

Definitions

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Part A – Definitions of Development

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Agriculture means broadacre animal farming, crop and pasture production, and horticulture for commercial wholesale production, but does not include animal husbandry or any cultivation or animal farming carried out primarily for the personal enjoyment of, or consumption by, the	Horticulture means the use of land for intensive plant production such as fruit, vegetable or flower production (including berries and vines).	Horse agistment Livestock grazing
	owner(s) or occupant(s) of land. Airport means the use of land for the landing or departure of aircraft; the term includes facilities provided at such premises for the housing, servicing, maintenance and repair of aircraft and for the assembly of passengers and goods prior to the transport of these passengers and goods either to or from an <i>airport</i> .	Helicopter landing facility means the use of land authorised by the Civil Aviation Authority for use by helicopters whether or not terminal facilities or hangar storage are included.	Air cargo facilities Air terminals General aviation facilities Landing fields Military aviation facilities
	Ancillary use means the use of land for a purpose that is ancillary to the primary use of the land.	Outbuilding means a shed, garage or similar structure that is <i>ancillary</i> to the permitted use of the land.	
	Animal care facility means the use of land for the purpose of caring, boarding, breeding or raising of predominantly domestic or household animals.		Catteries Kennels
	Animal husbandry means any form of animal production that either takes place within the confines of a building or buildings where livestock are reared in confined areas excluding any husbandry carried out mainly for the personal enjoyment of, or consumption by, the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the land.		Feedlots Fish farming Poultry establishments Shedded wool production
	Apartment see Multi-unit housing	Serviced apartment	Flats Home units

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Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Aquatic recreation facility means the use of land for a sporting, exercise, pastime or leisure activity, whether or not operated for gain, which is based on the recreational use of an adjacent water feature, but does not include a swimming pool or an aquarium.		Boat landing facilities Boat sheds Marinas Swimming facilities Wharves
	Attached house		Aged persons' unit (attached) Row house Semi-detached house Terrace house Townhouse Villa house
	Boarding house means the use of land to principally provide long term accommodation where meals, laundry or other services are provided only to those residents of the boarding house, and which is not licensed to sell liquor.		Lodging house Private hotel Serviced room
	Bulk landscape supplies means the use of land for the bulk sale of sand, soil, screenings and other such garden materials.		
	Bulky goods retailing see SHOP		Auction rooms Camping equipment sales Carpet sales Do-it-yourself home improvement centres Furniture and furnishing sales Hardware stores Showroom for bulky goods
	Business agency see NON-RETAIL COMMERCIAL USE		Computer service Health insurance agency Real estate agency Travel agency
	Car park means the use of land specifically allocated for the parking of motor vehicles.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Caravan park/camping ground means the use of land for the placement of caravans or tents for the purpose of temporary accommodation and may include cabins for overnight and holiday accommodation, amenity buildings, recreational and entertainment facilities, manager's office and residence and shops which cater for the occupants of the caravan park/camping ground.		Cabins
	Caretaker's residence see RESIDENTIAL USE		
	Cemetery means the use of land for the interment or the cremation of the dead including any funeral parlour or chapel erected on such land and used in connection with the cemetery.		Burial ground Cemetery (public land reserve) Crematorium Graveyard
	Chancellery see Office		A.F.
	Child care centre see COMMUNITY USE		Adjunct care Creche Long day care Occasional care centre Playschool
	Civic administration means the use of land for the purpose of carrying out the legislative and judicial functions of government.		ACT Legislative Assembly Archive Civic centre Court of Law Tribunal
	Club means the use of land as a meeting place for persons associated, or for a body incorporated, for a social, sporting, athletic, literary, political or other like purpose, and which is a licensed premise under the <u>Liquor Act 2010</u> .		Ethnic clubs Football club Labor club Leagues club RSL club
	Commercial accommodation unit see COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION USE	Serviced apartment	

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
COMMERCIAL	Commercial accommodation unit means a		
ACCOMMODATION USE	room or suite of rooms that is made available		
does not include a caravan	on a commercial basis for short-term		
park/camping ground or a	accommodation. A commercial		
group or organised camp.	accommodation unit may comprise a		
	dwelling but not a room or suite of rooms		
	within a dwelling. It does not include any		
	associated facility such as a restaurant, bar		
	or functions room, which may be used by the		
	occupants of the premises but, which is also		
	available for use by non occupant members		
	of the public. Guest house means the use of land for one		
	or more commercial accommodation units		
	and where common or shared facilities are		
	provided for the provision of services such as		
	meals and laundry to occupants of the		
	premises but not to non occupant members		
	of the public.		
	Hotel means the use of land for one or more		
	commercial accommodation units and where		
	the premise is licensed under the Liquor Act		
	2010. It may also include associated		
	facilities such as a restaurant, bar or		
	functions room, which may be used by the		
	occupants of the premises but, which are		
	also available for use by non occupant		
	members of the public.		
	Motel means the use of land for one or more		
	commercial accommodation units and where		
	the units are provided with convenient space		
	for parking of motor vehicles. It may also		
	include associated facilities such as a		
	restaurant, bar or functions room, which may		
	be used by the occupants of the premises		
	but, which are also available for use by non		
	occupant members of the public. A motel		
	may be licensed under the <u>Liquor Act 2010</u> .		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION USE does not include a caravan park/camping ground or a group or organised camp.	Serviced apartment means an apartment that is used as a commercial accommodation unit. Tourist resort means the use of land for one or more commercial accommodation units together with a wide range of recreational and/or cultural facilities in a resort style setting. It may also include associated facilities such as a restaurant, bar or functions room, which may be used by the occupants of the premises but, which are also available for use by non occupant members of the public. A tourist resort may be licensed under the Liquor Act 2010.		
	Communications facility means the use of land for the provision of facilities for postal, telecommunications and other communication purposes including facilities used for receiving and transmitting radiated signals using radio masts, towers, and antennae systems but does not include cabling or ducting used for the carrying of electromagnetic signals.		Mobile phone antenna Satellite or microwave dish Radar equipment Aviation navigation communication Space tracking facility Telecommunication facility, depot Television/radio broadcasting facility Australia Post exchange Australia Post facility, Depot Telephone exchange
	Community activity centre see COMMUNITY USE Community theatre see COMMUNITY USE		Child minding Community centre Community hall Meeting rooms Men's Shed Neighbourhood centre Public health, welfare or information services Scout and/or Guide hall Space for community groups

COMMUNITY USE C		Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
trocassive y p N d d C o o o p p p c c C for a o C ttrop in d E o o rea a ttrop in d H p p	Child care centre means the use of land for the purpose of educating, supervising or caring for children of any age throughout a specified period of time in any one day, which is registered under the Children and Young People Act 2008 or authorised cursuant to the Education and Care Services National Law (ACT) Act 2011 and which does not include residential care. Community activity centre means the use of land by a public authority or a body of cersons associated for the purpose of croviding for the social well being of the community. Community theatre means the use of land for a theatre, cinema, concert hall, auditorium or theatrette run by non-profit organisations. Cultural facility means the use of land for the purpose of cultural activities to which the cublic normally has access, but does not include a shop for art, craft or sculpture dealer. Educational establishment means the use of land for the purpose of tuition, training or research directed towards the discovery or application of knowledge, whether or not for the purposes of gain, and may include associated residential accommodation. Health facility means the use of land for croviding health care services (including diagnosis, preventative care or counselling)		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
COMMUNITY USE	Hospital means the use of land for the		
	medical care (including diagnosis,		
	preventative care and counselling) of in-		
	patients, whether or not out-patients are also		
	provided with care or treatment, and may		
	include associated residential		
	accommodation.		
	Place of worship means the use of land for		
	the primary purposes of religious worship		
	and associated activities by a congregation,		
	religious group or members of the public		
	whether or not the premises are also used		
	for religious instruction, tuition, meetings,		
	training and other community activities.		
	Religious associated use means the use of		
	land for the activities conducted by religious		
	organisations other than for worship or for		
	offices and may include residential		
	accommodation by ministers of religion.		
	Consolidation has the same meaning as in		
	the Planning and Development Act 2007.		
	Corrections facility means the use of land		Corrections centre
	for the confinement or safe custody of		Prison
	persons so confined as the result of legal		Remand centre
	process and includes attendance centres		Youth remand centre
	established for persons sentenced to serve		
	periods of community service.		
	Craft workshop means the use of land for		
	the manufacture, primarily by manual		
	methods, of craft articles such as		
	leatherwork, pottery, woodwork, hand woven		
	goods and the like.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Cultural facility see COMMUNITY USE		Art gallery
			Library
			Museum
	Defence installation means the use of land		
	operated by the Department of Defence or		
	the armed forces of Australia and includes		
	Department of Defence offices, offices		
	associated with national security and		
	defence communications facilities, but does		
	not include facilities associated with military		
	aviation.		
	Department store see SHOP		
	Detached house		Aged persons' unit (detached) Cottage house Courtyard house Standard house
	Diplomatic residence see RESIDENTIAL USE		
	Distribution reservoir see MAJOR UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	Drink establishment means the use of land		Bar
	for the sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits		Tavern
	to members of the public primarily for		
	consumption on the premises, and which is a		
	licensed premise under the Liquor Act 2010.		
	Drive-in cinema means the use of land as		
	an open air cinema that makes provision for		
	the audience or spectators to view that		
	entertainment while seated in motor vehicles.		
	Dual occupancy housing see Multi-unit		
	housing		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Educational establishment see COMMUNITY USE		Adult education centre College of Advanced Education High School Kindergarten Other specialist college Pre-school Primary school Road safety education centre Secondary college Sheltered workshop Sports institute Teachers' college Technical and further education (TAFE) University
	Emergency services facility means the use of land for the purpose of providing emergency services and protection for the community.		Ambulance station Civil defence Fire station Police station
	Farm tourism means operating a craft workshop, shop, guesthouse, outdoor recreation facility, overnight camping area or other activity for tourists that is secondary to the use of the land for the primary purpose authorised by the lease.		
	Financial establishment see NON-RETAIL COMMERCIAL USE		Bank Co-operative society Credit union Finance companies
	Freight transport facility means the use of land for the principal purpose of bulk handling and storage of goods or materials whether or not facilities are included for the parking, servicing and repair of vehicles used to transport the goods or materials on site, but does not include any retail sales or wholesaling from the site.		Motor freight forwarding service Motor freight packing, crating service Motor freight terminals and depots

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Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Funeral parlour means the use of land by		
	an undertaker in the carrying out of that		
	profession. The term includes all <i>ancillary</i>		
	uses such as a funeral chapel and office.		
	General industry means an industry, not		
	being a light, hazardous, offensive or mining		
	<i>industry</i> , in which the processes carried on,		
	the transportation involved or the machinery		
	or materials used have the potential to		
	interfere with the amenity of the locality by		
	reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes,		
	smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust,		
	waste water, waste products, grit, oil or		
	otherwise.		
	Group or organised camp means the use		Church camp
	of land for the purpose of providing short		Outward Bound camp
	term share accommodation and recreation		Religious retreat
	facilities by a body of persons associated		School camp
	together for the physical, cultural, spiritual or		Scout, Guide camp
	intellectual welfare of the community.		YMCA camp
			Youth camp
	Guest house see COMMERCIAL		Chalet
	ACCOMMODAITON USE		Farmstead accommodation
			Tourist lodge
			Youth hostel
	Hazardous industry means an industry, not		Chemical factory
	being a general, light, offensive or mining		Gas works
	industry, which by reason of the process		Liquid fuel depot
	involved, or the method of manufacture of		Petroleum refining
	the materials used or produced represents a		
	significant source of hazard to human health		
	or life or property, for any reason.		
	Hazardous waste facility means the use of		
	land for the collection, storage, treatment or		
	disposal of hazardous waste.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Health facility see COMMUNITY USE		Baby health clinic Consulting room Dental clinic Dental surgery Doctor's surgery Family planning clinic First aid station Health centre Medical centre/clinic Optician Veterinary day clinic X-Ray centre
	Helicopter landing facility see Airport		
	Home business means the use of a residential lease for carrying on a profession, trade, occupation or calling on the land.		
	Horticulture see Agriculture		Hydroponics Market garden Orchard Plant nursery (excluding retail plant nursery)
	Hospital see COMMUNITY USE		,
	Hotel see COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION USE		
	Hydro-electric power generation means the regulation and diversion of streamflow for the purpose of generating electric power. Incineration facility means the use of land		
	for the disposal of waste by burning. Indoor entertainment facility means the use of land for entertainment where such use		Amusement arcade Casino
	is primarily indoors.		Cinema Commercial theatre Concert hall Dance hall Discotheque Music hall Night club

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Indoor recreation facility means the use of		Fitness centre
	land for sporting activities where such use is		Gymnasium
	primarily indoors.		Indoor sports stadium
			Indoor swimming pool
			Squash court
	Industrial trades means the use of land for		Agricultural supplier
	the selling, hiring, inspection or servicing of		Agricultural machinery sales and service
	goods or materials for industrial, agricultural,		Builders' supplies
	construction, transport or like purposes		Display of building materials
	where:		Industrial machinery sales and service
	a) A large area for handling, storage or		Timber yard
	display is required; and/or		Vehicle repair and maintenance
	b) The activity carried out has the potential		
	to have an impact similar to <i>industry</i> in		
	terms of traffic and parking generation, noise and air pollution, and visual		
	impact.		
	Industry means the use of land for the		
	principal purpose of manufacturing,		
	assembling, altering, repairing, renovating,		
	ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing,		
	winning of minerals, dismantling, processing,		
	or adapting of any goods or any articles.		
	Landfill site means the use of land for the		
	permanent depositing of waste within the		
	ground.		
	Land management facility means the use		Bushfire fighting facility
	of land for land management or the storage		Forest depot
	of any plant, machinery or materials used in		Land management depot
	the course of land management, whether or		Ranger station
	not facilities are included for the parking,		Visitor information centre
	servicing and repair of plant or machinery.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Light industry means an industry, not being		
	a general, offensive, hazardous or mining		
	industry, in which the processes carried on,		
	the transportation involved or the machinery		
	or materials used do not interfere with the		
	amenity of the locality by reason of noise,		
	vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour,		
	steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste		
	products, grit, oil or otherwise. The use		
	includes a craft workshop.		
	Liquid fuel depot means the use of land for		
	the bulk storage or wholesale distribution of		
	petrol, oil, petroleum products or other		
	inflammable liquids or the retail distribution of		
	drums containing petrol, oil, petroleum		
	products or other inflammable liquids.		
	Major electrical sub-station see MAJOR		
	UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	Major gross pollutant trap see MAJOR		
	UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	Major pump station see MAJOR UTILITY		
	INSTALLATION		Autorial vand
	Major road means a road that is an arterial		Arterial road
	road, parkway, highway, or the like and any		Distributor road
	road identified within the transport services		Freeway
	zone.		Highway
	Major convice conduits see MA IOP		Parkway
	Major service conduits see MAJOR UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	UTILITE INSTALLATION		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
MAJOR UTILITY	Distribution reservoir means a storage		
INSTALLATION	tank associated with the maintenance of		
	pressure and supply in the reticulated water		
	supply system.		
	Major electrical sub-station means		
	switching and transformer equipment		
	handling voltages greater than 66kV.		
	Major gross pollutant trap means an open		
	trap constructed on main drains to intercept		
	sediment and trash transported in stormwater.		
	Major pump station means a pump station		
	having a capacity greater than 500 litres per		
	second in the case of water supply; 50 litres		
	per second in the case of sewage; or a		
	natural gas compression station operating at		
	greater than 1000 kPa pressure		
	Major service conduits means the major		
	bulk water supply and reticulation mains		
	having a diameter equal to or greater than		
	675mm, trunk sewers having a diameter		
	equal to or greater than 750mm, stormwater		
	main drains having a diameter equal to or		
	greater than 900mm or comprising open		
	drains or waterways, transmission lines		
	having a voltage greater than 66kV, gas		
	mains having a diameter greater than		
	100mm, and major telecommunication cable		
	ducts having a width equal to or greater than 1000mm.		
	Power generation station means		
	equipment and associated buildings		
	constructed for the generation of electricity		
	utilising gas, coal, renewable energy		
	technology or other fuel sources.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
MAJOR UTILITY INSTALLATION	Treatment plant means a facility constructed for the purposes of physical, chemical or biological treatment of water supply, sewage or stormwater. Tunnel means an underground conduit constructed by tunnelling methods for the purposes of transporting water supply, sewage or other services. Urban lake, pond and/or retardation basin means a dam constructed for the impoundment of urban and rural runoff for the purposes of landscape, recreation, pollution control, or retardation of peak stormflows. Water storage dam means a dam constructed for the purposes of impounding water for water supply purposes. Mental health facility has the same		Secure mental health facility
	meaning as in the Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994 and this definition is only to be used for the Symonston site as defined in MT4 of the Symonston Precinct Map. Mining industry means an industry, not being a light, general, hazardous or offensive industry, which extracts minerals, coal, oil, gas or construction materials by such processes as underground or open-cut mining, quarrying, dredging, the operation of wells or evaporation pans, or by recovery from ore dumps or tailings, and includes primary processing operations carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of the mining operation and works to rehabilitate the site.		Secure mental health unit Quarry
	Minor road means a road other than a major road.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Minor service reticulation means the water		
	supply, sewerage, stormwater and gas pipe		
	reticulation, electricity lines and		
	telecommunication cables which are		
	normally located in road easements or		
	easements within leases.		
	Minor use means the use of land for a		
	purpose that is incidental to the use and		
	development of land in the zone and		
	includes but is not limited to open space;		
	public car parking; community path systems;		
	shared circulation spaces (such as lift wells,		
	stair wells); minor service reticulation; other		
	utility services that do not exclude other uses		
	from the land; street furniture and the like.		
	Mobile home means a <i>dwelling</i> capable of		
	being transfered and re-erected from place		
	to place (whether on wheels or not).		
	Mobile home park means the use of land to		
	accommodate mobile homes or caravans,		
	whether temporary or permanent, and		
	includes amenity buildings used for the		
	personal comfort or convenience of or		
	enjoyment of leisure by persons using a		
	mobile home or caravan for residential		
	accommodation in the mobile home park,		
	and may include a caravan park/camping		
	ground.		
	Motel see COMMERCIAL		
	ACCOMMODATION USE	A construction of the construction of the construction	A secretary surface
	Multi-unit housing see RESIDENTIAL USE	Apartment means a dwelling located within	Apartments
		a <i>building</i> containing two or more <i>dwellings</i> and which is not an attached house.	Cluster housing Multi-dwelling development
		Dual occupancy housing means the use	Multi-unit development
		of land that was originally used or leased	man-anit development
		for the purposes of single dwelling housing	
		for two dwellings.	
		ioi two awellings.	

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Municipal depot means the use of land for		Bus depot
	the storage of any plant, machinery,		Light rail depot
	vehicles, light rail vehicles or materials used		Parks maintenance depot
	in the course of a municipal undertaking,		Street cleaning depot
	whether or not facilities are included for the		Works depot
	parking, servicing and repair of plant,		
	machinery or vehicles.		
	Nature conservation area means an area		
	set apart for the purpose of the conservation		
	or preservation of natural and/or cultural		
	values.		
NON RETAIL	Business agency means the use of land for		
COMMERCIAL USE	the purpose of providing a commercial		
	service directly and regularly to the public.		
	Financial establishment means the use of		
	land for the primary purpose of providing		
	finance, investing money, and providing		
	services to lenders, borrowers and investors		
	on a direct and regular basis.		
	Office means the use of land for the purpose		
	of administration, clerical, technical,		
	professional or like business activities,		
	including a government office, which does		
	not include dealing with members of the		
	public on a direct and regular basis except		
	where this is <i>ancillary</i> to the main purpose of		
	the office.		
	Public agency means the use of land for the		
	purpose of providing a public service directly		
	and regularly to the public and includes a		
	government agency, which provides a		
	commercial service to the public.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Offensive industry means an industry, not being a general, hazardous, light or mining industry, which by reason of the process involved or the method of manufacture or the nature of the materials or goods used, produced or stored requires to be isolated from other buildings, when all measures to reduce or minimise impact have been employed.		Abattoir Saw mill
	Office see NON-RETAIL COMMERCIAL USE	Chancellery means an office attached to an embassy, high commission, consulate, legation or diplomatic residence which is specifically for diplomatic use.	Chancellery Departmental offices Private sector offices Professional suite Statutory authority offices
	Outdoor education establishment means the use of land for an education centre for children or adults where the primary focus is on the natural and/or cultural resources of the area. It may include a residence where this is necessary for the protection or management of the primary facility.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
Ombrena Term	Outdoor recreation facility means the use of land for a recreation facility serving the sporting or recreational needs of people where the activities are undertaken predominantly outdoors.	Sub-categories	Archery Bowling green BMX track Community garden Croquet green Enclosed oval Equestrian facility Golf course Grass, Snow ski run Model aviation/aero modelling Motor bike, Mini-Bike track Motor racing track Netball court Racecourse, Trotting track Showground Skate board arena Sporting rifle range Sportsground Stadium, arena Swimming pool (outdoor) Tennis court
	Outbuilding see Ancillary use		Velodrome
	Overnight camping area means the use of		
	land for holiday and recreational purposes which involves primarily the setting up and use of tents for overnight accommodation which is open to public use.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Parkland means the use of land for		Botanic gardens and public arboretum
	recreation, conservation or amenity purposes		Hilltop reserve
	and includes facilities for the enjoyment and		Lake, rivershore reserve
	convenience of the public, such as kiosks,		Picnic area
	car parks, shelters, pavilions, public toilets		Playground
	and the like. The term also includes the use		Public park
	of the land for the management of		Public lookout
	stormwater drainage, for community paths		Recreational reserve
	and landscape buffers, and for other <i>minor</i>		Regional park
	utility purposes where such uses can be		Town park
	integrated into the open space system. It has		
	unrestricted public access.		
	Pedestrian plaza means an open or		
	sheltered area other than part of a building,		
	used principally for free pedestrian		
	movement in which vehicular traffic is		
	forbidden or limited.		
	Personal service see SHOP		Dry cleaner
			Hairdresser
			Massage parlour
			Photographer
			Shoe repairer
			Skin care
	Place of assembly means the use of land		Auditorium
	for gatherings of people to attend functions,		Convention centre
	whether or not for the purposes of gain.		Exhibition hall
			Reception rooms
			Trade fair
	Place of worship see COMMUNITY USE		Chapel
			Church
			Mosque
			Shrine
			Synagogue
			Temple

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Plant and equipment hire establishment		
	means the use of land where plant and		
	equipment are stored, displayed and hired		
	out or leased to persons for intermittent use,		
	but does not include premises used for the		
	purposes of hiring home entertainment		
	equipment, such as stereo sound systems,		
	televisions, video cassette recorders, video		
	tapes and the like.		
	Plantation forestry means the growing of		Hardwood plantation forestry
	trees in plantation form for the production of		Pine plantation
	fibres, pulp, timber and logs, and including		
	roads, tracks and break construction,		
	cultivation, planting, fertilising, tending,		
	harvesting and regeneration and associated		
	facilities such as depots for storage of		
	equipment, plants, materials and fuel, vehicle		
	workshops and garaging, fire fighting		
	facilities and accommodation for		
	administration and support staff.		Linfonced and
	Playing field means the use of land for the		Unfenced oval
	conduct of sports, athletics and games and includes facilities with such land for the		
	enjoyment or convenience of the public such as kiosks, <i>car parks</i> , changing facilities,		
	pavilions and the like. It has unrestricted		
	public access.		
	Power generation station see MAJOR	Hydro-electric power generation means	
	UTILITY INSTALLATION	the regulation and diversion of streamflow	
	OTIETT INOTALLATION	for the purpose of generating electric	
		power.	

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Produce market means the use of land for the sale from market buildings or stalls of fruit and vegetables and other primary produce and may include the sale of other products, which complement this primary purpose.		Fruit and vegetable stall
	Public agency see NON-RETAIL COMMERCIAL USE		CES office Community and Health Services Departmental shopfront Legal Aid office Motor registry Post office Totalisator Agency Board (TAB)
	Public transport facility means the use of land for the assembly, transport or dispersal of passengers travelling by any form of public transport, whether or not such public transport is provided by a public or private agency, and include facilities for the manoeuvring and temporary layover of public transport vehicles and driver amenities.	Light rail means a system for the provision of light rail public transport services, including tracks, catenaries, supports for tracks and catenaries, stops, access to stops, signalling and other control facilities and other facilities and equipment associated with the provision of those services. The term excludes light rail depot and electrical substation facilities.	Bus interchange Bus layover Bus terminal (interstate) Driver rest facility Inter-town public transport route Transport ticket services
	Railway use means any of the following uses: a) a railway line for passenger and/or freight movement; b) a railway station; c) a railway freight terminal; and/or d) a railway equipment maintenance depot; and includes land and reservations of land set aside for railway purposes.		
	The term excludes light rail		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Recyclable materials collection means the use of land for depositing and temporarily storing discarded materials that are suitable for recycling, such as paper, glass, clothing, garden waste and plastics, which are to be transported elsewhere for recycling. Recycling facility means the use of land for depositing, storing, separating, dismantling, salvaging, treating, renovating or redistributing discarded materials and scrap goods for use as recycled materials, such as paper, glass, plastics, timber, garden and food waste, metals, manufacturing off-cuts,		Composting facility Motor vehicle wrecker's yard Scrap metal dealer Second-hand building materials yard
	household goods and oils. Religious associated use see COMMUNITY USE Residential Care Accommodation see RESIDENTIAL USE		Church meeting hall Convent Monastery Presbytery, Manse, Rectory Priory Nursing home Hospice Supported dwelling Convalescent home

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
RESIDENTIAL USE	Caretaker's residence means any dwelling used for the residence of a caretaker, in connection with another land use, including industry and commercial activity.	Diplomatic residence means a <i>dwelling</i> specifically for the residential use of diplomatic staff of an embassy, a high commission, a legation or a consulate.	
		Special dwelling means a dwelling used or to be used by a government agency or community organisation receiving government funding or housing assistance, to provide shelter and support for persons with special accommodation needs.	
	Multi-unit housing means the use of land for more than one <i>dwelling</i> and includes but is not limited to <i>dual occupancy housing</i> .		
	Residential Care Accommodation means the use of land by an agency or organisation that exists for the purposes of providing accommodation and services such as the provision of meals, domestic services and personal care for persons requiring support. Although services must be delivered on site, management and preparation may be carried out on site or elsewhere.		
	Retirement Village means premises where older members of the community or retired people live, or will live, in independent living units or serviced units, under a retirement village scheme.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
RESIDENTIAL USE	Retirement village scheme, for a retirement village, means a scheme under which a person may — a) enter into a residence contract with the scheme operator for the retirement village; and b) on payment of an ingoing contribution, acquire personally or for someone else a right to live in the retirement village, however the right accrues; and c) on payment of the relevant charge, acquires personally or for someone else a right to receive one (1) or more services in relation to the retirement village. Secondary residence means a second dwelling on a block. Single dwelling housing means the use of land for residential purposes for a single dwelling only.		
	Supportive housing means the use of land for residential accommodation for persons in need of support, which is managed by a Territory approved organisation that provides a range of support services such as counselling, domestic assistance and personal care for residents as required. Although such services must be able to be delivered on site, management and preparation may be carried out on site or elsewhere. Housing may be provided in the form of self-contained dwellings. The term does not include a retirement village or student accommodation.		

 $\label{lem:authorised} \mbox{Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel} \mbox{--also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au}$

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Restaurant means the use of land for the primary purpose of providing food for consumption on the premises whether or not		Common Terminology for 'Restaurant' was removed on 16 October 2006 under Variation Number 256
	the premises are licensed premises under the <u>Liquor Act 2010</u> and whether or not entertainment is provided.		
	Retail plant nursery see SHOP		
	Retirement village see RESIDENTIAL USE		
	Sand and gravel extraction means the extraction of sand and gravel deposited in the bed of a stream or flood plain, or of		
	deposits associated with deposition in a previous geological period.		
	Scientific research establishment means the use of land for the purpose of scientific research including the development of electronic technology, biotechnology or other scientific disciplines for application to commerce, <i>industry</i> , or government.		Agricultural research facility CSIRO facility Meteorological use Observatory Plant and animal quarantine facilities Rural research field stations Scientific laboratory
	Serviced apartment see COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION USE		
	Service station means the use of land for		
	the fuelling and/or servicing of motor		
	vehicles, whether or not the land is also used		
	for any one or more of the following		
	purposes: a) the sale by retail of spare parts and		
	accessories for motor vehicles; b) washing and greasing of motor		
	vehicles; c) installation of accessories;		
	d) the retail sale of other goods, within an ancillary retail area not greater than 150m² in area;		
	e) providing toilet facilities, amenities and service for motorists;		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
SHOP means the use of land for the purpose of selling,	f) repairing of motor vehicles (other than body building, panel beating or spray painting); and g) the hiring of trailers. Bulky goods retailing means a shop which includes a loading dock within the building, and where the goods or materials sold or	oub-categories	Antique dealer Art, craft or sculpture dealer Auction room
exposing or offering the	displayed are of such a size, shape or weight as to require: a) a large area for handling, storage or display; and/or b) direct vehicular access to the <i>site</i> by members of the public, for the purpose of loading goods or materials into their vehicles after purchase, but does not include any <i>shop</i> used primarily for the sale of food or clothing.		Boutique Butcher Camping supplies store Chemist Convenience store Delicatessen Florist Gift shop Greengrocer Grocer
	Department store means a <i>shop</i> in which goods are sold by separate departments within the <i>shop</i> and from which a significant amount or proportion of retail sales occur from at least four of the following types of goods: furniture and floor coverings; fabrics and household textiles; clothing; footwear; household appliances; china, glassware and domestic hardware.		Household appliances Liquor store Newsagent Pet shop Photographic store Sound centre Sportsgoods Toy store Video hire
	Personal service means a <i>shop</i> used primarily for selling services and in which the sale of goods is <i>ancillary</i> to the service provided.		
	Retail plant nursery means a <i>shop</i> used for the propagation and sale of plants, shrubs, trees and garden supplies.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
shop means the use of land for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering the sale by retail or hire, goods	Supermarket means a <i>large shop</i> selling food and other household items where the selection of goods is organised on a self-service basis. Take-away food shop means a <i>shop</i> , which		
and personal services	is predominantly for the preparation of food and refreshments for consumption elsewhere.		
	Sign means any device or representation openly visible to the general public for the purpose of direction or control or information, or displaying an <i>advertisement</i> .		
	Single dwelling housing see RESIDENTIAL USE		
	Special dwelling see RESIDENTIAL USE		Half-way house Refuge Residential treatment unit
	Stock/sale yard means the use of land for the purpose of a market for the sale of animals and the holding of livestock pending their sale.		
	Stock water supply see Water storage dam		
	Store means the use of land for the storage, whether permanent or temporary, of goods (not including obsolete motor vehicles or obsolete machinery) within or upon which no trade (whether retail or wholesale) or industry is carried on.		Minor industrial area Self storage
	Subdivision has the same meaning as in Section 7 of the Planning and Development Act 2007.		
	Supportive Housing see RESIDENTIAL USE		Aged persons units Community housing Older persons units Rooming house Social housing University college
	Supermarket see SHOP		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Take-away food shop see SHOP		
	Temporary Use means the use of unleased		
	land for a purpose that is temporary in nature		
	and for which a licence may be issued for a		
	maximum term of three years and which may		
	be renewed.		
	Tourist facility means the use of land for		Amusement park
	providing entertainment, recreation, cultural		Theme park
	or similar facilities for use mainly by the		
	general touring or holidaying public and may		
	include a restaurant, cafe, bar, service		
	station, tourist accommodation and the retail		
	sale of arts and crafts, souvenirs, antiques		
	and the like.		
	Tourist resort see COMMERCIAL		
	ACCOMMODATION USE		
	Transport depot means the use of land for		
	the parking or storage of motor vehicles used		
	in connection with a commercial or industrial		
	transport undertaking.		
	Treatment plant see MAJOR UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	Tunnel see MAJOR UTILITY		
	INSTALLATION		
	Urban lake, pond and/or retardation basin		
	see MAJOR UTILITY INSTALLATION		
	Vehicle sales means the use of land for the		Boat, caravan dealer
	sale, hire, display or offering for sale or hire		Car, truck dealer
	of new or used motor vehicles, caravans,		Motor cycle dealer
	motor cycles, boats, trailers or other		
	vehicles. The term includes the ancillary use		
	of such premises for the sale of spare parts		
	or accessories and the storage, cleaning and		
	maintenance of such vehicles, but does not		
	include a service station.		

Umbrella Term	Development	Sub-categories	Some Common Terminology
	Veterinary hospital means the use of land		
	for diagnosis, surgical or medical treatment		
	of animals, and where the animals may be		
	kept on the premises overnight for the		
	purposes of treatment.		
	Warehouse means the use of land for the		Cold storage
	purposes of the bulk sale of goods to be		Food storage
	retailed by others or the bulk storage of		
	goods, merchandise or materials pending		
	their sale and distribution to persons		
	engaged in the retail trade but does not		
	include premises used for the purpose of bulk storage of calcium carbide, flammable		
	liquid, solid fuel, gas, hide, skins, tallow,		
	bones, or motor vehicles for recovery of		
	spare parts or accessories.		
	Waste transfer station means the use of		
	land for the collection of waste into bulk		
	containers for the further transport to a		
	landfill site, recycling facility or other waste		
	disposal facility.		
	Water storage dam see MAJOR UTILITY	Distribution reservoir	
	INSTALLATION	Stock water supply	
	Woodlot means disaggregated plots and		
	clumps of trees grown for production and/or		
	landcare shelter belt and landscape		
	purposes.		
	Zoological facility means the use of land for		Aquarium
	the containment of animals for viewing by		Oceanarium
	members of the public.		Wildlife sanctuary
			Zoo

Part B - Definitions of Terms

Active living is a way of life that integrates physical activity into daily routines.

Active Travel is defined as physical activity undertaken as a means of transport and not purely as a form of recreation. Active travel can include walking and cycling – as well as skating, skateboarding, and the use of mobility aids. Active travel also includes using any of these forms as incidental activity associated with the use of public transport.

Adjacent means either being contiguous with the subject location; or, if separated only by a *road*, where the *front boundary* faces the section of the road which separates it from the subject location.

Adjunct means associated with but not necessarily part of

Advertisement means any device or representation visible to the general public which is for the purpose of directly or indirectly promoting sales or drawing attention to an enterprise or undertaking, and includes any hoarding or similar *structure*, any bunting, flag or streamer, or any balloon used or adapted for use for the display of *advertisements* or attracting attention.

AEP (Annual Exceedance Probability) means the probability in any one year of a storm event exceeding a specified stream flow level.

AHD means Australian Height Datum.

Ancillary means associated with and directly related to, but incidental and subordinate to the predominant use.

Application has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Approval has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Aquatic habitat means the lake, river and stream margins, banks and beds, which sustain diverse populations of plants and animals.

Aquatic migration corridor means river corridors and associated streams and wetlands upon which a number of animals are dependent for their movement and survival in the region.

Articulation Zone means a specified area on a block within which the design of the façade of buildings is required to be articulated in order to provide visual interest to the streetscape. Forms of articulation may include architectural elements and detailing to be incorporated into the building façade and variations to building alignment particularly in response to existing landscape features.

Attached house means any *dwelling*, within a *building* containing two or more *dwellings*, which has within its curtilage open space at ground level and private access for the exclusive use of the occupants of the *dwelling*.

Attic means any habitable space contained wholly within a roof pitched at not more than 36 degrees above the ceiling line of the storey immediately below, except for minor elements such as dormer windows and the like.

Authority means the Planning and Land Authority established by section 10 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*.

Backlighting means, in relation to a *sign*, the internal illumination of a *sign* box and the internal illumination of individual letters or characters comprising a *sign*, provided that the *sign* box, letter or character is constructed of translucent and not transparent materials.

Balcony means a small outdoor area, raised above the ground, directly accessible from within the *building* and open except for a balustrade on at least one side.

Basement means a space within a *building* where the floor level of the space is predominantly below *datum* ground level and where the *finished floor level* of the level immediately above the space is less than 1.0 metre above *datum ground level*.

Blank wall means any wall, which has no openings such as windows or doors.

Block means a parcel of land, whether or not the subject of a lease.

Building includes:

- a) an addition to a building;
- b) a structure attached to a building; and
- c) a part of a building.

Building line means a line drawn parallel to any *front boundary* along the front face of a *building* or through the point on a *building* closest to the *front boundary*. A terrace, landing, porch, *balcony*, deck or verandah that is more than 1.5 metres above *finished ground level* or is covered by a roof is deemed to be part of the *building*. A fence, courtyard wall or retaining wall is not deemed to be part of the *building*.

Carport means a car shelter wholly or partly enclosed on not more than two sides.

Communal open space means common outdoor open space for recreation and relaxation of residents of a housing development.

NI2008-27 13 Definitions page 31 Effective: 25 May 2018 **Community garden** means the use of land for the cultivation of produce primarily for personal use by those people undertaking the gardening, including demonstration gardening or other environmental activities which encourage the involvement of schools, youth groups and citizens in gardening activities.

Community path system means a route constructed or under reserve which includes a path (cycle path) open to the public for the use of non-motorised traffic, such as bicycles, pedestrians and joggers, and for motorised wheel chairs.

Compact block means a block with an area of 250m² or less.

Consolidation has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Controlled activity has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Datum ground level means the surface ground level as determined in a field survey authorised by a registered surveyor:

- a) at the time of Operational Acceptance for subdivision; or
- b) if a) is not available, provided no new earthworks have occurred; or
- c) at the date of grant of the lease of the block;

whichever is the earliest.

Where a), b) or c) is not available, **datum ground level** is the best estimate of the surface ground level determined in a field survey considering the levels of the immediate surrounding area and authorised by a registered surveyor.

Defined land has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007

Desired character means the form of development in terms of siting, building bulk and scale, and the nature of the resulting *streetscape* that is consistent with the relevant zone objectives, and any statement of desired character in a relevant precinct code.

Detached house means a *building* comprising a single *dwelling* which is not attached to any other *building* where the *dwelling* has within its curtilage open space at ground level and private access for the exclusive use of the occupants of the *dwelling* and may include a free standing *dwelling* in a *multi-unit development*.

Development has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Development condition means any condition subject to the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, contained in a lease or an agreement collateral to a lease, or in a lease or an agreement collateral to the lease that was made prior to the commencement of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*.

Discharge - stormwater means the discharge to drains, ponds, lakes or streams of catchment runoff as a result of storm rainfall over the catchment.

Discharge - wastewater means liquid waste discharged from domestic, agricultural (feed lots) or industrial sources, or from associated treatment facilities.

Domestic water supply means the water stored, diverted, treated and reticulated for the primary purpose of domestic use.

Domestic water supply - fully treated means the provision of floculation and sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Domestic water supply - partially treated means the provision of direct filtration and disinfection (dependent on raw water having limited suspended solids levels).

Domestic water supply - disinfected means the provision of disinfection only (dependent on raw water substantially free of suspended solids).

Dwelling has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Regulation 2008.

Environment includes biological, physical, social, cultural and economic aspects.

Environment values mean the value of the resource for extractive and instream uses by the community, and intrinsic values such as the maintenance of natural ecosystems.

Environmental assessment has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007

Erosion means the mobilisation of soil as a result of loss of vegetative cover, scouring by runoff, or associated with slope instability.

Estate Development Plan means a plan setting out the proposed pattern of subdivision and infrastructure works for an estate and which is required to be approved prior to the undertaking of the works and the granting of leases for the subdivided blocks.

External wall means an external wall that may also incorporate any of the following

- a) windows with sill heights at or above 1.7m from the floor
- b) screened decks
- c) fixed pane windows with obscure glass
- d) awning sashes with obscure glass and with an opening of not more than 30cm to the horizontal
- e) obscure glass bricks.

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Fin wall means an external wall built on the *block* boundary side of a *lateral opening*, to screen that opening to and from an adjoining *block*.

Finished floor level (FFL) means the level of the upper surface of the relevant floor.

Finished ground level (FGL) means the ground level after completion of all excavation and earthworks.

Fishing means the use of bait, lures or other devices for the purpose of catching fish, for recreational or commercial purposes.

Floodplain means that area of stream or drainage corridor which is inundated by the 1 in 100 Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event.

Front boundary means any boundary of a *block adjacent* to a public *road*, public reserve or public pedestrian way.

Front loading block means a block where vehicular access is not obtained from a rear lane.

Front Zone means the area of a block between the *front boundary* and the *building line* or at the minimum front setback of the lower floor level for the block whichever is greater. (Note: for the purpose of this definition, the *front zone* shall not be more than 10m from the *front boundary*).

Garage means a car shelter wholly or partly enclosed on more than two sides and includes an outbuilding as defined in the Building Code of Australia.

Gross floor area (GFA) means the sum of the area of all floors of the building measured from the external faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating the building from any other building, excluding any area used solely for rooftop fixed mechanical plant and/or basement car parking.

Groundwater means an underground zone of porous or fractured rock within which water may be stored.

Groundwater abstraction means abstraction by pumping, for the purpose of offstream use of water.

Habitable (including **habitable room**) means a room within a *dwelling* capable of being lawfully used for the normal domestic activities of living, sleeping, cooking or eating, and—

- a) includes a bedroom, study, living room, family room, kitchen, dining room, home theatre, rumpus room;
- b) does not include a bathroom, laundry, utility room, hallway, garage or other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently or for extended periods.

Height of building means the vertical distance between *datum ground level* to the highest point or points of the *building*.

Height of wall means the vertical distance between the *datum ground level* directly beneath the outside face of any external wall and the top of the wall or roof at the wall line, parapet or balustrade (whichever is the higher). In the case of a gable or skillion end, the maximum height of wall shall be measured to a level midway between the ridge line and the top of the eaves or fascia.

Heritage Register has the same meaning as in the Heritage Act 2004

Inquiry has the same meaning as in the *Planning and Development Act 2007*.

Integrated housing development means development where the developer:

- a) is responsible for the planning, design and building of all the housing and associated facilities; or
- b) undertakes the site planning and development of infrastructure as well as establishing general requirements for building design without actually constructing the dwellings.

Integrated housing development parcel means a parcel of land intended to be

- a) subdivided into two or more single dwelling blocks, and
- b) used for an integrated housing development.

Integrated housing development plan means one or more drawings describing a proposed *integrated* housing development.

Irrigation water supply means water abstracted, stored, treated and reticulated for use for the irrigation of landscape or crops.

Land includes water.

Land capability means use of land according to its capacity to sustain such use, without long term degradation.

Large block means a *block* with an area greater than 500m².

Lateral opening means a window or door, which is approximately at right angles to a block boundary.

Lease has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Lessee has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Lower floor level (LFL) means a *finished floor level* which is 1.8 metres or less above *datum ground level* at any point.

Mid sized block means a block with an area greater than 250m² but less than or equal to 500m².

Natural ground level has the same meaning as datum ground level

Northern boundary means a boundary of a *block* where a line drawn perpendicular to the boundary outwards is oriented between 45° west of north and 45° east of north.

Objection has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Planting area means an area of land within a block that is not covered by buildings, vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas or any other form of impermeable surface and that is available for landscape planting.

Plot ratio means the gross floor area in a building divided by the area of the site.

Primary building zone means the area between the front zone and a line projected 12m distant.

Primary window means the main window of a habitable room.

Principal private open space means private open space that is directly accessible from a habitable room other than a bedroom.

Private open space means an outdoor area within a block useable for outdoor living activities, and may include balconies, terraces or decks but does not include any area required to be provided for the parking of motor vehicles and any common driveways and common vehicle manoeuvring areas. Up to 25 per cent of any part of private open space may be roofed over, except that a balcony may be entirely roofed over.

Rear boundary means a block boundary other than a front boundary or a side boundary.

Rear loading block means a block where vehicular access is obtained from a rear lane.

Rear zone means the area of a block behind the primary building zone.

Relevant authority has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Remnant native vegetation means the structural and/or floristic characteristics of the vegetation as it would have been prior to European settlement.

RL (Reduced Level) means the vertical height in metres above Australian Height Datum (AHD).

Residential block means a block that has at least one of the following characteristics –

- a) zoned residential
- b) affected by a lease which authorises residential use

but does not include any land intended to remain as unleased Territory land or public open space.

Residential redevelopment means development that involves:

- a) substantial or total demolition of an existing dwelling on land previously used for residential purposes and replacement with one or more new dwellings;
- b) establishment of one or more new dwellings on land previously used for residential purposes in addition to an existing dwelling; or
- c) substantial alterations to an existing dwelling that would result in a significant change to the scale and/ or character of the dwelling.

Road means any way or street (so called), whether in existence or under reserve, open to the public which is provided and maintained for the passage of vehicles, persons and animals and which may include footpaths, community paths, bus lay-bys, light rail tracks, turning areas, or traffic controls.

Screening device means a permanent structure that comprise one or more of the following

- a) opaque or translucent glazing
- b) solid panels
- c) perforated panels or trellises with a maximum 25% openings.

Screen wall means a wall at least 1.8 metres high and visually opaque.

Secondary street frontage means the frontage of a corner *block* nominated in a precinct code or, if not so nominated, nominated by the applicant.

Secondary window means a window to a non habitable room, a window with a sill height at least 1.7 m above *finished floor level*, or a window with fixed obscure glazing.

Section means an area of land comprising of a logical grouping of individual blocks identified as a Section pursuant to the Districts Act 1966.

Section Master Plan means a plan of a section and surrounds indicating a development context for individual development proposals and providing guidance on how sites in the section may logically be developed.

Sediment means the coarse particles (such as sand, silt and gravel) and organic particulates transported by storm runoff and streamflow.

Setback means the horizontal distance between a *block* boundary and the outside face of any *building* or structure on the block including:

- a) a building wall,
- b) a post that supports a roof,
- c) a balcony, deck or verandah.

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Sewer vent means a vent connected to a trunk sewer to evacuate foul air from sewers.

Sewerage storm tank means an earth or concrete storage tank provided to contain sewage storm overflow in excess of sewer or pump capacity.

Side boundary means a block boundary extending from a front boundary along a single bearing.

Sill height means the vertical height of a window sill above the finished floor level which it serves.

Single dwelling block means a block with one of the following characteristics -

- a) originally leased or used for the purpose of single dwelling housing
- b) created by a consolidation of blocks, at least one of which was originally leased or used for the purpose of single dwelling housing.

Site means a *block*, *lease* or other lawful occupation of land, or adjoining *blocks*, *leases* or lawful occupancies in the event of these being used for a single undertaking or operation, but excludes the area of any access driveway or right-of-way

Site coverage the proportion of the actual site covered by dwellings and all other buildings

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 level above, the ceiling or roof above but does not include an *attic* or a *basement*.

Streamflow diversion means the impoundment and diversion of streamflow to pipes or channels, for the purpose of offstream use of water.

Streamflow regulation means the retention of portion of streamflow in a pond or reservoir for some period of time, for subsequent release downstream.

Streetscape includes the visible components within a street (or part of a street) including the private land between facing *buildings*, including the form of *buildings*, treatment of *setbacks*, fencing, existing trees, landscaping, driveway and street layout and surfaces, utility services and street furniture such as lighting, *signs*, barriers and bus shelters.

Street facade means the facing wall of a *building* fronting a street, other than courtyard walls or *carports* and *garages*.

Structure includes a fence, mast, antenna, aerial road, footpath, driveway, carpark, culvert or service conduit or cable.

Surface area of a sign means the entire area within a single continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limit of writing, representation, emblem or any figure or similar character, together with any material or colour forming an integral part of the display or used to differentiate such a *sign* from the background against which it is placed, and only includes one side of a double faced *sign* when the sides are back-to-back or the sides are divergent but display identical writing or other representation but facing substantially different directions, but does not include the means by which a *sign* is supported.

Surrendered residential block means a block that has been surrendered under the Loose Fill Asbestos Insulation Eradication Scheme Buyback Program and included as a surrendered block on the Affected Residential Property Register. It does not mean a surrendered residential block that is part of a registered heritage place or a provisionally registered heritage place under the *Heritage Act 2004*.

Territory has the same meaning as in the ACT (Self Government) Act 1988.

Undercroft Parking means that portion of a building set aside for carparking.

Unscreened deck, balcony or roof terrace excludes staircase landings having a floor area of up to 5 square metres.

Unscreened element means unscreened windows, decks, balconies and external stairs.

Upper floor level (UFL) means a *finished floor level*, which is greater than 1.8 metres above *datum ground level* at any point.

Water based recreation means those recreational activities which depend directly (swimming, boating, *fishing*) or indirectly (landscape) on water bodies (ponds, lakes, streams) for their enjoyment.

Water storage means the retention of portion of streamflow in a pond, lake or reservoir for some period of time.

Water uses means the utilisation of water (instream or off-stream) for a range of beneficial purposes (swimming, *fishing*, landscape, consumption, irrigation, manufacture, cleaning, etc)

Waterscape means water features (either natural or impounded by *structures*) whose primary purpose is visual or aesthetic enhancement of the area.

Waterway means the drainage corridors, comprising natural streams, open drains and floodways, dedicated for the primary purpose of drainage of urban areas.

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