Accommodation Definitions		
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 <b>does not</b> include: (f) camping grounds, or (g) caravan parks, or (h) eco-tourist facilities.	
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).	
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.	
Farm stay accommodation	means a building or place that provides temporary or short-term accommodation to paying guests on a working farm as a secondary business to primary production.	
Hotel or motel accommodation	means a building or place (whether or not licensed premises under the <i>Liquor Act 2007</i> ) 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.	
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.	
Commercial Premise	Commercial Premises Definitions	

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) a restaurant or cafe,  (c) facilities for holding tastings, tours or workshops.
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.
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.
Function Centres	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.
Restaurant or café	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.
Agricultural Definition	ons
Agriculture	means any of the following—  (a) aquaculture,  (b) extensive agriculture,  (c) intensive livestock agriculture,  (d) intensive plant agriculture.
Aquaculture	has the same meaning as in the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> . It includes oyster aquaculture, pond-based aquaculture and tankbased aquaculture.
	The Fisheries Management Act 1994 defines Aquaculture as the following-  (a) cultivating fish or marine vegetation for the purposes of harvesting the fish or marine vegetation or their progeny with a view to sale, or  (b) keeping fish or marine vegetation in a confined area for a commercial purpose (such as a fish-out pond), but does not include—  (c) keeping anything in a pet shop for sale or in an aquarium for exhibition (including an aquarium operated commercially), or

	<ul> <li>(d) anything done for the purposes of maintaining a collection of fish or marine vegetation otherwise than for a commercial purpose, or</li> <li>(e) any other thing prescribed by the regulations.</li> </ul>
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.
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.
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.
Accommodation (Ol Definitions	utside Tourist and Visitor Accommodation)
Camping ground	means an area of land that has access to communal amenities and on which campervans or tents, annexes or other similar portable and lightweight temporary shelters are, or are to be, installed, erected or placed for short term use, but does not include a caravan park.
Caravan park	means land (including a camping ground) on which caravans (or caravans and other moveable dwellings) are, or are to be, installed or placed.

### **Eco-Tourism 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.

### **Rural Industries Definitions**

## Agricultural produce industries

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.

# Livestock processing industries

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.

#### Rural industries

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.