500-520 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards

Hutchinson Builders - Weekly Works Look Ahead

Contractors anticipated weekly look ahead

This is provided to assist community awareness with the upcoming works, is indicative only and construction circumstances & weather may change the schedules

From - To	02/08/2021 - 08/08/2021

Monday - Friday	**Scheduled Works** Scaffold Construction General Construction : Hammering, Nailing, Saw Cutting (wood), Grinding. General painting in basement level's Service work's - Mechanical, Electrical, Hydraulic, Fire *Works are programmed to only occur during normal working hours however works may continue outside of the normal working hours if required due to unforeseen delays. *Project will comencine from tomorrow 31/07/21 in line with the NSW Government Public Health Ordr 2021 (See attached document). **Out of Working Hours Works**
Saturday	**Scheduled Works** General Construction : Hammering, Nailing, Saw Cutting (wood), Grinding.
Sunday	**Scheduled Works**

		7am	730am	8am	830am	9am	930am	10am	1030am	11am	1130am	12pm	1230pm	1pm	130pm	2pm	230pm	3pm	330pm	4pm	430pm	5pm	530pm	6pm
Mon-Fri	Working Hours																							
	High Noise																							
Saturday	Working Hours																							
	High Noise																							
Sunday	Working Hours																							
	High Noise																							

Working Hours >>>

High Noise >>>

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Date (HB):	30/07/2021

New South Wales

Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Order 2021

under the

Public Health Act 2010

I, Brad Hazzard, the Minister for Health and Medical Research, make the following Order under section 7 of the *Public Health Act 2010*.

Dated 26 June 2021.
As amended on 28 June 2021 at 7:36pm, 7 July 2021, 8 July 2021, 9 July 2021, 10 July 2021, 13 July 2021, 16 July 2021, 17 July 2021, 18 July 2021 at 6:10pm, 20 July 2021 at 10:44am, 21 July 2021 at the beginning of the day and at 9:47am, 22 July 2021 at 7:18pm, 23 July 2021, 27 July 2021 at 1pm and 28 July 2021.

Minister for Health and Medical Research

Explanatory note

The object of this Order is to respond to cases of community transmission of COVID-19 in Greater Sydney by placing certain temporary restrictions and other requirements on movement and gathering in the State, including the following—

(a) restrictions on the number of visitors to residential premises, holiday homes and short-term rentals,

(b) restrictions on the number of persons in certain non-residential premises,

(c) requirements to wear fitted face coverings in indoor areas of non-residential premises and at COVID-safe outdoor gatherings or controlled outdoor public gatherings.

(d) restrictions on singing and dancing in non-residential premises,

(e) restrictions on consuming alcohol while standing in non-residential premises.

The Order also imposes additional restrictions on certain persons who have been in Greater Sydney, including requiring them not to leave their places of residence or temporary accommodation without a reasonable excuse. Examples of a reasonable excuse include leaving for reasons involving—

(a) obtaining food or other goods and services in Greater Sydney, or

(b) for the purposes of work or education if it is not possible to do it at home, or

(c) exercising in Greater Sydney, or

(d) medical or caring reasons, including obtaining a COVID-19 vaccination.

Editorial note
This is the order as amended by the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 2) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 3) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 4) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 5) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 6) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 7) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 8) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 9) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 10) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 11) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 12) Order 2021,* the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 13) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 14) Order 2021*, the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 15) Order 2021*, the repeal of Part 4B of this order and the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Amendment (No 16) Order 2021*.

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Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Order 2021

under the

Public Health Act 2010

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Introduction

1 Name of Order

This Order is the *Public Health (COVID-19 Temporary Movement and Gathering Restrictions) Order 2021*.

2 Commencement

This Order commences when the Minister signs this Order.

Division 2 Interpretation

3 Interpretation

(1) The Dictionary in Schedule 4 defines words used in this Order.

Note— The Act and the *Interpretation Act 1987* contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Order.

(2) A reference to a type of premises in this Order has the same meaning as it has in the standard instrument set out in the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006*.

(3) For the purposes of this Order, the coastal waters of the State are taken to form part of the local government area to which the particular waters are closest.

(4) Notes included in this Order do not form part of this Order.

4 Calculation of spaces available for persons

(1) When calculating both the space available for each person on premises and the number of persons on the premises, the following persons are not to be included in the calculations—

(a) a person engaged in work on the premises for the occupier of the premises,

(b) a person on the premises because of an emergency,

(c) if the premises are food and drink premises—a person ordering or collecting food or drink to consume off the premises.

(2) When calculating the space available for each person on premises, only the areas that are open to the public are to be included in the calculations.

5 Travelling by most direct practicable route

If a provision of this Order provides for a person to travel to a place outside Greater Sydney by the most practicable direct route, the provision does not prevent the person—

(a) obtaining fuel for a vehicle or other necessary supplies for a vehicle or a person in a vehicle, or

(b) taking a rest stop, including a meal break, or

(c) dealing with an emergency.

Division 3 Relationship with other Orders

6 Order prevails over certain other Orders

If there is an inconsistency between this Order and any of the following Orders, this Order prevails to the extent of the inconsistency—

(a) the *Public Health (COVID-19 Gathering Restrictions) Order (No 2) 2021*,

(b) the *Public Health (COVID 19 Mandatory Face Coverings) Order (No 3) 2021*,

(c) an order that remakes, replaces or consolidates, whether in whole or in part, an order referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Division 4 Grounds for Order

7 Grounds for concluding that there is a risk to public health

The basis for concluding that a situation has arisen that is, or is likely to be, a risk to public health is as follows—

(a) public health authorities both internationally and in Australia have been monitoring and responding to outbreaks of COVID-19, which is a condition caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2),

(b) COVID-19 is a potentially fatal condition and is highly contagious,

(c) a number of cases of individuals with COVID-19 have recently been confirmed in New South Wales and other Australian jurisdictions, including by means of community transmission, and there is an ongoing risk of continuing introduction or transmission of the virus in New South Wales.

Part 2 Restrictions on work, gatherings and premises

Division 1 Places of work

8 Direction of Minister about working from home

The Minister directs that an employer must allow an employee to work at the employee's place of residence if it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Division 2 Residential premises

9 Directions of Minister about number of visitors to a place of residence

(1) The Minister directs that each adult member of a household must not allow more than 5 visitors to be at the place of residence of the household at any one time.

(2) The Minister directs that a visitor to a place of residence must not participate in a gathering at the residence consisting of more than 5 visitors.

(3) For the purposes of this clause, a person is not a visitor to a place of residence if—

(a) the person is a member of the household of the place of residence, or

(b) the person is at the place of residence for any of the following purposes—

(i) to engage in work,

(ii) for childcare,

(iii) to fulfil carers' responsibilities,

(iv) to provide care or assistance, including personal care, to a vulnerable person,

(v) to give effect to new or existing arrangements for spending time with, and providing contact between, parents and children under the age of 18 or between siblings,

(vi) to assist a person moving to or from the place of residence,

(vii) to avoid an injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm,

(viii) because of an emergency or for compassionate reasons,

(ix) to view or inspect real property for sale or lease or participate in an auction of real property, or

(c) the person is at the place of residence to attend a significant event.

10 Directions of Minister about holiday homes and short-term rentals

(1) The Minister directs that the occupier of premises must not allow the premises to be used for the purpose of a holiday home or a short-term rental for more than 5 persons unless all of those persons are from the same household.

(2) The Minister directs that a visitor to premises that are being used as a holiday home or short-term rental must not participate in a gathering at the premises consisting of more than 5 visitors.

(3) Subclause (1) does not apply to a holiday home or short-term rental if—

(a) more than 5 persons were staying in the premises immediately before the commencement of this Order, and

(b) no additional person moves into the premises after the commencement of this Order.

Division 3 Non-residential premises

11 Direction of Minister about number of persons allowed on premises

(1) An occupier of premises is directed not to allow more persons on the premises than the greater of—

(a) the number of persons that is equivalent to 1 person per 4 square metres of space in the premises, or

(b) 25 persons.

(2) This clause does not apply to the following—

(a) a place of residence,

(b) an entertainment facility,

(c) a recreation facility (major),

(d) a vessel used for commercial tours for scuba diving, snorkelling or whale, dolphin or marine animal watching, but only if there are 50 or fewer persons on the vessel,

(e) caravan parks and camping grounds,

(f) holiday homes and short-term rentals,

(g) an exempted gathering.

12 Directions of Minister about entertainment facilities and recreation facilities (major)

(1) The occupier of an entertainment facility is directed to ensure the maximum number of persons on the premises does not exceed the greater of—

(a) the number of persons equal to 50% of the fixed seating capacity of the facility, or

(b) the number of persons equivalent to 1 person per 4 square metres of space in the facility.

(2) The occupier of a recreation facility (major) is directed to ensure the maximum number of persons on the premises does not exceed the greater of—

(a) the total of—

(i) 50% of the fixed seating capacity of the facility, and

(ii) the number of persons equal to 1 person per 4 square metres of space of any unfixed seating areas of the facility,

(b) the number of persons equivalent to 1 person per 4 square metres of space in the facility.

(3) If the occupier of an entertainment facility or recreation facility (major) calculates the maximum number of persons allowed to be on the premises based on the percentage of the fixed seating capacity of the facility, the occupier is directed to ensure—

(a) admission to the premises is by way of a ticket, and

(b) all persons, other than persons engaged in work, are assigned to specific seats.

13 Directions of Minister about gymnasiums and recreation facilities (indoor)

(1) The Minister directs that an occupier of a gymnasium must ensure the maximum number of persons attending any group class carried out at the gymnasium does not exceed 20 persons.

(2) The Minister directs that the occupier of a recreation facility (indoor) must ensure the maximum number of persons attending any group dance class carried out at the facility does not exceed 20 persons.

14 Direction of Minister about singing on non-residential premises

(1) The Minister directs that the occupier of non-residential premises must ensure that persons in an indoor area of the premises do not sing.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if—

(a) the persons singing are performers engaged in a performance or rehearsing for a performance, or

(b) the premises are an educational establishment, or

(c) the persons are singing for the purpose of instruction in singing.

15 Direction of Minister about consuming alcohol on non-residential premises

The Minister directs that the occupier of non-residential premises must ensure that persons in an indoor area of the premises do not consume alcohol unless seated.

16 Direction of Minister about dancing in indoor hospitality venue or nightclub

(1) The Minister directs that the occupier of a indoor hospitality venue or a nightclub must ensure that persons on the premises do not dance.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to dancing at a wedding by members of the wedding party if there are no more than 20 dancers at the one time.

Part 3 Directions about face coverings

17 Direction to wear fitted face coverings

(1) The Minister directs that a person must wear a fitted face covering over both the person's nose and mouth at all times while the person is—

(a) in any indoor area of non-residential premises, and

(a1) in an indoor area on common property for residential premises in Greater Sydney or the affected region, and

(b) at a public transport waiting area or in a vehicle or vessel being used to provide a public transport service, and

(c) in a recreation facility (major), and

(d) attending a COVID-19 safe outdoor gathering or a controlled outdoor public gathering, and

(e) working at a hospitality venue and dealing directly with members of the public, and

(f) in any indoor or outdoor area of a market in Greater Sydney or the affected region that predominantly sells food, and

Example. Sydney Markets at Flemington and the Sydney Fish Market.

(g) outdoors next to or near food and drink premises or retail premises in Greater Sydney or the affected region, and

Example. A person queueing outside a cafe or shop to collect take away food or drink or a person walking on a street near shop fronts.

(h) working in an outdoor area in Greater Sydney or the affected region.

(2) Subclauses (1) and (5A) do not apply to the following persons—

(a) a person aged 12 years or under,

(b) a person with a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, that makes wearing a fitted face covering unsuitable including, for example, a skin condition, an intellectual disability, autism or trauma.

(2A) The Minister directs that a person relying on subclause (2)(b) must—

(a) carry—

(i) relevant evidence that the person has the physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, that makes wearing a fitted face covering unsuitable, and

(ii) evidence of the person's name and the address of the person's place of residence, and

(b) produce the relevant evidence for inspection by, and give a copy of the relevant evidence to, a police officer if requested to do so by the police officer, and

(c) produce the evidence of the person's name and the address of the person's place of residence to a police officer for inspection if requested to do so by the police officer.

(3) Despite subclause (1), a person may remove a fitted face covering the person is otherwise required to wear in the following circumstances—

(a) the person is eating or drinking,

(b) the person is engaging in strenuous physical exercise except in an indoor gym class or dance class,

(c) the person is communicating with another person who is deaf or hard of hearing,

(d) the person is at work and the nature of the person's work—

(i) makes the wearing of a fitted face covering a risk to the person's, or another person's health and safety, or

(ii) means clear enunciation or visibility of the person's mouth is essential,

(e) the person is asked to remove the fitted face covering to ascertain the person's identity,

(f) because of an emergency,

(g) the removal of the fitted face covering is necessary for the proper provision of the goods or service,

(h) the person is in a correctional centre or other place of custody,

(i) the person is a patient in a public hospital or private health facility,

(j) the person is a resident of a residential aged care facility,

(k) the person is a student at a school,

(k1) the person is working at a school that is not in Greater Sydney or an affected region,

(l) the person is a guest in a hotel, motel or other accommodation facility and is in the person's own room,

(m) (Repealed)

(n) the person is in the process of getting married,

(o) the person is working alone in an indoor area like an office until another person enters the area,

(p) the person is in a vehicle alone or with another person of the same household.

(4) The Minister directs that a person who removes the person's fitted face covering under subclause (3) must resume wearing the fitted face covering as soon as practicable after the circumstance ends.

(5) The Minister directs that the operator of a hospitality venue must ensure all persons working at the venue comply with subclause (1)(e).

(5A) The Minister directs that a person in Greater Sydney or the affected region must carry on their person a fitted face covering at all times when the person is away from the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation.

(6) In this clause—

common property means the following—

(a) common property within the meaning of the *Strata Schemes Development Act 2015*,

(b) association property within the meaning of the *Community Land Development Act 1989,*

(c) in relation to premises under company title, a part of the premises—

(i) used as common property by the residents of the premises, or

(ii) that no person has an exclusive right to occupy.

private health facility has the same meaning as in the *Private Health Facilities Act 2007*.

public hospital has the same meaning as in the *Health Services Act 1997*.

public transport waiting area means the following—

(a) a station, including the platform, of a passenger railway or light rail,

(b) a ferry wharf,

(c) a bus stop or light rail stop, including any area where persons queue or gather when waiting at the stop,

(d) a taxi rank, including any area where persons queue or gather when waiting at a taxi rank.

registered NDIS provider means a registered NDIS provider within the meaning of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* of the Commonwealth.

relevant evidence, in relation to a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, that makes wearing a fitted face covering unsuitable, means—

(a) a medical certificate or other written evidence signed by a registered health practitioner or a registered NDIS provider confirming—

(i) the person has the physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, and

(ii) the physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, makes wearing a fitted face covering unsuitable, or

(b) a statutory declaration by the person that—

(i) the person has the physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, and

(ii) the physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, makes wearing a fitted face covering unsuitable.

Part 4 Special directions for Greater Sydney

Division 1 Introduction

18 Application

If there is an inconsistency between a provision of this Part and a provision of Part 2 or 3, the provision of this Part prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.

19 Meaning of "affected person"

(1) In this Part, ***affected person*** means—

(a) a person whose place of residence or usual place of work is in Greater Sydney, and

(b) a person who is staying in temporary accommodation in Greater Sydney.

(2) However, ***affected person*** does not include a person who has not been in Greater Sydney during the previous 14 days.

(3) Also, ***affected person*** includes any person who was in Greater Sydney at any time starting at the beginning of 21 June 2021.

Division 2 Movement

20 Direction of Minister concerning staying at home

(1) The Minister directs that an affected person must not without reasonable excuse—

(a) be away from the person's place of residence, wherever located, or

(b) if the person is staying in temporary accommodation, wherever located—be away from the temporary accommodation.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a reasonable excuse includes doing an activity specified by Schedule 1.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), it is a reasonable excuse to leave the temporary accommodation if—

(a) the period of the booking of the temporary accommodation expires, and

(b) the person goes directly to the person's place of residence or other temporary accommodation, and

(c) the person continues to comply with this clause.

(4) (Repealed)

(5) Taking a holiday is not a reasonable excuse.

(6) This clause does not apply to a person who is homeless.

21 Direction of Minister concerning entering Greater Sydney

(1) The Minister directs that a person outside of Greater Sydney must not, without reasonable excuse, enter Greater Sydney.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a reasonable excuse includes—

(a) entering to go to the person's place of residence in Greater Sydney, or

(b) doing an activity specified in Schedule 1, items 2–4, 6 or 8–16, or

(b1) obtaining food or other goods or services if—

(i) the food, goods or services are for the personal needs of the person's household or for other household purposes, including for vulnerable persons or pets, and

(ii) the food, goods or services, or equivalent food, goods or services, are not reasonably available outside Greater Sydney, or

(c) attending a small funeral or memorial service.

(3) (Repealed)

(4) Taking a holiday in Greater Sydney is not a reasonable excuse.

(5) (Repealed)

22 Travelling through Greater Sydney

Clauses 20 and 21 do not apply to a person merely because the person—

(a) travels through Greater Sydney in a vehicle if the person does not leave the vehicle while in Greater Sydney, or

(b) enters Greater Sydney by road and then travels through Greater Sydney by the most practicable direct route, or

(c) enters Greater Sydney by air and does not leave the airport while in Greater Sydney, or

(d) enters Greater Sydney, by vessel or aircraft, and then travels directly from the port or airport at which the person arrived to leave Greater Sydney by the most practicable direct route, or

(e) enters Greater Sydney to travel to a port or airport to leave Greater Sydney and then travels to the port or airport by the most practicable direct route.

22AA Direction of Minister concerning person leaving Greater Sydney

The Minister directs that a person who is at least 18 years of age who is leaving Greater Sydney must—

(a) carry evidence showing the address of the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, and

(b) produce the evidence for inspection if requested to do so by a police officer.

Division 2A Residential premises

22A Directions of Minister about visitors to places of residence

(1) The Minister directs that each adult member of a household must not allow a visitor to be at the place of residence of the household in Greater Sydney unless the visitor is authorised by this clause.

(2) The Minister directs that a person must not visit a place of residence in Greater Sydney unless the person is authorised by this clause.

(3) For the purposes of this clause, a person is not visiting, or a visitor to, a place of residence if the person is a member of the household of the place of residence.

(4) A person is authorised to visit a place of residence in Greater Sydney for any of the following purposes—

(a) to engage in work,

(b) for childcare,

(c) to give effect to new or existing arrangements for spending time with, and providing contact between, parents and children under the age of 18 or between siblings,

(d) to assist a person moving to or from the place of residence,

(e) to avoid an injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm,

(f) because of an emergency,

(g) to view or inspect real property for sale or lease or participate in an auction of real property.

(4A) Despite subclause (4), a person is not authorised to visit a place of residence in Greater Sydney to engage in work that is cleaning or carrying out repairs, maintenance, alterations, additions or other trades at the place of residence.

(4B) Subclause (4A) does not apply if the work—

(a) is urgently required—

(i) to ensure the health, safety or security of the place of residence or the members of the household, or

(ii) because of an emergency, or

Note. Waste disposal work can be carried out on common property of residential premises.

(b) is—

(i) for the installation, maintenance or repair of an essential utility, including a water, gas, electricity, internet, television or telecommunications service, or

(ii) for fire protection and safety, or

(c) is the cleaning or carrying out of repairs or maintenance at an unoccupied place of residence where it is necessary for the sale or lease of the place of residence.

(5) A person is authorised to visit a place of residence in Greater Sydney for the following purposes, but no more than 1 visitor may be at the place of residence for the purposes at any one time—

(a) to fulfil carers' responsibilities,

(b) to provide care or assistance, including personal care, to a vulnerable person,

(c) for compassionate reasons, including where 2 persons are in a relationship but do not necessarily live together.

(6) A dependant of a person referred to in subclause (5) is authorised to accompany the person on the visit to the place of residence if—

(a) the dependant is a child who needs to be supervised by an adult, and

(b) alternative childcare arrangements are not reasonably available.

Division 3 Outdoor public gatherings

23 Direction of Minister concerning outdoor public gatherings

(1) The Minister directs that a person must not participate in an outdoor public gathering in Greater Sydney of more than 2 persons.

(2) This clause does not apply to a person who is—

(a) engaged in work, or

(b) providing care or assistance to vulnerable persons.

(3) This clause does not apply to the following—

(a) an exempted gathering,

(b) a gathering of persons all of whom are members of the same household,

(c) (Repealed)

(d) (Repealed)

(e) a gathering to provide emergency assistance to a person or persons,

(f) a gathering necessary to allow a person to fulfil a legal obligation,

(g) a gathering to facilitate a move to a new place of residence, including a business moving to new premises.

Division 4 Closure of certain premises

24 Directions of Minister concerning closure of certain premises

(1) The Minister directs that the following must not be open to members of the public in Greater Sydney except as provided in this clause—

(a) pubs and registered clubs, except for the purposes of—

(i) selling food or beverages for persons to consume off the premises, or

(ii) if the premises include hotel or motel accommodation—providing that accommodation including by providing food or beverages to persons using that accommodation to consume in their rooms, or

(iii) (Repealed)

(iv) a small funeral or memorial service,

(b) food and drink premises, other than cafeterias in workplaces or pubs, except for the purposes of—

(i) selling food or beverages for persons to consume off the premises, or

(ii) if the premises are part of hotel or motel accommodation—providing food or beverages to persons using that accommodation to consume in their rooms, or

(iii) if the premises are part of a shopping centre, selling food or beverages for persons to consume outside of the shopping centre, or

(iv) (Repealed)

(v) a small funeral or memorial service,

(c) entertainment facilities, except for a small funeral or memorial service,

(d) amusement centres,

(e) micro-breweries or small distilleries holding a drink on-premises authorisation under the *Liquor Act 2007* or cellar door premises, except for the purposes of selling food or beverages for persons to consume off the premises,

(f) recreation facilities (indoor), except for the purposes of—

(i) providing educational services or childcare, or

(ii) (Repealed)

(iii) a small funeral or memorial service,

(g) places of public worship, except for the purposes of—

(i) (Repealed)

(ii) a small funeral or memorial service,

(iii) providing educational services or childcare,

(h) business premises that are hairdressers, spas, nail salons, beauty salons, waxing salons, tanning salons, tattoo parlours or massage parlours,

(i) business premises that are auction houses or betting agencies,

(j) markets, but not markets that predominantly sell food,

(k) information and education facilities, except for the purposes of providing educational services or childcare,

(l) caravan parks and camping grounds, except for the purposes of—

(i) accommodating permanent residents of the caravan park or camping ground, overnight travellers, persons working in the local area or other persons who have no other place of permanent residence, and

(ii) allowing visitors to visit persons referred to in subparagraph (i),

(m) sex services premises,

(n) sex on premises venues,

(o) casinos, except for the purposes of—

(i) if the premises include hotel or motel accommodation—providing that accommodation including by providing food or beverages to persons using that accommodation to consume in their rooms, or

(ii) selling food or beverages for persons to consume off the premises,

(p) nightclubs.

(1A) The Minister directs that retail premises must not be open to members of the public in Greater Sydney, except for the following retail premises—

(a) supermarkets and grocery shops, including neighbourhood supermarkets and neighbourhood shops,

(b) shops that predominantly sell food or drinks,

Example. This includes butchers, bakeries, fruit shops and delicatessens, but does not include restaurants or cafes.

(c) chemists and pharmacies,

(d) kiosks,

(e) shops that predominately sell any of the following in the course of the normal operation of the shop—

(i) office supplies,

(ii) pet supplies,

(iii) newspapers, magazines and stationery,

(iv) alcohol,

(v) maternity and baby supplies,

(vi) medical or pharmaceutical supplies,

(f) food and drink premises, but only as permitted under subclause (1)(a) or (b),

(g) cellar door premises, but only as permitted under subclause (1)(e),

(h) hardware and building supplies,

(i) landscaping material supplies,

(j) rural supplies,

(k) timber yards,

(l) garden centres and plant nurseries,

(m) vehicle hire premises, not including the premises at which vehicles are sold,

(n) shops that predominately carry out repairs of mobile phones.

Note 1. Service stations, banks, post offices, laundromats and dry cleaners are not retail premises and can remain open.

Note 2. See clause 3(2) for definitions of certain retail premises.

(1B) Subclause (1A) does not prevent retail premises from being open for the purposes of selling goods to the public by—

(a) a "click and collect" service, where a person buys, returns or exchanges goods by telephone or online and then attends the retail premises to collect, exchange or return the goods, or

(b) delivering goods to a person's place of residence or other premises after the person has bought the goods by telephone or online.

(2) The Minister directs that the following must be closed to members of the public in Greater Sydney—

(a) a public swimming pool, but not a natural swimming pool,

(b) a property, other than a retail shop, operated by the National Trust or the Historic Houses Trust,

(c) a gaming lounge,

(d) a strip club.

(3) The Minister directs that a person must not do the following in Greater Sydney—

(a) conduct an open inspection of premises for the purposes of the sale or lease of the premises, but a person may show a single person the premises after the person has made an appointment for that purpose,

(b) conduct an auction at which persons attend in person.

(4) Nothing in this clause prevents the use of premises—

(a) to provide a service to assist vulnerable members of the public, for example a food bank or a service providing for the needs of homeless persons, or

(b) as an early education and care facility.

(5) Subclause (1)(l) does not apply to a person who was staying at a caravan park or camping ground immediately before the commencement of this clause and who is continuing to stay at the caravan park or camping ground under a booking—

(a) that was made before that date, and

(b) that has not been extended after that date.

Division 5 Miscellaneous

24AA Directions of Minister about use of vehicles

(1) The Minister directs that a person must not travel in a vehicle in Greater Sydney with another person who is not from the same household.

(2) This clause does not apply to a vehicle being used for the following purposes—

(a) to engage in work,

Example. Police officers travelling in a police vehicle.

(b) to provide a public transport service,

(c) to provide care or assistance to a vulnerable person,

(d) in an emergency or for compassionate reasons, including where 2 persons are in a relationship but do not necessarily live together.

(3) The Minister directs that a person who is at least 16 years of age who is travelling in a vehicle in Greater Sydney with another person must—

(a) carry evidence showing the address of the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, and

(b) produce the evidence for inspection if requested to do so by a police officer.

24AB Directions of Minister concerning closure of construction sites

(1) The Minister directs that work is not to be carried out on a construction site in Greater Sydney, unless the work is urgently required for the following purposes—

(a) to ensure the safety or security of the construction site,

(b) to deal with environmental risks,

(c) to maintain and ensure the integrity of critical plant, equipment or assets, including partially completed works, that would otherwise deteriorate,

(d) to receive deliveries of supplies that would otherwise deteriorate,

(e) to maintain public utilities,

(f) to ensure the safe operation of existing transport infrastructure,

(g) by or on behalf of NSW Health in response to the COVID-19 pandemic,

(h) because of an emergency.

(1A) Despite subclause (1), work required to prepare for the commencement or recommencement of construction work on a construction site, including the following work, may be carried out—

(a) checking or maintaining installations or equipment,

(b) cleaning, waste removal or waste management,

(c) stocktaking or restocking,

(d) delivery of materials or equipment,

(e) servicing or installation of amenities,

(f) relocation on the construction site of plant or equipment,

(g) issuing permits or certificates,

(h) establishing arrangements or procedures to help protect persons from COVID-19,

(i) erecting fencing or hoarding,

(j) inspections, including for—

(i) technical reasons, or

(ii) safety, including work health and safety, or

(iii) for valuations or other financial reasons,

(k) removing water,

(l) connecting power, fuel or services,

(m) safety work, including work related to—

(i) fire safety, or

(ii) electrical safety,

(n) surveying or marking out,

(o) training required to be carried out on the construction site.

(1B) Subclause (1A) does not apply to a construction site in the following local government areas—

(a) City of Blacktown,

(b) City of Campbelltown,

(c) Canterbury-Bankstown,
(d) Cumberland,
(e) City of Fairfield,
(f) Georges River,
(g) City of Liverpool,
(h) City of Parramatta.

(2) The Minister directs that an employee or other person is not to enter or remain on a construction site in Greater Sydney, other than to carry out work required under subclause (1) or (1A).

24AC Direction of Minister about working from home

(1) This clause applies to an employee—
(a) whose place of residence is in Greater Sydney, or
(b) who is staying in temporary accommodation in Greater Sydney.

(2) The Minister directs that an employer must require an employee to work at the employee's place of residence.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply if it is not reasonably practicable for the employee to work at the employee's place of residence.

Part 4A Special directions for certain areas of Greater Sydney

24A Meaning of "affected area"

In this Part—

affected area means a local government area specified by the Chief Health Officer by notice published on the website of NSW Health for the purposes of this Part or a particular provision of this Part.

24B Directions—testing of workers from affected areas

(1) This clause applies to an ***affected worker***, being a person—

(a) whose place of residence is in an affected area, or

(b) who is staying in temporary accommodation in an affected area.

(1A) If the Chief Health Officer specifies, by notice published on the website of NSW Health, a particular category of worker to whom this clause applies, this clause applies only to an affected worker who belongs to the particular category.

(2) The Minister directs that an affected worker must not enter premises for work in a local government area outside the local government area in which the affected worker resides or is staying, unless the affected worker—

(a) has, within the preceding 72 hours, been tested for COVID-19, and

(b) has evidence of the test available for inspection on request by an employer or occupier of the premises or a police officer.

Example. An SMS text message or email from the testing organisation can be evidence that a test has been taken.

(3) The Minister directs that an occupier of premises, other than residential premises, must not permit an affected worker to enter or remain at the premises unless the affected worker has complied with subclause (2).

Note. Clause 24E prohibits a person residing in the City of Fairfield, or the City of Liverpool and Canterbury-Bankstown, from travelling outside the person's local government area for the purposes of work. This clause applies to affected workers who are exempt from clause 24E.

24C Directions—testing of workers from Greater Sydney working outside Greater Sydney

(1) This clause applies to a ***Greater Sydney worker***, being a person—

(a) whose place of residence is in Greater Sydney, or

(b) who is staying in temporary accommodation in Greater Sydney.

(2) The Minister directs that a Greater Sydney worker must not enter premises for work that are more than 50km outside Greater Sydney unless the Greater Sydney worker—

(a) has, within the preceding 7 days, been tested for COVID-19, and

(b) has evidence of the test available for inspection on request by an employer or occupier of the premises or a police officer.

Example. An SMS text message or email from the testing organisation can be evidence that a test has been taken.

(3) The Minister directs that an occupier of premises, other than residential premises, outside Greater Sydney must not permit a Greater Sydney worker to enter or remain at the premises unless the Greater Sydney worker has complied with subclause (2).

24D Directions about providing information

(1) The Minister directs that a person must, if requested to do so by a police officer, provide information, including proof of residence and evidence that the person has been tested for COVID-19, to allow a decision to be made about—

(a) whether the person is an affected worker or a Greater Sydney worker, and

(b) if the person is an affected worker or a Greater Sydney worker, whether the person has complied with this Part.

(2) The Minister also directs that a person who provides information in response to a request under this clause must ensure the information is true and accurate.

24E Exception to clause 20 for affected areas and certain other local government areas

(1) This clause applies to a person—

(a) whose principal place of residence is in—

(i) an affected area, or

(ii) the following local government areas—

(A) City of Blacktown,

(B) City of Campbelltown,

(C) Canterbury-Bankstown,

(D) Cumberland,

(E) City of Fairfield,

(F) Georges River,

(G) City of Liverpool,

(H) City of Parramatta, or

(b) who is staying in temporary accommodation in—

(i) an affected area, or

(ii) the following local government areas—

(A) City of Blacktown,

(B) City of Campbelltown,

(C) Canterbury-Bankstown,

(D) Cumberland,

(E) City of Fairfield,

(F) Georges River,

(G) City of Liverpool,

(H) City of Parramatta.

(2) Despite clause 20, a person must not, for the purposes of work, travel outside the local government area in which the person resides or is staying.

Note 1. It is not a reasonable excuse for a person to be away from the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation for the purposes of work.

Note 2. A list of workers (***authorised workers***) who are exempt from this clause is published on the NSW government website www.nsw.gov.au.

Part 4B (Repealed)

Part 5 Miscellaneous

25 Exemptions

The Minister may, in writing and subject to the conditions the Minister considers appropriate, grant an exemption to this Order or specified provisions of this Order.

26 Repeal of Public Health (COVID-19 Greater Sydney) Order (No 2) 2021

The *Public Health (COVID-19 Greater Sydney) Order (No 2) 2021* is repealed.

27 Repeal of Order

This Order is repealed at the beginning of 31 July 2021.

Schedule 1 Reasonable excuses—Greater Sydney

clauses 20(2) and 21(2)(c)

1 (1) Obtaining food or other goods or services if—

(a) the food, goods or services are for the personal needs of the person's household or for other household purposes, including for vulnerable persons or pets, and

(b) the food, goods or services are obtained locally, unless the food, goods or services or equivalent food, goods or services are not reasonably available locally, and

(c) unless it is not reasonably practicable, no member of the person's household, including the person, has already left the place of residence or temporary accommodation on that day to obtain food or other goods and services.

Example— A person would be permitted to be accompanied by a dependant if it were not reasonably practicable for the dependant to remain at home.

(2) In this item—

locally means—

(a) within the local government area in which the person resides or the person's temporary accommodation is located, or

(b) no further than 10 kilometres from the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, if within another local government area.

Note— Browsing in a shop is not authorised by this item.

2 For the purposes of work, if—

(a) it is not reasonably practicable for the employee to work at the employee's place of residence, and

(b) if the person is required to visit another person's place of residence to engage in work—the person is authorised under clause 22A.

3 For the purposes of attending childcare, including picking up or dropping another person at childcare

4 For the purposes of facilitating attendance at a school or other educational institution if the person attending the school or institution cannot learn from the person's place of residence

5 Undertaking exercise or outdoor recreation if—

(a) the exercise or recreation is undertaken at a place—

(i) within the local government area in which the person resides or the person's temporary accommodation is located, or

(ii) no further than 10 kilometres from the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, if the place is within another local government area, and

(b) for a person travelling in a private vehicle to or from the place—no other person is in the vehicle, other than a member of the person's household, and

(c) for a person who is at least 18 years of age, the person—

(i) carries evidence showing the address of the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, and

(ii) produces the evidence for inspection if requested to do so by a police officer.

6 Obtaining medical care or supplies or health supplies or fulfilling carer's responsibilities, including obtaining a COVID-19 vaccination

7 Attending a small funeral or memorial service—

(a) in Greater Sydney, or

(b) outside Greater Sydney if the person is the spouse, de facto partner, parent, child or sibling of the deceased person.

8 Moving to a new place of residence including a business moving to new premises, or between different places of residence of the person, or inspecting a potential new place of residence

9 Providing care or assistance, including personal care, to a vulnerable person or providing emergency assistance

10 Donating blood

11 Undertaking any legal obligations

12 Accessing public services, whether provided by Government, a private provider or a non-Government organisation, including—

(a) social services, and

(b) employment services, and

(c) domestic violence services, and

(d) mental health services, and

(e) services provided to victims, including as victims of crime

13 For children who do not live in the same household as their parents or siblings or one of their parents or siblings—giving effect to new or existing arrangements for access to, and contact between, parents and children or siblings

14 For a person who is a priest, minister of religion or member of a religious order—going to the person's place of worship or providing pastoral care to another person

15 Avoiding injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm

16 For emergencies or compassionate reasons, including where 2 persons are in a relationship but do not necessarily live together

Schedule 2 Exempted gatherings

Clause 3(1), definition of "exempted gathering"

1 Gathering at an airport that is necessary for the normal operation of the airport

2 Gathering for the purposes of or related to transportation, including in vehicles or at truck stops, stations, platforms or stops or other public transportation facilities but not a gathering on a vehicle being used as a party bus

3 Gathering at a hospital or other medical or health service facility that is necessary for the normal operation of the facility

4 Gathering for the purposes of emergency services, including the provision of training by an emergency service

5 Gathering at a prison, correctional facility, youth justice centre or other place of custody

6 Gathering at a disability or aged care facility that is necessary for the normal operation of the facility

7 Gathering at a court or tribunal

8 Gathering at Parliament for the purpose of its normal operations

9 Gathering at a supermarket, market that predominately sells food, grocery store or shopping centre (but not a retail store in a shopping centre other than a supermarket, market that predominately sells food or grocery store) that is necessary for the normal operation of the supermarket, market, store or centre

10 Gathering at an office building, farm, factory, warehouse, commercial fishing operation or mining or construction site or on a commercial vessel (excluding vessels providing tours or hosting functions) that is necessary for the normal operation of the tenants within the building, farm, factory, warehouse, commercial fishing operation or site or of the commercial vessel

11 Gathering at a school, university or other educational institution or child care facility that is necessary for the normal operation of the school, university, institution or facility but does not include a school event that involves members of the community in addition to staff and students

12 Gathering at a hotel, motel or other accommodation facility that is necessary for the normal operation of accommodation services at that hotel, motel or other facility

13 Gathering at an outdoor space for the purposes of transiting through the place

Example. Pitt Street Mall

14 Gathering to provide a service to assist vulnerable members of the public, including, for example, a food bank or a service providing for the needs of homeless persons

15 Gathering at premises that is necessary to provide the services of an early education and care facility

Schedule 3 Reasonable excuses—affected region

clause 24H(2)

1 Obtaining food or other goods or services for the personal needs of the household or other household purposes, including for pets, and for vulnerable persons

2 For the purposes of work if it is not reasonably practicable for the employee to work at the employee's place of residence

3 For the purposes of attending childcare, including picking up or dropping another person at childcare

4 For the purposes of facilitating attendance at a school or other educational institution if the person attending the school or institution cannot learn from the person's place of residence

5 Undertaking exercise or outdoor recreation if the exercise or recreation is undertaken at a place—

(a) within the local government area in which the person resides or the person's temporary accommodation is located, or

(b) no further than 10 kilometres from the person's place of residence or temporary accommodation, if the place is within another local government area

6 Obtaining medical care or supplies or health supplies or fulfilling carer's responsibilities, including obtaining a COVID-19 vaccination

7 Attending a small funeral or memorial service.

8 Moving to a new place of residence including a business moving to new premises, or between different places of residence of the person, or inspecting a potential new place of residence

9 Providing care or assistance, including personal care, to a vulnerable person or providing emergency assistance

10 Donating blood

11 Undertaking any legal obligations

12 Accessing public services, whether provided by Government, a private provider or a non-Government organisation, including—

(a) social services, and

(b) employment services, and

(c) domestic violence services, and

(d) mental health services, and

(e) services provided to victims, including as victims of crime

13 For children who do not live in the same household as their parents or siblings or one of their parents or siblings—giving effect to new or existing arrangements for access to, and contact between, parents and children or siblings

14 For a person who is a priest, minister of religion or member of a religious order—going to the person's place of worship or providing pastoral care to another person

15 Avoiding injury or illness or to escape a risk of harm

16 For emergencies or compassionate reasons, including where 2 persons are in a relationship but do not necessarily live together

Schedule 4 Dictionary

clause 3

affected area, for Part 4A—see clause 24A.

affected person—

(a) for Part 4—see clause 19, and

(b) for Part 4B—see clause 24G.

affected region, for clause 17 and Part 4B—see clause 24G.

affected worker—see clause 24B.

construction site means a place at which work, including related excavation, is being carried out to erect, demolish, extend or alter a building or structure, or at which civil works are being carried out, but not work carried out in relation to a dwelling in which a person is residing.

controlled outdoor public gathering has the same meaning as in the *Public Health (COVID-19 Gathering Restrictions) Order (No 2) 2021*.

correctional centre has the same meaning as in the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*, and includes a detention centre within the meaning of the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*.

COVID-19 safe outdoor public gathering has the same meaning as in the *Public Health (COVID-19 Gathering Restrictions) Order (No 2) 2021*.

exempted gathering means a gathering referred to in Schedule 2.

fitted face covering means a mask or other covering that—

(a) fits securely around the face, and

(b) is designed or made to be worn over the nose and mouth to provide the wearer with protection against infection.

Greater Sydney means—

(a) the Greater Sydney Region within the meaning of the *Greater Sydney Commission Act 2015*, and

(b) the local government areas of the Central Coast, the City of Shellharbour and the City of Wollongong.

Greater Sydney worker—see clause 24C.

hospitality venue means the following—

(a) casinos,

(b) food and drink premises,

(c) micro-breweries, small distilleries holding a drink on-premises authorisation under the *Liquor Act 2007* and cellar door premises,

(d) pubs,

(e) registered clubs,

(f) small bars.

household means persons living together in the same place of residence.

indoor area includes an area in a building or other structure, whether or not temporary, which has a roof, ceiling or other top covering, but does not include an area with at least 2 sides open to the weather.

natural swimming pool means a swimming pool that only contains untreated water that is supplied directly to the pool from the ocean or other natural water source and that does not have a circulation system.

nightclub means premises that are the subject of an on-premises licence in force under the *Liquor Act 2007* that relates to a public entertainment venue, other than a cinema or theatre.

non-residential premises means premises other than a place of residence.

occupier of premises includes the operator of a vehicle or vessel.

parent, in relation to a child, includes a person who is not a parent of the child, but who has parental responsibility for, or who has care of, the child.

party bus means a vehicle being used on a commercial basis for the purposes of a party, whether or not the party takes place during transportation between locations.

place of residence includes the premises where a person lives and a garden, yard, passage, stairs, garage, outhouse or other area or thing attached to, or used in connection with, the premises.

public gathering means a meeting or assembly of persons for a common purpose, including an organised or planned event, in a public place, whether ticketed or not.

public place has the same meaning as in the *Summary Offences Act 1988*.

public transport service includes a taxi service, rideshare service, passenger service and community transport service

residential aged care facility means a facility at which the following services are provided to a person in relation to whom a residential care subsidy or flexible care subsidy is payable under the *Aged Care Act 1997* of the Commonwealth—

(a) accommodation,

(b) personal care or nursing care.

sell includes display for sale.

short-term rental means premises to which a short-term rental accommodation arrangement, as defined in the *Fair Trading Act 1987*, section 54A applies.

significant event means—

(a) a funeral or memorial service, or

(b) a wedding service, or

(c) a gathering following a funeral or memorial service or wedding service.

small funeral or memorial service means a funeral or memorial service, including a gathering following a funeral or memorial service, at which there are no more than 10 persons, excluding the person conducting the service and any other person necessary for the conduct and preparation of the service,

temporary accommodation includes hotel or motel accommodation or a short-term holiday rental.

the Act means the *Public Health Act 2010*.

work includes—

(a) work done as a volunteer or for a charitable organisation, and

(b) in addition for Part 4—attending university or other tertiary education.

Note— Clause 3(2) of this Order provides that a reference to a type of premises in this Order has the same meaning as it has in the standard instrument set out in the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006*. The standard instrument includes the following definitions of certain premises—

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.

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 a funeral home and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet access facilities, 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.

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.

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 *retail premises*.

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.

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.

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

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***.

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***.

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***.

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.

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.

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

Note— Kiosks are a type of ***retail premises***.

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***.

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***.

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, and may include ancillary services such as a post office, bank or dry cleaning, but does not include neighbourhood supermarkets or restricted premises.

Note— Neighbourhood shops are a type of ***shop***.

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— Neighbourhood supermarkets are a type of ***shop***.

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***.

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***.

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).

registered club means a club that holds a club licence under the *Liquor Act 2007*.

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.

Note— Restaurants or cafes are a type of ***food and drink premises***.

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) cellar door premises,

(b) food and drink premises,

(c) garden centres,

(d) hardware and building supplies,

(e) kiosks,

(f) landscaping material supplies,

(g) markets,

(h) plant nurseries,

(i) roadside stalls,

(j) rural supplies,

(k) shops,

(l) specialised retail premises,

(m) timber yards,

(n) vehicle sales or hire premises,

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

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***.

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***.

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.

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***.

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***.

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***.

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***.

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 1— Vehicle sales or hire premises are a type of ***retail premises***.

Note 2— Clause 24(1A) allows vehicle hire premises to be open but vehicle sales premises must be closed.