is permitted with consent.

4 Use of certain land at Jerrawa Road, Jerrawa

- (1) This clause applies to land at Jerrawa Road, Jerrawa, being Lots 219 and 246–250, DP 754122.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house on each lot is permitted with consent.

5 Use of certain land at Taralga Road, Taralga

- (1) This clause applies to land at Taralga Road, Taralga, being Lot 2, DP 1135371.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house is permitted with consent.

6 Use of certain land at Smith Road, Crookwell

- (1) This clause applies to land at Smith Road, Crookwell, being Lots 347 and 348, DP 754108.
- (2) Development for the purpose of a dwelling house on each lot is permitted with 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.

Advertising structures and displays—erection of an advertising structure and display of an advertisement, or the display of an advertisement that is not on an advertising structure (other than an illuminated sign in a residential zone)

- (1) Must only display a message relating to the lawful use of the premises on which the advertisement is situated.
- (2) Must have a maximum area of—
 - (a) 0.75m² in zones RU1, RU2, RU4, RU5, R2, R5, C2 and C3, or
 - (b) 25% of the front elevation of a building on which it is displayed in Zone E1 or MU1, or
 - (c) 2.5m² in any other zone.
- (3) Must have a maximum height of either 3m above ground level (existing) or the height to the underside of any awning, measured at the line at which it is attached to the building, whichever is the greater, or if above a public road, must be at least 2.6m above ground or pavement level.
- (4) If a window advertisement, must be behind the glass line of the window.

(5) If a real estate sign advertising that the premises on which it is displayed are for sale or lease, must have a maximum total area of 2.5m² in all zones.

(6) If it replaces one of the same, or a larger, size it must be displayed on the same structure.

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

Change of industrial use to light industry

Change of use of a building from an industry to a light industry that does not result in a change of classification under the *Building Code of Australia*.

Part 2 Complying development certificate conditions

Note 1—

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
Dalton	Stone bore Lot 4, DP 606993 off Medway Street and bore located in the Cowper Street road reserve adjacent to Lot 3, DP 1086874
Gunning	Sewerage Treatment Works in Biala Street Lot 1, DP 610698 and Lot 2, DP 607629

Gunning	Reservoir off Biala Street Lot 1, DP 216082
Taralga	Water Pumping Station in Martyn Street Lot 19, DP 702495 Throsby Park

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

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

Part 3 Land classified, or reclassified, as community land

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description
Nil	

Schedule 5 Environmental heritage

(Clause 5.10)

Part 1 Heritage items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item number
Bannaby	St Matthew's Anglican Church and Churchyard	Bannaby Road	Lot 71, DP 1108269	Local	14
Bannaby	Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings	47 Hanworth Road	Lot 1, DP 598080	Local	11
Bannaby	Bunnaby Homestead	77 Hanworth Road (adjacent to Hillas Farm)	Lot 28, DP 819589	Local	12
Bannaby	Bannaby Shearing Shed circa 1886	262 Hanworth Road (Junction of Bannaby Road)	Lot 29, DP 819589	Local	13
Bigga	Bigga General Cemetery	Northeast of town	Lot 7003, DP 1026239	Local	15
Bigga	Catholic Church	Bigga Street corner Mulgowrie Street	Lot 20, Section 6, DP 758104	Local	16

Bigga	Bigga War Memorial Hall	Binda Street	Lots 3 and 4, Section 8, DP 758104	Local	I7
Bigga	All Saints Church of England	Crookwell Street	Lot 11, Section 8, DP 758104	Local	I8
Bigga	Bigga Public School—Building B00A (1916)	Grabine Road	Lot 206, DP 753041	Local	I10
Binda	Binda Cemetery	Herbert Street	Lot 1, DP 1124760; Lot 1, DP 1124768; Lot 7013, DP 1141568	Local	I9
Binda	Funny Hill, National School	Junction Point Road (Eastern Side)	Part Lot 3, DP 1003133	Local	I11
Binda	Kangaloolah Creek Bridge (DMR 1941)	Junction Point Road	N 6198614.94 m, E 164130.53 m	Local	I12
Binda	Markdale—stone cottages	462 Mulgowrie Road	Part of Lot 2, DP 753045	Local	I14
Binda	St. James Anglican Church (1864, Rev R Leigh)	Queen Street	Lots 2, 3 and 4, Section 32, DP 758110 and Lot 5, DP 1119746	Local	I15
Binda	Post Office and Store (former)	Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 789104	Local	I16
Binda	The Mill	Queen Street	Lot 8, Section 32, DP 758110	Local	I18
Binda	Rose Cottage	Queen Street corner of Bishop Street	Lot 10, DP 580600	Local	I17
Binda	Old Salisbury Private Cemetery	“Glengarry” Off Salisbury Road	Portion 52, DP 753041	Local	I19
Breadalbane	Wet Lagoon Nature Reserve (Crown)	Breadalbane Road	Lot 1, DP 48390	Local	I27
Breadalbane	Breadalbane Public School—Building B00A (1910)	Collector Road	Lot 1, DP 317687	Local	I21
Breadalbane	St Silas Anglican Church	Collector and Cullerin Roads (corner of)	Lot 1, DP 334350	Local	I20
Breadalbane	Rosythe	123 Cullerin Road	Lot 1, DP 841406	Local	I25

Breadalbane	Buildings known as Raeburn and Stables Raeburn Homestead	Old South Road	Lot 5, DP 569308	Local	124
Breadalbane	St Brigid's Roman Catholic Church	Old South Road	Lot 87, DP 750035	Local	126
Breadalbane	Building known as Sweetwood Lea (formerly Archers Inn /Hotel Breadalbane)	274 Old South Road	Lot 1, DP 604947	Local	123
Burra Burra Lake	Burra Lake School (former)	320 Snipe Flat Road	Lot 163, DP 753063	Local	128
Chatsbury	Christ Church Anglican Cemetery	Chatsbury	Lot 8, DP 918413	Local	129
Collector	Collector Memorial Hall	Bourke Street	Lot 11, DP 1046757	Local	134
Collector	St Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church	Bourke Street	Lots 1, 2 and 3, DP 126018	Local	133
Collector	Uniting Church	Bourke Street	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, DP 194674	Local	131
Collector	Uniting Church Cemetery	Bourke Street	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, DP 194674	Local	132
Collector	The Ben Hall Sites—Bushranger Hotel (formerly known as Kimberley's Commercial Hotel and Kimberley's Inn)	24 Church Street	Lot 3, DP 554640	State	130
Collector	Collector Public School—Building B00A (1916) and School Residence (1916)	Lorn Street	Lot 1, DP 724358	Local	135
Collector	Wheat Sheaf Inn (former)	Murray Street	Lots 1 and 2, Section 1, DP 995869	Local	137
Collector	Collector Inn	7 Murray Street	Lot 3, Section 3, DP 995869	Local	136

Crooked Corner	Five Mile Tree Public School—Building B00A (1927)	427 Bigga Road	Lot 81, DP 753028	Local	I38
Crooked Corner	St Andrew's Church	513 Bigga Road	Lot 87, DP 753045	Local	I13
Crookwell	Crookwell River Bridge	Binda Road	N 6181703.18m; E 175333.35m	Local	I39
Crookwell	Crookwell Railway Station and Yard Group	Northern end of Colyer Street Goulburn—Crookwell Railway	SRA Land Long E 149.47546764 Lat S 34.45781033	State	I40
Crookwell	"Normanton" residence	4103 Crookwell Road	Lot 1, DP 804038	Local	I41
Crookwell	Crookwell Public School—Buildings B00A (1897), B00B (1886) and residence (1890)	Denison Street	Lots 6A, 7, 8 and 9, DP 758308	Local	I60
Crookwell	Memorial Hall	Denison Street	Lot 1, DP 725567; Lot B, DP 374158	Local	I63
Crookwell	St Bartholomew's Church of England	15–19 Denison Street	Lots 9 and 10, Section 18, DP 758308	Local	I61
Crookwell	Masonic Hall	44 Denison Street	Lot 1, DP 1093672	Local	I62
Crookwell	Pejar Creek Underbridge	Goulburn Road	Pejar Dam	Local	I43
Crookwell	"Gundowringa" Homestead	2976 Goulburn Road	Part of Lot 2, DP 1091383	Local	I42
Crookwell	Wheat Sheaf Inn ruins	"Kyamma", 4147 Goulburn Road	Part of Lot 6, DP 883430	Local	I44
Crookwell	Courthouse Group—Courthouse (1891) former magistrates residence and lock up	9–31 Goulburn Street	Lots 4, 5 and 7, Section 9, DP 758308	Local	I45

Crookwell	Spud Murphy's Inn (formerly Millhouse Inn)	10-12 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, DP 126542; Lot 2, Section 8, DP 758308	Local	I66
Crookwell	Commercial Hotel	34 Goulburn Street	Lot 2, DP 800629	Local	I46
Crookwell	Bryant's Bakery	41 Goulburn Street	Lot 2, DP 912248	Local	I47
Crookwell	Commercial building	48 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, Section 7, DP 758308	Local	I48
Crookwell	Criterion Hotel	76 Goulburn Street	Lot 3, DP 237150	Local	I51
Crookwell	Lynham's Café	77 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, DP 121587	Local	I49
Crookwell	Commonwealth Bank	79-81 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, DP 920352	Local	I50
Crookwell	Post Office	83-85 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, DP 910265	Local	I52
Crookwell	Catherine's Café Bakery Deli	87 Goulburn Street	Lot 2, DP 305613	Local	I53
Crookwell	Pedley's Buildings	92-98 Goulburn Street	Lots C and D, DP 358261; Lot B, DP 321497	Local	I54
Crookwell	Commercial building—Mendl Thompson Associates	93 Goulburn Street	Lot 1, DP 305613	Local	I55
Crookwell	Crookwell Hotel	101 Goulburn Street	Lots C and D, DP 406822	Local	I56
Crookwell	Westpac Bank (formerly Bank of NSW)	106-108 Goulburn Street (corner of Spring Street)	Lot 1, DP 314755	Local	I57
Crookwell	Goldsworth Theatre (former)	134-138 Goulburn Street	Lot D, DP 350662	Local	I58
Crookwell	Coin-Op Laundrette	140 Goulburn Street	Lot A, DP 345501	Local	I59
Crookwell	Crookwell District Hospital	13-17 Kialla Road	Lot 1, DP 1160080	Local	I64

Crookwell	General Cemetery	Pine Avenue	Lot 7005, DP 94922; Lot 7006, DP 94923; Lot 7007, DP 94924; Lot 7008, DP 94925; Lot 7009, DP 94926	Local	165
Crookwell	Former Mill known as "Stephenson's Mill"	Roberts Street rear of Commercial Hotel	Lot 1, DP 800629	Local	167
Crookwell	Two storey residence "Montrose"	21 Robertson Street	Lot 9, DP 667709	Local	168
Crookwell	Crookwell Truss Bridge (built 1903)	State Road 54	N 6186899.21 m, E 167840.48 m	Local	169
Crookwell	St Mary's Catholic Church	49-57 Wade Street	Lot 112, DP 568697	Local	170
Crookwell	St Mary's Primary School	40-46 Wade Street	Lot 2, DP 531828; Lot 1, DP 300301; Lots 2 and 3, Section 22, DP 758308	Local	171
Curraweela	St John's Anglican Church	6062 Oberon Road	Lot 4, DP 826288	Local	172
Dalton	Dalton Public Hall	Chapel Street	Lot 11, Section 5, DP 758335	Local	175
Dalton	Oddfellows Hall (former) (formerly Good Templars Hall)	Chapel Street	Lot 9, Section 6, DP 758335	Local	174
Dalton	Uniting Church and Cemetery	Chapel Street	Lot 1, DP 194060	Local	173
Dalton	General Cemetery	Dalton Road	Lot 7006, DP 1030208	Local	181
Dalton	Leaf Beds Specimen	Gunning—Dalton Road	Lot 7009, DP 96764	Local	176
Dalton	Royal Hotel	Gunning Street (corner of Chapel Street)	Lot 1, Section 3, DP 758335	Local	177

Dalton	St Matthew's Anglican Church	Jobson Street	Lots 5 and 6, Section 1, DP 758335	Local	178
Dalton	Dalton Public School—Building B00A (1878)	Jobson Street corner Brown Street	Lot 6, Section 9, DP 758335	Local	179
Dalton	Building known as "Eschol"	Corner Loops Road and Starrs Road	Lot 33, DP 754111	Local	180
Dalton	Lampton Creek Ornithological Area	Wheeo Road	Long E 149.275, Lat S 34.6798	Local	182
Golspie	St Michael's Catholic Church	1871 Golspie Road	Lot 1, DP 920870	Local	184
Golspie	School of Arts	1962 Golspie Road	Lot 1, DP 209267	Local	185
Golspie	St Mark's Anglican Church	79 Levels Road	Lot 251, DP 1130041	Local	183
Grabben Gullen	Albion Hotel	Britannia Street (Grabben Gullen Road)	Lot 3, DP 1082543	Local	186
Gunning	St Edmund's Uniting Church and Rectory	Biala Street	Lots 12–16, Section 7, DP 758493	Local	188
Gunning	Masonic Temple (former)	Biala Street	Lot 2, DP 314113	Local	189
Gunning	Anglican Church and surrounding church buildings	28 Biala Street	Lot 1, DP 195327	Local	187
Gunning	Cottage	11 Collector Road	Lots 5 and 6, Section 4, DP 758493	Local	190
Gunning	Building known as "Frankfield Homestead" including Stables, Conservatory, Kitchen Blacksmiths shop, Bath House, garden, trees and dam	Cullerin Road	Lot 4, DP 754110; Part Lot 1, DP 135747	Local	198

Gunning	Building known as "Boureong" formerly "Albert Vale" including later wing and outbuildings	Dalton Road	Lots 1, 2 and 3, DP 1034956; Lot 6, DP 1044008	Local	I91
Gunning	Fish River Water Supply	Fish River	Long E 149.314795, Lat S 34.759958	State	I92
Gunning	Mundoonen Nature Reserve	Hume Highway	South Western corner of Shire	Local	I94
Gunning	Do Duck Inn (formerly Aratula Inn)	22 Hume Street	Lot B, DP 403000; Lot 1, DP 821730	Local	I93
Gunning	Gunning railway signal box and movable relics	Main Southern Railway	Long E 149.26116577, Lat S 34.77965476	State	I95
Gunning	Gunning Railway Station and yard group	Main Southern Railway	Long E 149.26116577, Lat S 34.77984245	State	I96
Gunning	Baltinglass Homestead Archaeological site	"Avondale" Off Medway's Lane	Lot 7, DP 1044008; Lot 1, DP 225975	Local	I97
Gunning	Gunning General Cemetery	45-47 Wombat Street	Lots 1-4, Section 25, DP 758493; Lot 7012, DP 1002613; Lot 2, DP 634719	Local	I99
Gunning	Gunning District Soldiers Memorial	Yass Street	Lot 10, DP 1035287	Local	I112
Gunning	Hotel Group consisting of Telegraph Hotel	Yass Street	Lot 100, DP 75780	Local	I101
Gunning	London House	62 Yass Street	Lot D, DP 160736	Local	I103
Gunning	Single storey shop	81 Yass Street	Lot 1, DP 770562	Local	I100
Gunning	Coronation Theatre	82 Yass Street	Lots 21 and 22, DP 734267	Local	I102

Gunning	Double storey terrace "Caxton House"	83-85 Yass Street	Lot 1, DP 738637	Local	I104
Gunning	Single storey shop known as "Caxton Cottage"	87 Yass Street	Lot 1, DP 743205	Local	I105
Gunning	Gunning Public School—Buildings B00F (1871), B00G (1910) and B00H (1925)	96 Yass Street	Lot 1, DP 123369; Lot 219, DP 821036	Local	I106
Gunning	Court House, Police Station and Lock Up	101 Yass Street corner of Warrataw Street	Lots 26-28, DP 823512	Local	I107
Gunning	National Bank (former)	103 Yass Street	Lot B, DP 155194	Local	I108
Gunning	Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Building	105-107 Yass Street	Lot 2, DP 611991	Local	I109
Gunning	Pye Cottage	121 Yass Street	Lot 4, DP 843551	Local	I110
Gunning	Upper Lachlan Shire Council Office and Chambers (former Gunning Shire Council)	123 Yass Street	Lots 9 and 10, Section 9, DP 758493	Local	I111
Gunning	Building known as "Collingwood"	5 km northeast of Gunning	Lot 1, DP 592291	Local	I113
Laggan	Presbyterian Church Circa 1876 (former)	Laggan Road	Lot 14, Section 4, DP 1698	Local	I114
Laggan	Laggan Hotel	Peelwood Road	Lot 3, Section 2, DP 1697	Local	I118
Laggan	Laggan Memorial Hall	Peelwood Road	Lot 69, DP 753043	Local	I117
Laggan	Laggan Public School—Former Blue Stone Public School with attached residence (1882)	Peelwood Road	Lot 1, DP 356233; Lot 70, DP 753043	Local	I116

Laggan	St Andrew's Catholic Church	Peelwood Road corner of Redground Heights Road	Lot 1, DP 583484, N 6187734.77 m, E 181024.57 m	Local	I119
Laggan	Cemetery	off Peelwood Road	Lot 1, DP 903900, N 6189351.10 m, E 181787.48 m	Local	I120
Laggan	All Saints Anglican Church	Woodhouselee Road	Lot 4, Section 8, DP 1698	Local	I115
Myrtleville	Hillcrest	Hillcrest Road	Lot 3, DP 750046	Local	I122
Myrtleville	Flour Mill	3408 Taralga Road	Lot 2, DP 1035853	Local	I121
Myrtleville	Myrtleville School	3518 Taralga Road	Lot 1, DP 741714	Local	I123
Pejar	St Stephen's Anglican Church	St Stephens Road	Lot 2, DP 597197	Local	I124
Pomeroy	Pomeroy Mill Ruins	Mill Road Wollondilly River	Lot 1, DP 608301	Local	I125
Roslyn	War Memorial Hall	1420 Woodhouselee Road	Lot 11, DP 851161	Local	I126
Taralga	Taralga Hospital (former)	54 Bunnaby Street	Lot A, DP 154642	Local	I127
Taralga	St Luke's Anglican Church and Rectory	25-27 Court Street 59 Martyn Street	Lot 16, Section 3, DP 967169; Lot 2, DP 739262	Local	I128
Taralga	Presbyterian Church	20-22 Hillas Street	Lot 102, DP 786047	Local	I130
Taralga	Strathaird School	Laggan—Taralga Road corner Scabben Flat Road	Lot 75, DP 667304	Local	I131
Taralga	Catholic Church of Christ the King	Macarthur Street	Lot 3, DP 816409	State	I136
Taralga	Anvil Hotel (site)	26 Macarthur Street	Lot 42, Section 6, DP 976169	Local	I132
Taralga	Whiting's Store—two-storey building (circa 1857)	27-29 Macarthur Street	Lot 69, Section 10, DP 976169	Local	I133

Taralga	Overseer's House (Denning's)	31 Macarthur Street	Lot 1, DP 738634	Local	I134
Taralga	Slab Cottage	50 Macarthur Street	Lot 2, DP 198885	Local	I135
Taralga	Convict Flogging Tree Sites	East side Macarthur Street corner 18 Court Street	Lot 45, Section 6, DP 976169; Lot 72, Section 10, DP 976169	Local	I137
Taralga	Archaeological Historical Site Complex	974 Mares Forest Road	Lot 9, DP 757044	Local	I138
Taralga	Richlands Homestead and Outbuildings including Butter Factory, Silos, Shearing Shed and Grave Sites	5264 Oberon Road corner Wombeyan Caves Road and 5163 Oberon Road	Lot 4, DP 875268	Local	I139
Taralga	Taralga Hotel	24 Orchard Street	Lot 28, DP 601100	Local	I140
Taralga	Tynan's Residence Telegraph office	26 Orchard Street	Lot 27, DP 554811	Local	I141
Taralga	Court House (former)	27 Orchard Street	Lot 1, DP 782783	Local	I142
Taralga	War Memorial	27 Orchard Street	Lot 1, DP 782783	Local	I144
Taralga	Miss Croke's Tearooms now Lilac Cottage B & B (circa 1880)	28 Orchard Street	Lot 4, DP 736475	Local	I145
Taralga	Post Office	29 Orchard Street	Lot 258, DP 750017	Local	I146
Taralga	Bank of New South Wales (former)	32 Orchard Street	Lot 2, DP 1016289	Local	I147
Taralga	Residence	33 Orchard Street	Lot 2, DP 995232	Local	I149
Taralga	Goodhew Bros store (cafe)	33A Orchard Street	Lot 3, DP 995232	Local	I148
Taralga	Memorial Hall	41 Orchard Street	Lot X, DP 157927; Lot Y, DP 159216	Local	I150

Taralga	Whiting's store	54 Orchard Street	Lot 1, DP 711594	Local	I151
Taralga	Two-storey stone building	56 Orchard Street	Lot 1, DP 32666	Local	I152
Taralga	Argyle Inn	80 Orchard Street	Lot 11, DP 719685	Local	I153
Taralga	Wesleyan/ Methodist Church (former)	85-87 Orchard Street	Lot 1, DP 661143	Local	I154
Taralga	Cordial Factory	90 Orchard Street	Lot 2, DP 997992	Local	I155
Taralga	Taralga Public School—buildings B00A (1927) and B00D (1878)	95-97 Orchard Street	Lot 53, Section 8, DP 976169; Lot 1, DP 369109	Local	I156
Taralga	Pound Keeper's Residence (former)	10 Pound Street	Lot 75, DP 996708	Local	I157
Taralga	Stonequarry General Cemetery	Stonequarry Road	Lots 1-9, DP 724374; Lot 7300, DP 1142282	Local	I129
Taralga	Railway Station	Taralga Road	Lot 22, DP 1042506	Local	I158
Taralga	Showground	Walsh Street	Lot 251, DP 750017	Local	I159
Tarlo	Tarlo River National Park	Tarlo via Taralga Road	Tarlo River National Park	Local	I160
Tuena	The Bookkeepers Cottage		Lot 1, Section 15, DP 759000	Local	I161
Tuena	Culverts	Abercrombie Road	N 6233072.60m; E 159201.73m; N 6233506.15m; E 159031.93m; N 6233697.90m; E 159053.59m	Local	I162
Tuena	Parson's General Store	Bathurst Street	Lot 2, DP 1003534	Local	I164
Tuena	St Margaret's Presbyterian Church	Bathurst Street	Lot 2, Section 20, DP 759000	Local	I165

Tuena	St Mark's Anglican Church	Bathurst Street	Lot 1, DP 868984	Local	I166
Tuena	St Mary's Catholic Church	Bathurst Street	Lot 4, Section 17, DP 759000	Local	I167
Tuena	Tuena Public School (former)	Bathurst Street	Lot 1, Section 16, DP 759000; Lot 2, DP 1045238	Local	I168
Tuena	Goldfield's Inn Hotel	1 Bathurst Street	Lot 3, Section 16, DP 759000	Local	I163
Woolshed Creek	Woolwash and shearing shed	4595 Oberon Road	Lot 1, DP 869567	Local	I169
Wollogorang	Rose Lagoon	6334 Federal Highway	Lot 272, DP 725921	Local	I170
Wombeyan Caves	Wombeyan Caves Area	Wombeyan Caves Road	Wombeyan Caves	Local	I171
Yalbraith	Presbyterian Church (former)	490 Yalbraith Road	Lot 155, DP 753063	Local	I172

Schedule 6 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

(Clause 5.19)

Part 1 Pond-based and tank-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

1 Conservation exclusion zones

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

(b) land declared as a marine park under the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014*.

Note—

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

Division 2 Operational requirements

2 Species selection

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

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

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

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

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

5 Outlets from culture ponds etc

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

6 Definition

In this Division—

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

Part 2 Extensive pond-based aquaculture

Division 1 Site location requirements

7 Conservation exclusion zones

(1) Must not be carried out on the following land, except to the extent necessary to gain access to water—

(a) land declared an area of outstanding biodiversity value under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*,

(b) vacant Crown land,

(c) land within a wetland of international significance declared under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Note—

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

8 Flood liability

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

Division 2 Operational requirements

9 Species selection

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

10 Pond design

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

11 Culture water

Must use freshwater.

Dictionary

(Clause 1.4)

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

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

- (a) the site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not)

include items and remnants of the occupation of the land by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or

- (b) a natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.

Note—

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

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

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

advertisement has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

advertising structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

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

affordable housing has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

agriculture means any of the following—

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

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

Note—

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

agritourism means the following—

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

backpackers' accommodation means a building or place that—

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

boarding house means a building or place—

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

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

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

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

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

brothel has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

building has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

whichever distance is the shortest.

bush fire hazard reduction work has the same meaning as in the [Rural Fires Act 1997](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

bush fire hazard reduction work means—

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined, in relation to an area, as land recorded for the time being as bush fire prone land on a map for the area certified as referred to in section 10.3(2) of the Act.

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

business identification sign means a sign—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

and includes funeral homes, goods repair and reuse premises and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, betting agencies and the like, but does not include an entertainment facility, home business, home occupation, home occupation (sex services), medical centre, restricted premises, sex services premises or veterinary hospital.

Note—

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

camping ground means an area of land, with access to communal amenities, used for the short term placement of campervans, tents, annexes or other similar portable and lightweight temporary shelters for accommodation and includes a primitive camping ground but does not include—

- (a) a caravan park, or
- (b) farm stay accommodation.

canal estate development—see clause 2.9.

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

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

catchment action plan has the same meaning as in the [Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003](#).

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

centre-based child care facility means—

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

Note—

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

but does not include—

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

classified road means any of the following—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

co-living housing means a building or place that—

- (a) has at least 6 private rooms, some or all of which may have private kitchen and bathroom facilities, and

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

commercial premises means any of the following—

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

community facility means a building or place—

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

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

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

correctional centre means—

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

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

Council means the Upper Lachlan Shire Council.

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

Data centres are a type of **high technology industry**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

dwelling house means a building containing only one dwelling.

Note—

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

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

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

earthworks means excavation or filling.

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

eco-tourist facility means a building or place that—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

- (a) a school, or

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

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

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

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

emergency services organisation means any of the following—

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

estuary means—

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

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

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

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

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

extensive agriculture means any of the following—

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

farm building means a structure the use of which is ancillary to an agricultural use of the landholding

on which it is situated and includes a hay shed, stock holding yard, machinery shed, shearing shed, silo, storage tank, outbuilding or the like, but does not include a dwelling.

farm experience premises means a building or place—

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

Note—

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

farm gate premises—

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

Note—

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

farm stay accommodation means a building or place—

- (a) on a commercial farm, and

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

Definition of “fish”

(1)

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

(2)

Fish includes—

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

(3)

Fish also includes any part of a fish.

(4)

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

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

floor space ratio—see clause 4.5.

Floor Space Ratio Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Floor Space Ratio Map](#).

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

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

Note—

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

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 [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Height of Buildings Map](#). [Not adopted]

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 [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 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.

Hydrological Catchment Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Hydrological Catchment Map](#).

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

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

but does not include a hostel.

Note—

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

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

industrial retail outlet means a building or place that—

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

but does not include a warehouse or distribution centre.

Note—

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

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

industry means any of the following—

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

but does not include—

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

intensive plant agriculture means any of the following—

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

(d) viticulture.

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Land Application Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Land Application Map](#).

Land Reservation Acquisition Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Land Reservation Acquisition Map](#).

Land Zoning Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 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 [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Lot Size Map](#).

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

mezzanine means an intermediate floor within a room.

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

moveable dwelling means—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Natural Resources Sensitivity—Biodiversity Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Natural Resources Sensitivity—Biodiversity Map](#).

Natural Resources Sensitivity—Land Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Natural Resources Sensitivity—Land Map](#).

Natural Resources Sensitivity—Water Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Natural Resources Sensitivity—Water Map](#).

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

nominated State heritage item means a heritage item that—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

routine servicing of any vehicle that uses the building or place.

people who are socially disadvantaged means—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

- (a) facilities for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers onto or from any vessels, including public ferry wharves,
- (b) facilities for the loading or unloading of freight onto or from vessels and associated receipt, land transport and storage facilities,
- (c) wharves for commercial fishing operations,
- (d) refuelling, launching, berthing, mooring, storage or maintenance facilities for any vessel,
- (e) sea walls or training walls,

- (f) administration buildings, communication, security and power supply facilities, roads, rail lines, pipelines, fencing, lighting or car parks.

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

public authority has the same meaning as in the Act.

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

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

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

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

and a reference to a person carrying on a public utility undertaking includes a reference to a council,

electricity supply authority, Public Service agency, corporation, firm or authority carrying on the undertaking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

relic has the same meaning as in the [Heritage Act 1977](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

restricted premises means premises that, due to their nature, restrict access to patrons or customers over 18 years of age, and includes sex shops and similar premises, but does not include a pub, hotel or motel accommodation, home occupation (sex services) or sex services premises.

restriction facilities means facilities where animals are constrained for management purposes, including milking sheds, pads, feed stalls, holding yards and paddocks where the number of livestock exceeds the ability of vegetation to recover from the effects of grazing in a normal growing season, but does not include facilities for drought or similar emergency relief.

retail premises means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale), and includes any of the following;

- (a), (b) (Repealed)
- (c) food and drink premises,
- (d) garden centres,

- (e) hardware and building supplies,
- (f) kiosks,
- (g) landscaping material supplies,
- (h) markets,
- (i) plant nurseries,
- (j) roadside stalls,
- (k) rural supplies,
- (l) shops,
- (la) specialised retail premises,
- (m) timber yards,
- (n) vehicle sales or hire premises,

but does not include farm gate premises, highway service centres, service stations, industrial retail outlets or restricted premises.

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

sawmill or log processing works means a building or place used for handling, cutting, chipping, pulping or otherwise processing logs, baulks, branches or stumps, principally derived from surrounding districts, into timber or other products derived from wood.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note 1—

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

Note 2—

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

secondary dwelling means a self-contained dwelling that—

- (a) is established in conjunction with another dwelling (the **principal dwelling**), and
- (b) is on the same lot of land as the principal dwelling, and
- (c) is located within, or is attached to, or is separate from, the principal dwelling.

Note—

See clauses 5.4 and 5.5 for controls relating to the total floor area of secondary dwellings.

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

self-storage units means premises that consist of individual enclosed compartments for storing

goods or materials (other than hazardous or offensive goods or materials).

Note—

Self-storage units are a type of **storage premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

semi-detached dwelling means a dwelling that is on its own lot of land and is attached to only one other dwelling.

Note—

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

seniors housing means a building or place that is—

- (a) a residential care facility, or
- (b) a hostel within the meaning of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021*, Chapter 3, Part 5, or
- (c) a group of independent living units, or
- (d) a combination of any of the buildings or places referred to in paragraphs (a)–(c),
and that is, or is intended to be, used permanently for—
- (e) seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (f) people who live in the same household with seniors or people who have a disability, or
- (g) staff employed to assist in the administration of the building or place or in the provision of services to persons living in the building or place,

but does not include a hospital.

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

Sewage Treatment Plant and Rubbish Tip Buffer Map means the [Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010 Sewage Treatment Plant and Rubbish Tip Buffer Map](#).

sewerage system means any of the following—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

signage means any sign, notice, device, representation or advertisement that advertises or promotes any goods, services or events and any structure or vessel that is principally designed for, or that is used for, the display of signage, and includes any of the following—

- (a) an advertising structure,
- (b) a building identification sign,
- (c) a business identification sign,

but does not include a traffic sign or traffic control facilities.

site area means the area of any land on which development is or is to be carried out. The land may include the whole or part of one lot, or more than one lot if they are contiguous to each other, but does not include the area of any land on which development is not permitted to be carried out under this Plan.

Note—

The effect of this definition is varied by clause 4.5 for the purpose of the determination of permitted floor space area for proposed development.

site coverage means the proportion of a site area covered by buildings. However, the following are not included for the purpose of calculating site coverage—

- (a) any basement,
- (b) any part of an awning that is outside the outer walls of a building and that adjoins the street frontage or other site boundary,
- (c) any eaves,
- (d) unenclosed balconies, decks, pergolas and the like.

small bar means a small bar within the meaning of the [Liquor Act 2007](#).

Note—

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

spa pool has the same meaning as in the [Swimming Pools Act 1992](#).

Note—

The term is defined to include any excavation, structure or vessel in the nature of a spa pool, flotation tank, tub or the like.

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

- (a) a large area for handling, display or storage, or
- (b) direct vehicular access to the site of the building or place by members of the public for the

purpose of loading or unloading such goods into or from their vehicles after purchase or hire,

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

Note—

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

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

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

Note—

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

storage premises means a building or place used for the storage of goods, materials, plant or machinery for commercial purposes and where the storage is not ancillary to any industry, business premises or retail premises on the same parcel of land, and includes self-storage units, but does not include a heavy industrial storage establishment, local distribution premises or a warehouse or distribution centre.

storey means a space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but does not include—

- (a) a space that contains only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or
- (b) a mezzanine, or
- (c) an attic.

swimming pool has the same meaning as in the [Swimming Pools Act 1992](#).

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

swimming pool means an excavation, structure or vessel—

- (a) that is capable of being filled with water to a depth of 300 millimetres or more, and
- (b) that is solely or principally used, or that is designed, manufactured or adapted to be solely or principally used, for the purpose of swimming, wading, paddling or any other human aquatic activity,

and includes a spa pool, but does not include a spa bath, anything that is situated within a bathroom or anything declared by the regulations made under the [Swimming Pools Act 1992](#) not to be a swimming pool for the purposes of that Act.

take away food and drink premises means premises that are predominantly used for the preparation and retail sale of food or drink (or both) for immediate consumption away from the premises.

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

telecommunications facility means—

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

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

temporary structure has the same meaning as in the Act.

Note—

The term is defined as follows—

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

but does not include—

- (f) camping grounds, or

(g) caravan parks, or

(h) eco-tourist facilities.

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

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

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

Note—

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

underground mining means—

(a) mining carried out beneath the earth's surface, including bord and pillar mining, longwall mining, top-level caving, sub-level caving and auger mining, and

(b) shafts, drill holes, gas and water drainage works, surface rehabilitation works and access pits associated with that mining (whether carried out on or beneath the earth's surface),

but does not include open cut mining.

vehicle body repair workshop means a building or place used for the repair of vehicles or agricultural machinery, involving body building, panel building, panel beating, spray painting or chassis restoration.

vehicle repair station means a building or place used for the purpose of carrying out repairs to, or the selling and fitting of accessories to, vehicles or agricultural machinery, but does not include a vehicle body repair workshop or vehicle sales or hire premises.

vehicle sales or hire premises means a building or place used for the display, sale or hire of motor vehicles, caravans, boats, trailers, agricultural machinery and the like, whether or not accessories are sold or displayed there.

Note—

Vehicle sales or hire premises are a type of **retail premises**—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.

veterinary hospital means a building or place used for diagnosing or surgically or medically treating animals, whether or not animals are kept on the premises for the purpose of treatment.

viticulture means the cultivation of grapes for use in the commercial production of fresh or dried fruit or wine.

Note—

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

warehouse or distribution centre means a building or place used mainly or exclusively for storing or handling items (whether goods or materials) pending their sale, but from which no retail sales are

made, but does not include local distribution premises.

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

Note—

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

waste or resource management facility means any of the following—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

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

Note—

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

water supply system means any of the following—

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

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

Note—

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

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

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

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

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

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

wetland means—

- (a) natural wetland, including marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgeland, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a shallow waterbody (up to 2 metres in depth) when inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with fresh, brackish or salt water, and where the inundation determines the type and productivity of the soils and the plant and animal communities, or

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

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

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