Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Digital Mapping

April 2023
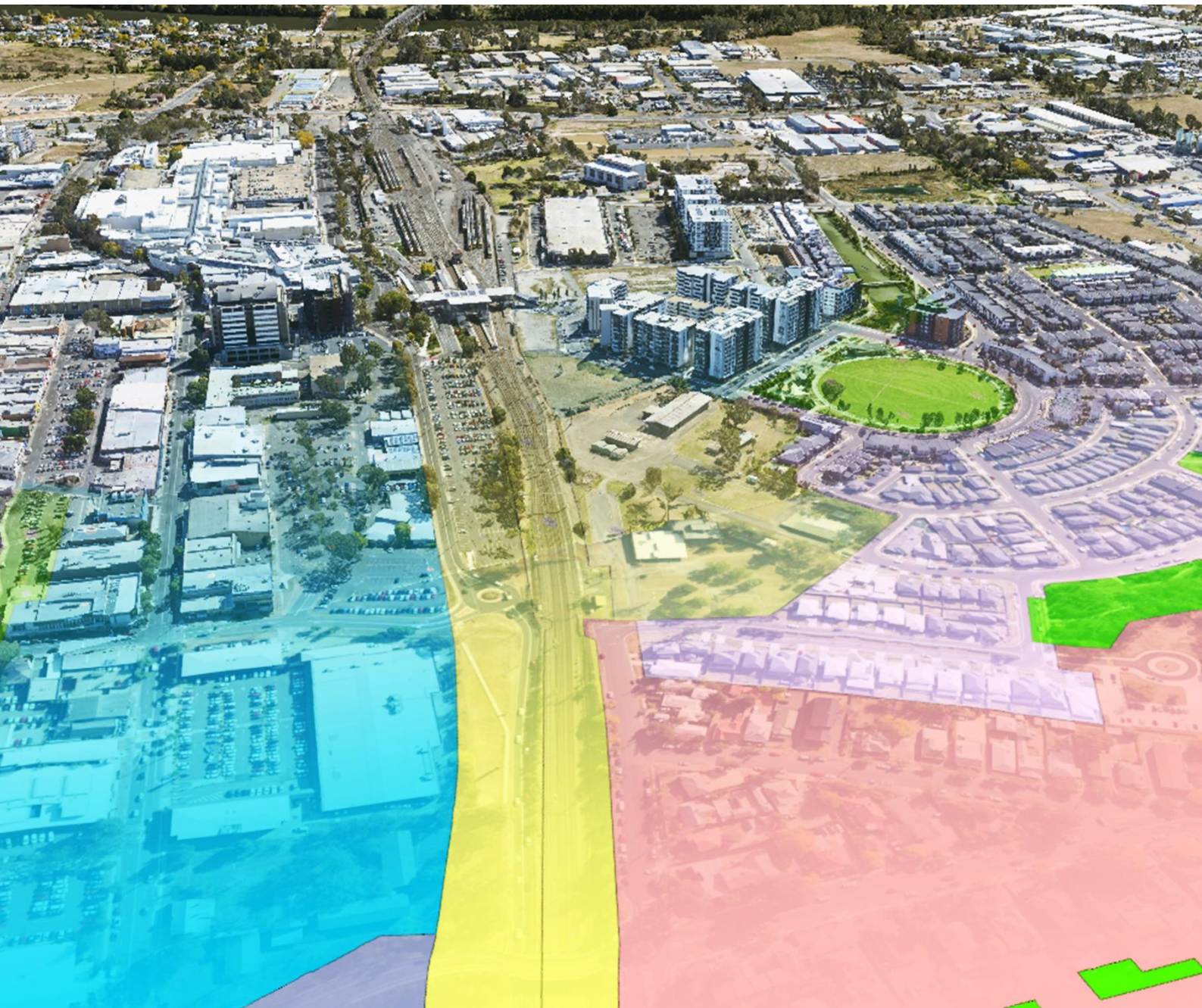
Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

Contents

1　Introduction

The Department of Planning and Environment is moving towards digital plan making. This involves transitioning from traditional PDF maps to digital mapping as the legal map reference for an environmental planning instrument (EPI) and other plans (for example, a development control plan or DCP, a contribution plan or CP, and major projects).

Consistent and current spatial information is integral to the work of planners and a modern digital planning system. Transparency, ease-of-use and data quality are fundamental to foster up-to-date policy decisions and planning outcomes.

Digital plan making will manage EPI mapping data in a centralised geospatial database. The NSW Planning Database will be the single source of truth for mapping data, available to all stakeholders through the NSW Planning Portal, and for use in individual organisations' IT and geographic information systems (GIS).

1.1　Purpose

This document defines the standard technical requirements for digital spatial datasets that underpin EPIs and other plans in NSW.

It serves as a reference document that outlines the spatial data lifecycle and associated governance, responsibilities, technology, and applicable guidelines to ensure data quality and consistency.

These standard technical requirements have been determined by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment under schedule 3, clause 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

This document should be used together with the Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Maps, Version 2.0 August 2017 to give a complete view of PDF map and digital data and mapping requirements.

1.2　Copyright Clause

Where consultants are engaged to create spatial data and maps, the requirement for the spatial datasets to be submitted to the Department should be reflected in the contractual arrangements. The Crown's Solicitor's Office advises that 'contractual arrangements with consultants should contain an acknowledgement from the consultant that the work to be undertaken, is undertaken for the purposes of creating an environmental planning instrument under the EP&A Act, and the Crown in right of New South Wales is the owner of any new copyright subsisting in the work created by the consultant.

1.3 Intended audience

This document is written for GIS technical officers and planning staff within councils and other relevant planning authorities who are responsible for preparing spatial datasets and maps incorporated by reference or referred to in EPIs and other plans.

1.4 Document structure

Data lifecycle and governance

Section 2 describes the data management stages throughout the EPI process, the roles and responsibilities of the key actors, the functional components in relationship to the technical requirements, and spatial data flow specifically in the planning proposal process.

Technical requirements

Section 3 outlines the general spatial dataset requirements for spatial data relating to EPIs and other plans.

Section 4 outlines specific requirements.

Data lifecycle and governance

2 Spatial data lifecycle

2.1 Spatial data management

The roles in creating and managing spatial data vary across the different planning instruments and plans. Council and the department are the 2 key actors responsible for the activities within the spatial data lifecycle for a local environmental plan (LEP), development control plan (DCP) and contribution plan (CP), as detailed in Table 1 below.

> For a state environmental planning policy (SEPP) and state DCP, the department has full responsibility across all activities.

Table 1. Spatial data responsibilities for different instruments, plans and policies

Activity	Responsibility for LEP spatial data lifecycle	Responsibility for DCP and CP spatial data lifecycle	Responsibility for major project spatial data lifecycle
Definition of technical specifications	The department	The department	The department
Preparation of planning data	Council	Council	Proponent
Submission of planning data	Council	Council	Proponent
Transformation of planning spatial data1	The department	The department	The department
Review of planning data	The department	The department	The department
Rectification of planning data	Council	Council	Proponent
Publication of spatial data	The department	The department	The department

Figure 1 shows the data flows and technical specifications that apply to various stages of data (creation, amendment, transformation, loading and publishing) and the systems/platforms used throughout the lifecycle of spatial data.

At each point where spatial data is created or amended, it must conform with the technical requirements detailed in the second part of this document.

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[1] Data Transformation ('ETL') is the conversion from the various input format to the department's GIS system format and coordinate system transformation to GDA94, where required.
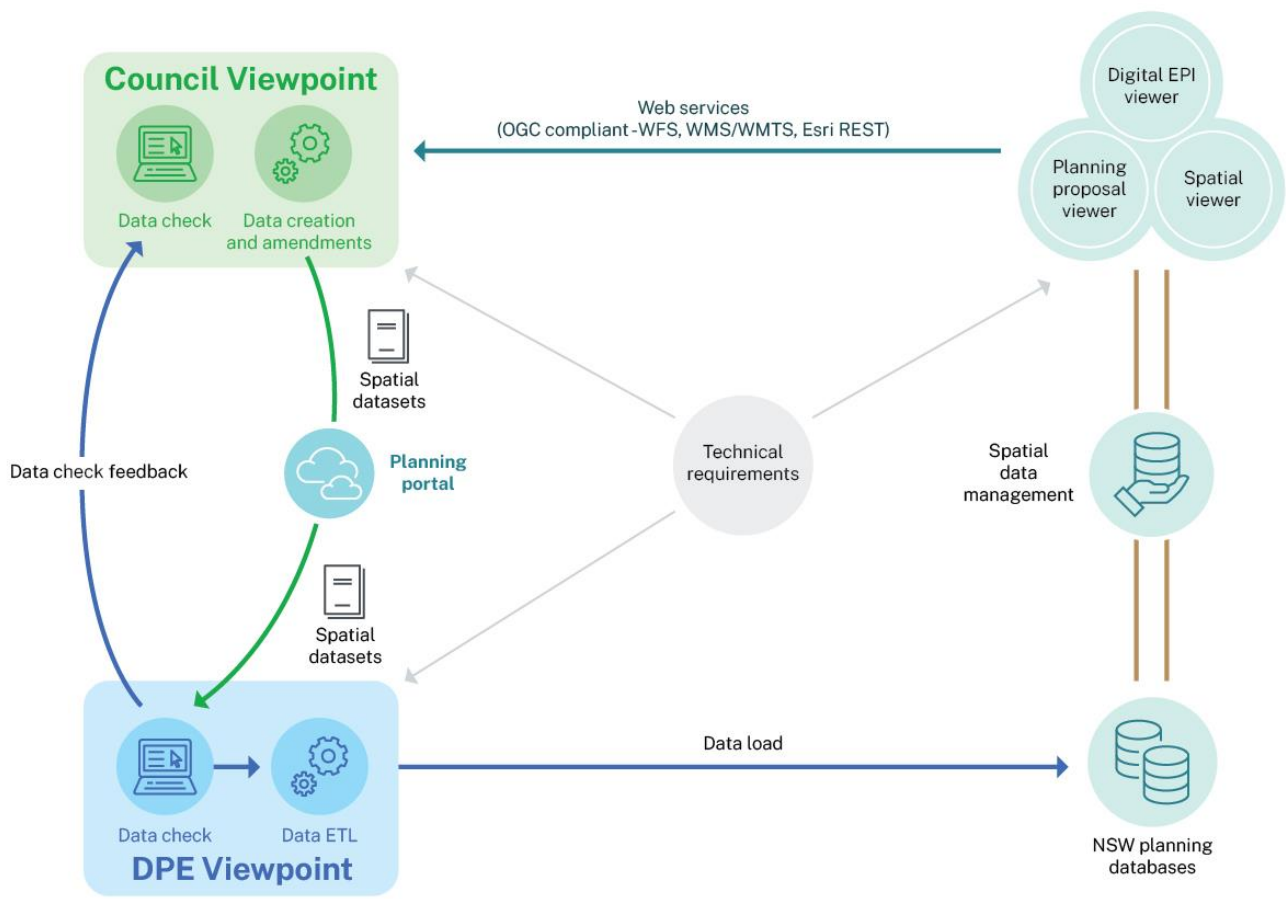
Figure 1. Spatial data flows and viewpoints

Figure 1 shows spatial data flows and viewpoints for:

- council's role in creating and amending spatial data, submitting it to the department for quality control and performing any additional data updates, if required
- the department's role in receiving the data and performing any necessary transformations, data validation and loading the data to the respective department planning database(s)
- data management (including access control) and publication through spatial viewing applications and web service application programming interfaces (APIs).

2.2 Functional components

The key technology components involved in the spatial data lifecycle include:

- The Planning Portal, where councils submit spatial data to the department (for pre-proposal data, councils submit through the Online Submission Service (OSS)[2], see section 2.3.2)
- The department's spatial databases, including the NSW Planning Database (section 2.3.3)
- Spatial Data Management, which manages the data in the repositories, including versioning, access control, and backup and recovery (section 2.3.3)
- Three spatial viewing applications (Table 2):
  - Planning Proposal Viewer
  - Digital EPI Viewer
  - Spatial Viewer
- Spatial Web Service APIs applications for spatial data (section 2.3.4).

2.3 Spatial data lifecycle in the planning proposal process

This section outlines the spatial data flows through the system in the planning proposal process (refer to www.planning.nsw.gov.au/gateway-process).

There are 5 stages in a general planning proposal application (refer to Figure 2):

1. Proposal
2. Adequacy assessment
3. Gateway determination
4. Gateway implementation
5. Finalisation.

After successful finalisation, the proposed amendments will commence and become the legislated spatial data currently in force in the Digital EPI Viewer and in the Spatial Viewer for reference.
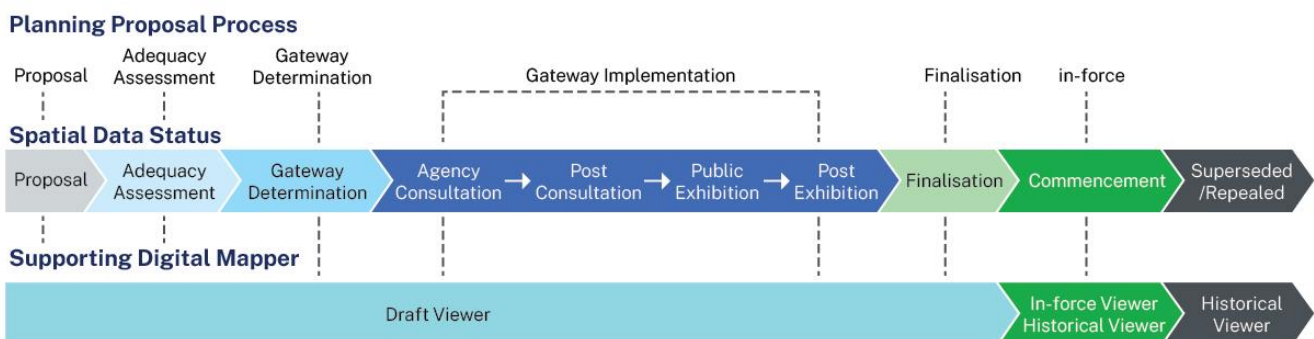
Figure 2. Planning proposal stages and supporting digital mapper

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[2] https://pp.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/apis-reporting/online-submission-planning-data

Councils can submit draft data during the proposal stage of the planning proposals if they wish to conduct a scenario-basis analysis. The department will host this data in the Planning Proposal Viewer and share the access with councils to allow for their analysis.

Spatial data snapshots are captured at each milestone and stored in the NSW Planning Database. When superseded or repealed, the spatial data is archived and continues to be accessible through the Digital EPI Viewer.

Figure 3 details the process of creating, editing, transmitting, storing, and publishing spatial data into digital mapping applications.

Spatial Data Lifecycle in the Planning Proposal Process

Figure 3. Spatial data lifecycle in the planning proposal process

It is mandatory to submit the associated spatial data from the gateway determination stage onwards. Prior to this point, it is optional to submit data during the proposal stages.

Data submission is facilitated through the NSW Planning Portal's Online Submission Services (OSS) and Planning Proposal Online service (PP Online). Data submission to the department occurs through the OSS in the proposed stage, and through PP Online once the planning proposal case has been created in the system.

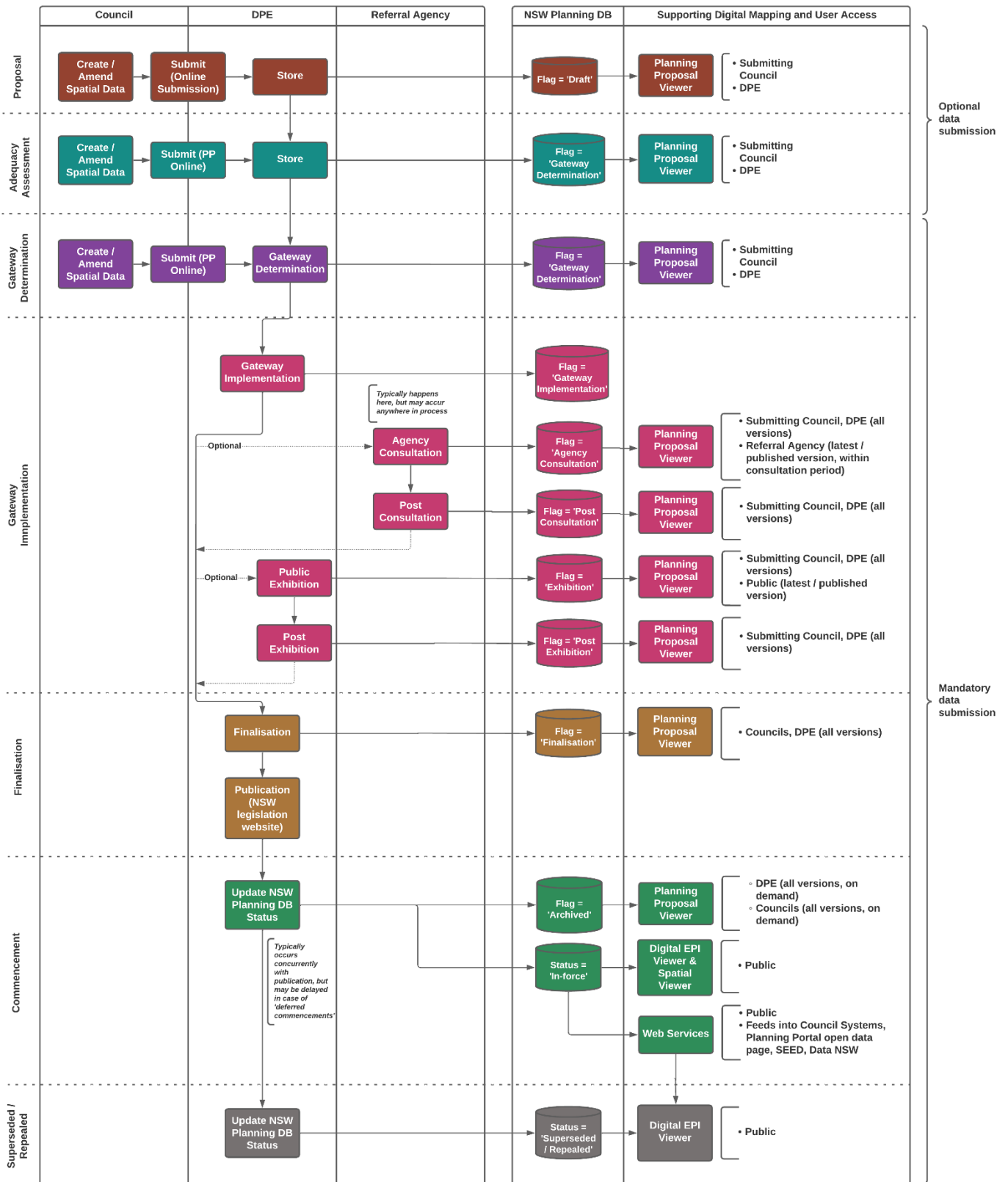Note that Figure 3 above represents the generic process as it applies to a LEP. For a SEPP, major project and state DCP, there may be differences in responsible actors, as indicated in **Error! R eference source not found.** above.

Spatial data is made available through digital mapping applications/viewers. These are listed in Table 2 below. EPI spatial data will also be publicly accessible as web service APIs to feed into third-party applications such as council systems, the Planning Portal open data page, the SEED portal, or Data NSW.

Table 2. Spatial planning data viewers

Viewer	Scope	URL
Planning Proposal Viewer	To visualise spatial data in planning proposal stage. Supports the amendment process.	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewerlite/
Spatial Viewer	To visualise state-wide EPI and non-EPI spatial data Allows users to search for a property across NSW and view all applicable planning controls	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer
Digital EPI Viewer	To visualise in-force digital EPIs as well as superseded or repealed historical versions that were made in digital This viewer exclusively displays LEPs and SEPPs that have transitioned to digital	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewerhistoric/#/historic

2.3.1 Data creation or amendment

Councils (in case of LEPs, DCPs or CPs) or agencies (in case of SEPPs, state DCPs or major projects) are free to continue with their existing data creation or amendment process but must continue to strictly refer and adhere to the technical requirements as defined in Part 2 of this document. This will allow the department to maintain spatial integrity and data consistency across the lifecycle of spatial datasets shown in Figure 1. Reference data needed for spatial data creation or amendment is available via the open data site[3] or by contacting the department's data broker at data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au

2.3.2 Data submission and quality assurance

Data submission to the department occurs through the OSS in the proposal stage and PP Online during the subsequent stages.

The spatial data will be securely uploaded into the NSW Planning Database via the Planning Portal. Users are required to log into the Planning Portal to upload data. The document management, users and required permissions will be managed at Planning Portal level.

Specifications for spatial data submissions are defined in Part 2 of this document.

Whenever council submits data to the department (for example, during agency consultation or after public exhibition) the department will conduct quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) checks against the technical requirements and quality and integrity rules defined in section 3 of this document. If the department determines any data issues, the council will be required to correct and resubmit. The process for council making amendments and re-submitting the data is illustrated in Figure 4.

A time-lag will exist between data being submitted, and the Planning Database and respective viewers being updated. In the pre-publication stages, the time-lag is subject to the department's QA/QC and data-posting process. Post publication and commencement, data will be available in the Planning Database and Digital EPI Viewer within 3 working days from notification.

Whenever spatial data is updated for a specific plan, the previous version is superseded in the relevant planning database. Previous versions are always accessible to the submitting council.

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[3] https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset

Council Spatial Data Review Cycle

Columns: Council | DPE | Referral Agency

Proposal / Adequacy Assessment / Gateway Determination

Create / Amend Spatial Data → Submit (OSS, PP Online) → Store version → QA/QC → @ Update requests → (back to Create / Amend Spatial Data)

As general rule, Council can change data and re-submit at any time. Each submission triggers QA/QC event.

Gateway Implementaiton - Agency Consultation

@ Update requests ← Feed-back ← Agency Consultation → Post Consultation

Amend Spatial Data → Submit (PP Online) → QA/QC and Store version

Typically happens in Gateway Determination, but may occur anywhere in process

Gateway Implementation - Public Exhibition

Public Exhibition → Post Exhibition → @ Update requests → Create / Amend Spatial Data → Submit (PP Online) → QA/QC and Store version

Figure 4. Spatial data review cycle

2.3.3 Data storage

When submitted data has been received by the department, it will be stored in the NSW Planning Database [4].

The department will be responsible for user management, maintenance of data repositories, spatial data backup, restore, and archive requirements.

All submitted data remains in the NSW Planning Database. When amended data is received, it replaces (supersedes) the current version, and the previous version is retained.

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[4] *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* No 203 (NSW): https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203#sch.3

Submitted data will be saved in a secured database and only available on the Planning Proposal Viewer for users who have permission. After commencement, spatial dataset adopted when the instruments are made will be saved in the open database. The NSW Planning Database also records a flag that indicates which step of the process the data pertains to, and a flag to indicate when the proposal is closed and the data is archived (see Figure 3, and the specifications in section 3 of Part 2).

2.3.4 Data publishing, security and access control

Access to spatial data depends on user roles, the stage in the process and the access channel, whether that be one of the spatial viewers or spatial web services. The department is responsible for data publishing and access according to these roles.

This is summarised in Figure 3 and Table 3 to Table 11 below.

Data access control

Table 3. Proposal stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Submitting council • The department

Table 4. Adequacy assessment stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Submitting council • The department

Table 5. Gateway determination stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Submitting council, the department (all versions) • Referral agency (consultation version, within consultation period)

Table 6. Agency consultation stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Submitting council, the department (all versions) • Referral agency (consultation version, within consultation period)

Table 7. Exhibition stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Submitting council, the department (all versions) • Referral agency (exhibition version, within exhibition period)
Web Service APIs	• Public (exhibition version) • Feeds into council systems, Planning Portal open data page, SEED, Data NSW

Table 8. Finalisation stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Councils, the department (all versions)

Table 9. Notification stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Public
Web Service APIs	• Public • Feeds into council systems, Planning Portal open data page, SEED, Data NSW

Table 10. Commencement stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Planning Proposal Viewer	• Public
Digital EPI Viewer	• Public
Spatial Viewer	• Public
Web Service APIs	• Public • Feeds into council systems, Planning Portal open data page, SEED, Data NSW

Table 11. Superseded or repealed stage

Access channel	Authorised access
Digital EPI Viewer	• Public

Technical requirements

3 General spatial dataset requirements

All spatial datasets submitted to the department must conform to the following general spatial dataset requirements. The general standards in this section apply to all planning instruments and plans. Specific requirements that apply to a specific planning instruments or other plans are presented in section 4.

3.1 File formats

Spatial data should be provided to the department in one of the following file formats:

Esri Shapefile (*.shp) – refer to What is a shapefile? for help with this format.

Esri File Geodatabase (*.gdb) – refer to What is a file geodatabase? for help with this format.

MapInfo TAB (*.tab) – refer to How to find the MapInfo Pro TAB file limitations for help with this format.

MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif / *.mid) – refer to MapInfo Map Interchange Format for help with this format.

The Esri file formats (*.shp and *gdb) are the preferred format to provide spatial data to the department.

3.2 File-naming conventions

Spatial data files submitted to the department must follow specific file-naming conventions that indicate the specific planning instrument, plan or project name, type, and number.

These conventions are described in detail in the following sections:

- 4.1.2 (LEP)
- 4.2.2 – see the 'File naming conventions' section (SEPP)
- 4.3.2 (DCP and CP)

3.3 Coordinate systems

Spatial datasets must be provided to the department in one of the coordinate systems listed in Table 12.

Note that amendments to the *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002* and Regulation 2017 now make the Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020) the prescribed coordinate system for land surveys and plans including deposited plans and strata plans. Therefore, the department is transitioning to GDA2020 as its standard coordinate system. During this transition, the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) will continue to be supported. Councils and other stakeholders will be notified in advance when data in GDA94 will no longer be accepted.

Table 12. Standard coordinate systems

Name	Description	EPSG ID	Units
GDA94	**Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994**	**4283**	**Degrees**
MGA Zone 54 (GDA94)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 54	28354	Metres
MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 55	28355	Metres
MGA Zone 56 (GDA94)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 56	28356	Metres
GDA2020	**Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020**	**7844**	**Degrees**
MGA Zone 54 (GDA2020)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 54	7854	Metres
MGA Zone 55 (GDA2020)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 55	7855	Metres
MGA Zone 56 (GDA2020)	Map Grid of Australia – Zone 56	7856	Metres

3.4   Cadastral alignment

All submissions and planning information layers that are provided to the department should be constructed using the current Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) produced by NSW Spatial Services as reference. It is the responsibility of the plan-making authority to ensure all planning control spatial dataset provided to the department are aligned with the current NSW State Cadastre at the time the plans are made.

Local Cadastre data is not required to be submitted. As mentioned in section 3.7, councils must provide a metadata file along with the spatial data. In the metadata file, council must provide the details of the reference cadastre they used while creating or amending spatial data.

Note that NSW Spatial Services is continually improving the accuracy of the DCDB positional accuracy in key focus locations under the 'Cadastral Upgrade Program'. Please refer to www.spatial.nsw.gov.au/what_we_do/land_and_property_boundaries/cadastre.

The department will periodically monitor and review NSW DCDB Cadastre updates and re-align the planning data to the NSW DCDB Cadastre where required. Those re-alignment updates are required to maintain the intent and integrity of the planning layers within the NSW planning system, and they will be applied to the planning layers in the Spatial Viewer.

Amendments to the instrument will be required to make those re-alignment changes to the in-force digital EPIs.

3.5   Attribute field naming

The following guidelines will be required when naming the attribute field names:

- All characters must be alphanumeric (consist of both letters and numbers).
- Start with a letter, not a number or an underscore.
- Avoid reserved keywords such as date, day, month, year, table, text, user, and zone.
  Each underlying database management system (DBMS) can have its own set of reserved keywords. For a list of keywords for MS SQL Server, see this _Microsoft support article_.
- Geodatabase feature class, table, and field names can be up to 64 characters.
- Shapefiles and .dbf field names can be up to 10 characters long. Other submission formats (such as TAB or MIF) should not exceed these limits to avoid problems when these are imported into the Planning Database.

3.6   Quality and integrity

3.6.1   Spatial integrity

The spatial data in spatial datasets must conform with the following integrity rules and guidelines:

- No overlapping polygons
- Features must not be empty or NULL or invalid geometry
- Features must not self-intersect
- Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

3.6.2   Data integrity and consistency

To maintain data integrity and consistency, spatial datasets provided to the department must use the reference code lists as defined in Appendix B – Reference lists. Ensure only valid attribute values are entered in the required fields.

3.7   Metadata

Metadata is structured information about an information asset, which is generated when data or information is created or updated. All submitted spatial datasets must be accompanied by metadata in an appropriate standard format, containing at least the baseline metadata requirements (or equivalent), as shown in Table 13.

The baseline metadata requirements in Table 13 are sourced from the NSW Government Standard Approach to Metadata, July 2014, v1.0, Appendix A. The text in [square brackets] indicates the corresponding element of the ISO 15836 Dublin Core metadata element set.

Table 13. Standard metadata for spatial data

Requirement	Description
Title [dc: title]	A name given to the resource. Typically, a name by which the resource is formally known. Example: Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010 Amendment No 1.gdb
Description [dc: description]	An account of the content of the resource. Description may include but is not limited to an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation, or a free-text account of the resource. Example: A file geodatabase for the Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010, Amendment 1
Type [dc: format]	The digital file type or file format of the resource. Example: Esri file geodatabase (*.gdb)
Creator Agency [dc: creator]	Official name of the agency that created the resource. Example: Council Name
Creator Contact [dc: creator]	Name of a person or role primarily responsible for the creation of the resource. Example: John Long
Creator Email [dc: creator]	Email address of the spatial dataset Creator contact. Example: gis.help@nsw.gov.au
Creator Phone [dc: creator]	Phone number of the Creator contact.
Date of Registration [dc: dateSubmitted]	Date of registration (or last update) of the resource. Example: 31/05/2021 (DD/MM/YYYY)

Requirement	Description
Frequency of Change **[dc: accrualPeriodicity]**	How often the resource is refreshed or updated. Example: The data is a static dataset that is maintained by the XXX and updates occur via the XX process. Example: The data is stored within the Enterprise Geodatabase and is dynamically updated within this centralised location.
Quality **[n/a]**	Information about the level of accuracy, coherence and interpretability of the resource. A statement about characteristics of the resource, allowing users to determine whether the resource can meet their purpose or requirements. Example: This spatial data has undergone XXs QA/QC process to comply with the department's spatial data standards.
Spatial Reference **[dc: SpatialReference]**	Information about the spatial coordinate systems used to create the resource. Example: GDA 2020
Spatial Extent **[dc: SpatialExtent]**	The complete geographic extents (coverage) of the dataset. Example is West Bound Longitude: 148.756061, East Bound Longitude: 149.178688 South Bound Latitude: -35.83385 North Bound Latitude 35.154227
Reference Cadastre **[dc: ReferenceCadastre]**	Information about the date of the reference cadastre systems used to create the resource.

3.8   Symbology

The symbology of spatial data within the Planning Portal's spatial viewers is determined by the department. This symbology is set in the viewers, and when accessing the data through most public web services, notably the ArcGIS REST Map Server or the OGC Web Map Service.

However, when accessing the data through an OGC Web Feature Service, or when obtaining the data as a shapefile through the department data broker, symbology will not be defined, so the end user will be responsible to set this when using the data in their (GIS) software.

In that context, users must be particularly aware that codes and colours for Land Zoning, Lot Size, Floor Space Ratio and Height of Buildings are defined in legislation, and these must be used in all official maps. Standard codes and colours are listed in Table 116 and Table 117 in Appendix B – Reference lists, and can also be downloaded from the departmental Open data page in several formats, including MS Excel (*.xls), Esri layer files (*.lyr), and OGC Styled Layer Descriptor files (*.sld).

See for example, www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environment-planning-instrument-local-environmental-plan-land-zoning

4 Specific spatial dataset requirements

This section describes the relevant specific dataset requirements that apply to individual planning instruments and plans. These apply in addition to the general spatial dataset requirements as defined in section 3.

4.1 Local environmental plan (LEP)

A LEP is an integral part of the NSW planning system. A LEP is created by councils in consultation with their community to control the form and location of new development, to protect open space and environmentally sensitive areas and guide planning decisions for local government areas.

LEPs are prepared in accordance with the Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006 (the standard instrument), which prescribes the form and content of local environmental plans or other environmental planning instruments, including associated maps and spatial datasets.

This part of the document defines standards for LEP spatial datasets generated by councils when making their LEP maps. The objective is to ensure that the LEP spatial data fully and accurately reflects the content of the standard instrument and is consistent with the state-wide planning data. Common spatial data standards for state and local government improve efficiencies in the creation, assessment, and publishing of LEPs.

4.1.1 Specific LEP spatial requirements

This section defines specific spatial dataset requirements for LEPs. The overall general spatial dataset requirements outlined in Section 3 should also be considered. The guidelines below must be followed in the file-naming conventions.

4.1.2 File-naming conventions

LEP-specific spatial datasets are to be named with the EPI_NAME (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference lists) followed by the amendment/proposal number and file format, using the following syntax:

<EPI_NAME> [Amendment | Proposal] <Proposal ID>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

The Proposal ID follows the Planning Proposal ID format (from Planning Proposals Online), that is, PP-YYYY-NNNN (for example, PP-2021-4141).

For example, a geodatabase for the Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010, Amendment no 12, year 2020, Proposal ID 1747 would be named:

> Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010 Amendment PP-2020-1747.gdb

Additional spatial datasets, are to be named with the relevant MAP_TYPE code (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists) using the following syntax:

> <MAP_TYPE code>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example, a feature dataset with Land Zoning features would be named:

> LZN.gdb (for a geodatabase)
>
> LZN.shp (for a shapefile)
>
> LZN.tab (for a MapInfo TAB file)
>
> LZN.mif (for a MapInfo Interchange Format file)

Where a map requires multiple datasets for separate geometry types, the MAP_TYPE code must be used as the prefix, and a suffix used to denote the geometry type of contents in the dataset, POLYGON, LINE or POINT, using the following syntax:

> <MAP_TYPE code>_[POLYGON | LINE | POINT].[shp | tab | mif]

For example, a Flood Planning (FLD) map may contain both polygon and line features. The datasets would be named as follows:

> FLD_ POLYGON.shp or FLD_POLYGON.tab or FLD_ POLYGON.mif
>
> FLD_LINE.shp or FLD_LINE.tab or FLD_LINE.mif

Where spatial features are removed or deleted due to an amendment, the features required to be removed should be supplied in a separate spatial dataset (see Section 4.1.7 Amending LEP spatial data for more information). The dataset should use the standard file-naming conventions as above but include an _X suffix.

> <MAP_TYPE code>_X.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example, a shapefile with heritage features for removal would be named HER_X.shp

4.1.3   LEP attribute fields and values

Each spatial dataset within a LEP must contain the standard attribute fields, and conform to the attribute rules, set out in Table 14. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 14. Schema for standard LEP attribute fields

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute rules
EPI_NAME	String [80]	The name of the LEP as shown on the NSW Legislation website (for example, Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010)	Only values from EPI_NAME list (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LGA_CODE	Integer [4]	The standard LGA code, from the ABS Code attribute in the DCDB from NSW Spatial Services. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros, for example, 50)	Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGA_Name attribute in the DCDB from NSW Spatial Services (for example, ALBURY)	Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website or the Planning Proposal. (for example, Amendment No 1)	"Amendment No X" where X is amendment number from Planning Proposal, Otherwise, NULL (for example, empty string "").
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the map type. (for example, LZN, DWC)	Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	String [100]	The descriptive name of the map. (for example, Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map)	Only values from MAP_NAME list – use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_NAME	String [100]	The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant LEP map. (for example, Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area)	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute rules
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant LEP map. (for example, Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area)	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The code used for feature symbology on the map. (for example, R1, R2, R3)	Optional, must contain NULL if unused. If used, only values from ZONE list (see Table 117 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LABEL	String [100]	Text that will appear as a label on the map. (for example, R1, R2, R3)	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	A reference to a clause or other written instrument. (for example, Clause 4.4, Area A)	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the department.	n/a

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B – Reference lists are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed, or removed since publication, click local government area query for the current LGA Code, LGA Name and Council Name values.

4.1.4 LEP spatial data integrity

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within an LEP must comply with the general spatial integrity rules for all instruments, plans, and policies, listed in section 3 and LEP-specific spatial rules set out in Table 15.

Table 15. Specific spatial rules for LEP spatial datasets

Spatial rule
• Features must be completely within the relevant LGA boundary.
• Features must be completely within the relevant LAP area boundary.

When constructing spatial datasets, all adjoining polygons must be coincident, and all vertices used in the construction of the planning polygons must be aligned to the adjoining polygons. This will ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the planning spatial data.

All vertices used in the construction of planning spatial data must align with the vertices of the underlying reference spatial data. In most cases this will be the cadastre or natural features (such

as coastline and rivers). The planning spatial data will assume or adopt the spatial accuracy of the underlying reference spatial data.

Spatial data that has complex geometry, intersects with itself, or has an excessive number of vertices can cause errors during display, selection and intersection and should be avoided.

4.1.5 Specific requirements for LEP spatial datasets

LAP – Land application

The LAP dataset describes the land in the local government area concerned. Land can either be included or excluded from the LEP. Land may be excluded from the LEP due to it being a Deferred Matter, it being covered by a SEPP or other planning instrument, or if the Minister for Planning considers it appropriate to do so.

Feature type: Polygon.

Table 16. Schema for LAP – Land application

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	If the land is included in, or deferred from, the LEP. (for example, Included, Deferred)
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	The name of the in-force instrument, where the LEP is deferred. (for example, State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006)

Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required.

Table 17. Attribute rules for LAP – Land application

Field name	Description (Examples)
MAP_TYPE	Must be "LAP" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Land Application Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from LAP_TYPE list (see Table 69in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LEGIS_REF	Where LAP_TYPE="Deferred", must contain the name of the in-force instrument, Otherwise NULL.

Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LAP-specific rules set out in Table 18.

Table 18. Spatial rules for LAP – Land application

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

LZN – Land zoning

The LZN dataset contains the zoning of all areas designated under the LEP. Land zoning defines the legally permissible and prohibited land use, development type and objectives in respect to that parcel of land, determining if a lot can be used for commercial, industrial, residential, or other purposes. In other words, it defines what can and cannot be built on a piece of land.

Feature type: Polygon.

Table 19. Schema for LZN – Land zoning

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The zone description as it appears in the legend on the LZN map. (for example, Public Recreation, Special Activities)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The coded zone value. (for example, RE1, SP2)
PURPOSE	String [200]	Additional field. The purpose as shown on the Land Zoning Map for zones SP1 and SP2. (for example, Educational Establishment, Cemetery)

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required:

Table 20. Attribute rules for LZN – Land zoning

Field name	Description (Examples)
MAP_NAME	Must be "Land Zoning Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from ZONE_DESCRIPTION list (see Table 116 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from ZONE list (see Table 116 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_CLASS and SYM_CODE	Zone Description (LAY_CLASS) and Zone (SYM_CODE) must match. For example, Public Recreation, RE1 (see Table 116 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
PURPOSE	Only for use where SYM_CODE="SP1" or SYM_CODE="SP2",

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LZN must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LZN-specific rules set out in Table 21.

Table 21. Spatial rules for LZN – Land zoning

Spatial rule
• Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).
• Areas shown as included in the LZN dataset must have a zone allocated to them.

FSR – Floor space ratio

The FSR dataset defines the maximum allowed floor space ratio for individual properties, or how much floor area can be built on that property. FSR is the ratio of a building's floor area to the size of land that the building sits on and is calculated by dividing the total floor area of a building by the total land area of the property (known as the site area).

Feature type: Polygon.

Table 22. Schema for FSR – Floor space ratio

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the FSR map. (for example, 0.65–0.69, 7–7.99)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the floor space ratio value. (for example, G, AB)
FSR	Double	Additional field. The floor space ratio stored in numeric format. (for example, 1.76, 17.1)

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3).

Table 23. Attribute rules for FSR – Floor space ratio

Field name	Attribute rule
MAP_TYPE	Must be "FSR" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Floor Space Ratio Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 117 in Appendix B – Reference lists).

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a FSR must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and FSR-specific rules set out in Table 24.

Table 24. Spatial rules for FSR – Floor space ratio

Spatial rule
• Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4). • No overlapping polygons (for standard FSR value polygons only – those polygons that define complex development standard areas [SYM_CODE="CA"] are exempt from the rule – see the 'FSR' section in 4.1.5).

Complex development standards areas for FSR

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in FSR spatial datasets (see Figure 5 for an example):

- FSR polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the maximum FSR applicable.
- Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate polygon with a SYM_CODE value of "CA" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a reference to the applicable clause in the LEP text.
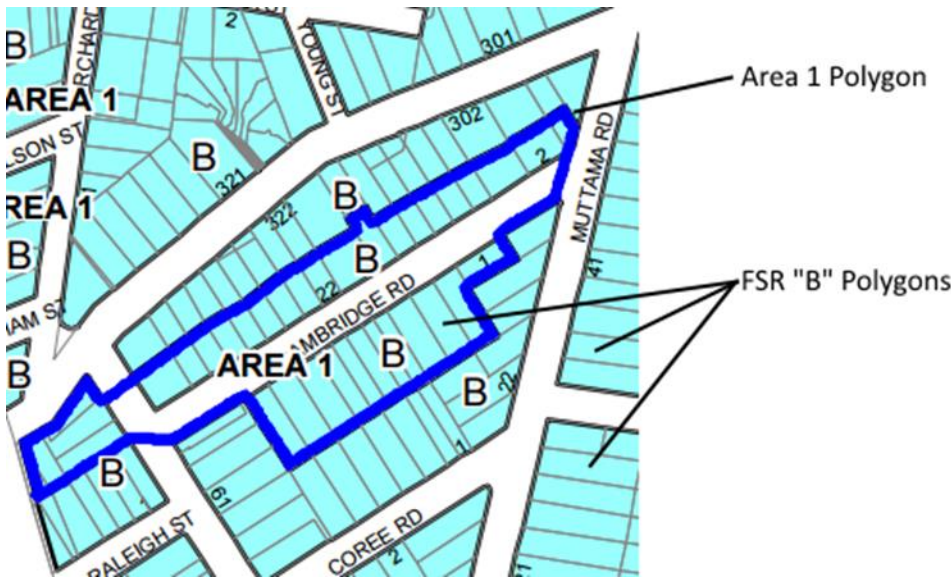
Figure 5. Example complex development standards area for FSR

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 5 can be found in Table 25.

Table 25. Attribute rules for FSR – Floor space ratio

Field name	FSR "B" polygons	Area 1 polygon
FSR	0.42	NULL
SYM_CODE	B	CA
LABEL	B	AREA 1
LEGIS_REF	NULL	Clause 4.1A

LSZ – Minimum lot size

The LSZ dataset describes the minimum subdivision lot size for individual pieces of land. When a lot is subdivided into one or more lots, each resultant lot area must be greater than or equal to the specified minimum subdivision lot size of the parent land parcel.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 26. Schema for LSZ – Minimum lot size

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the LSZ map (for example, 10 – 49.9).
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the minimum lot size value (for example, G, AB).
LOT_SIZE	Double	Additional field. Minimum lot size, in square metres or hectares, stored in numeric format (for example, 580, 20).
UNITS	String [10]	Additional field. The units of the LOT_SIZE attribute (for example, m^2, ha).

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3).

Table 27. Attribute rules for LSZ – Minimum lot size

Field name	Attribute rule
MAP_TYPE	Must be "LSZ" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Minimum Lot Size Map" (see Table 99 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 117 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
UNITS	Only values from the UNITS (LSZ) list (see Table 119 in Appendix B – Reference lists).

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LSZ must comply with the standard general integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LSZ specific rules set out in Table 28.

Table 28. Spatial rules for LSZ – Minimum lot size

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

Complex development standards areas for LSZ

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in LSZ spatial datasets (see Figure 6 for an example):

- LSZ polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the minimum LSZ applicable.
- Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate polygon with a SYM_CODE value of "CA" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a reference to the applicable clause in the LEP text.

Figure 6. Example of complex development standards area for LSZ

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**can be found in Table 29.

Table 29. Example attributes for LSZ complex development standards area

Field name	LSZ "AB" polygon	Locality 7 polygon
LOT_SIZE	7.5	NULL
UNITS	m^2	NULL
SYM_CODE	AB	CA
LABEL	AB	LOCALITY 7
LEGIS_REF	NULL	Clause 4.1A

HOB – Height of buildings

The HOB dataset describes the maximum building height allowed for areas. The height is defined as the vertical distance between ground level (existing) and/or AHD and the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices and antennas.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 30. Schema for HOB – Height of buildings

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the HOB map (for example, 7–7.4, 80–99.9).
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the maximum building height value (for example, G, AB).
MAX_B_H	Double	Additional field. Maximum building height, in metres or metres (relative level), stored in numeric format (for example, 1.5, 47).
UNITS	String [10]	Additional field. The units of the MAX_B_H attribute (for example, m, m(RL)).

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required:

Table 31. Attribute rules for HOB – Height of buildings

Field name	Attribute rule
MAP_TYPE	Must be "HOB" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Height of Buildings Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 67 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
UNITS	Only values from the UNITS (HOB) list (see Table 118 in Appendix B – Reference lists).

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a HOB must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and HOB-specific rules set out in Table 32.

Table 32. Spatial rules for HOB – Height of buildings

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

Complex development standards areas for HOB

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in HOB spatial datasets (see Figure 7 for an example):

- HOB polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the maximum HOB applicable.
- Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate polygon with a SYM_CODE value of "CA" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a reference to the applicable clause in the LEP text.

Figure 7. Example of complex development standards area for HOB

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 7 can be found in Table 33.

Table 33. Example attributes for HOB complex development standards area

Field name	HOB "A" polygons	Area 1 polygon
MAX_B_H	0.42	NULL
UNITS	m	NULL
SYM_CODE	A	CA
LABEL	A	AREA 1
LEGIS_REF	NULL	Clause 4.1A

LRA – Land reservation acquisition

The LRA dataset identifies land that is to be acquired for a public purpose. The dataset identifies the purpose for which the land is to be acquired and the relevant authority. Public purposes can include roads, recreational and open spaces and national parks.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 34. Schema for LRA – Land reservation acquisition

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the LRA map (for example, Local Road (R2), Environmental Management (E3)).
LRA_TYPE	String [50]	Additional field. The purpose for which the land is to be acquired.(for example, infrastructure, community facilities).
AUTHORITY	String [50]	Additional field. The relevant authority that will acquire the land (for example, Roads and Maritime Services, council).

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required.

Table 35. Attribute rules for LRA – Land reservation acquisition

Field name	Attribute rule
MAP_TYPE	Must be "LRA" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Land Reservation Acquisition Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LRA_TYPE	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
AUTHORITY	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LRA must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LRA-specific rules set out in Table 36.

Table 36. Spatial rules for LRA – Land reservation acquisition

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

HER – Heritage

The HER dataset identifies the location of heritage items (including archaeological sites) and heritage conservation areas (including places of Aboriginal heritage significance).

Feature type: Polygon

Table 37. Schema for HER – Heritage

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The type of heritage classification as it appears in the legend on the HER map (for example, Item – General, Conservation Area – Aboriginal).
H_NAME	String [100]	Additional field. The name or description of the heritage area or item as referred to in the LEP (for example, House, Indigenous trees).
H_ID	String [20]	Additional field. The identifier of the heritage area or item as referred to in the LEP (for example, I804, A1069).
SIG	String [20]	Additional field. The significance of the heritage item (for example, Local, State).

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required.

Table 38. Attribute rules for HER – Heritage

Field name	Attribute rule
MAP_TYPE	Must be "HER" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Heritage Map" (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from the HERITAGE_TYPE list (see Table 120 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
H_NAME	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
H_ID	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
SIG	Only values from the SIGNIFICANCE list (see Table 121 in Appendix B – Reference lists).

Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a HER must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and HER-specific rules set out in Table 39.

Table 39. Spatial rules for HER – Heritage

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

4.1.6 Specific requirements for other LEP spatial datasets

There are many additional LEP spatial datasets, which may only exist in a single or small number of LEPs. This spatial data also needs to be captured in a systematic way for submission to the department. Council should use the standard schemas and rules for these datasets.

Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists details other spatial datasets that reflect local provisions within LEPs. Before further local provisions and associated spatial datasets are generated, councils should first check Table 68 and consult with the department for the latest model provisions and naming conventions for the written clause to ensure that the schema conforms to the clause.

Feature type: Polygon or Line

Table 40. Schema for other LEP spatial datasets

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional field for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the department.

Include all specific LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.3). Explanations above where required:

Table 41. Attribute rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Field name	Attribute rule
<Name>	Include all specific LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within other datasets must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LEP spatial datasets specific rules set out in Table 42.

Table 42. Spatial rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

4.1.7   Amending LEP spatial data

Council is responsible for supplying the amended spatial datasets required to support the LEP amending process. The amended datasets must be supplied using the same general requirements, schema, attribute rules and spatial rules as specified in this document.

Only spatial data for the areas that are changed by the amendment need to be supplied to the department. As an example, see Figure 8, where it is proposed to rezone an area from R2 Low Density Residential to B1 Neighbourhood Centre.

Figure 8. Example of rezoning an area and the LAP dataset

In this example, the LAP dataset would contain a single polygon showing the properties changed by the amendment (the red polygon in Figure 8**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The LZN dataset would contain just the amended B1 and R2 zoning polygons (as shown in **Error! R eference source not found.**).

Figure 9. Example of rezoning an area and the LZN dataset

1.1.1   Amendments that remove features

Amendments may not only add new features or change existing ones; they may also remove spatial features. An example of this may be when a property is no longer heritage listed, and therefore the corresponding spatial feature must be removed from the HER spatial dataset (as shown in Figure 10).

Figure 10. Example of an HER amendment that removes spatial features

Where spatial features are removed or deleted due to an amendment, the features required to be removed should be supplied in a separate spatial dataset. The spatial dataset should maintain the existing schema and the features for removal should keep their existing attributes. The dataset should use the standard file-naming conventions but include an _X suffix (see Section 4.1.2 for more information).

4.2 State environmental planning policies (SEPPs)

SEPPs deal with matters of state or regional environmental planning significance. They are made by the Governor of NSW on the recommendation of the Minister for Planning and may be exhibited in draft form for public comment before being published as a legal document.

4.2.1 Specific SEPP requirements

All SEPP spatial datasets should meet the general spatial data requirements as defined in section 3, and the SEPP spatial requirements from section 4.2.2.

The list of current SEPPs is available online at www.planning.nsw.gov.au/policy-and-legislation/state-environmental-planning-policies/consolidated-state-environmental-planning-policies

4.2.2 Specific requirements for SEPP spatial datasets

This section defines specific requirements for SEPP spatial datasets. The overall general spatial dataset requirements from section 3 should also be considered.

File-naming conventions

SEPP-specific spatial datasets are to be named with the EPI_NAME (see Table 122 in Appendix B – Reference lists) followed by the amendment number and file format, using the following syntax:

<EPI_NAME> Amendment <Amendment Number>.gdb

For example, a geodatabase for the State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013, Amendment 1 would be named:

State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013 Amendment No 1.gdb.

Additional spatial datasets are to be named with the relevant MAP_TYPE code (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists) using the following syntax:

<MAP_TYPE code>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example, a spatial dataset with Land Zoning features would be named:

LZN.gdb (for a geodatabase)

LZN.shp (for a shapefile)

LZN.tab (for a MapInfo TAB file)

LZN.mif (for a MapInfo Interchange Format file)

Where a map requires multiple datasets for separate geometry types, the MAP_TYPE code must be used as the prefix, and a suffix used to denote the geometry type of contents in the dataset, POLYGON, LINE or POINT, using the following syntax:

<MAP_TYPE code>_[POLYGON | LINE | POINT].[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example, the Flood Planning (FLD) map may contain both polygon and line features. The datasets would be named as follows:

FLD_POLYGON.shp or FLD_POLYGON.tab or FLD_POLYGON.mif

FLD_LINE.shp or FLD_LINE.tab or FLD_LINE.mif

SEPP attribute fields

Each spatial dataset within a SEPP must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 43. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 43. Schema for standard SEPP attribute fields

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute rules
EPI_NAME	String [80]	The name of the SEPP as shown on the NSW Legislation website (for example, State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021).	Only values from EPI_NAME list (see Table 123 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
EPI_TYPE	String [5]	The standard code used to describe the SEPP type.	Only values from EPI_NAME list (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
PRECINCT	String [150]	The sub area of the SEPP. (for example, North West Growth Centre, Port Botany).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (for example, Amendment No 1).	Amendment name from the NSW Legislation website, Otherwise NULL.
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the map type. (for example, LZN, FLD, URA)	Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute rules
MAP_NAME	String [100]	The descriptive name of the map (for example, Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map).	Only values from MAP_NAME list – use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 68 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
LAY_NAME	String [100]	The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant SEPP map. (for example, Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant SEPP map (for example, Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area).	Only values from LAY_CLASS list – use the Preferred LAY_CLASS where possible (see Table 124 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The code used for feature symbology on the map (for example, B1, B2, B3).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LABEL	String [100]	Text that will appear as a label on the map (for example, B1, B2, B3).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	A reference to a clause or other written instrument (for example, Clause 4.4, Area A).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the department.	n/a

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B – Reference lists are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed, or removed since publication.

SEPP spatial integrity

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a SEPP must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3 and SEPP-specific spatial rules set out in Table 44.

Table 44. Specific spatial rules for SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial rule
Features must be completely within the relevant SEPP area boundary if applicable.

When constructing spatial datasets, all adjoining polygons must be coincident, and all vertices used in the construction of the planning polygons must be aligned to the adjoining polygons. This will ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the planning spatial data.

All vertices used in the construction of planning spatial data must align with the vertices of the underlying reference spatial data. In most cases, this will be the cadastre or natural features (such as coastline and rivers). The planning spatial data will assume or adopt the spatial accuracy of the underlying reference spatial data.

Spatial data that has complex geometry, intersects with itself or has an excessive number of vertices can cause errors during display, selection and intersection and should be avoided.

4.2.3   SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008

This SEPP identifies certain lands across the state on which exempt and complying development cannot be carried out (clause 1.19 of the Codes SEPP). In addition to these general state-wide exclusions of land, there is also provision for councils to make exclusions and variations to the SEPP at the local level by way of a map adopted by the Minister for Planning.

This section defines spatial dataset and map standards to be used when making maps identifying local exclusions and variations to the SEPP.

The following sections should also be consulted in addition to the requirements in this section:

- Section 3 – General spatial dataset requirements.

4.2.4   SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) spatial datasets

Feature type: Polygon

Table 45. Schema for Exempt and Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all SEPP attribute fields (see the 'SEPP attribute fields' section in 4.2.2).	Include all SEPP attribute fields (see the 'SEPP attribute fields' section in 4.2.2).	Include all SEPP attribute fields (see the 'SEPP attribute fields' section in 4.2.2).

Table 46. Attribute rules for Exempt and Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field name	Description (Examples)
Include all SEPP attribute rules (see the 'SEPP attribute fields' section in 4.2.2).	Include all SEPP attribute fields (see the 'SEPP attribute fields' section in 4.2.2).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in the section 3.6.1 and LAP specific rules set out in Table 47.

Table 47. Spatial rules for Exempt and Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see 'SEPP special integrity' section in 4.2.2).

4.3 Development control plans (DCPs) and contribution plans (CPs)

Development control plans (DCPs) identify development controls and other requirements that apply to the assessment of applications by the consent authority, typically the council. Contribution plans (CPs) detail the contributions, or payments, by developers to councils that are used to fund community facilities and infrastructure for new development areas.

Councils are required to provide new and amended DCPs or CPs to the department, where they will be published in the NSW Planning Portal. Councils are not required to create standard DCP or CP maps.

The requirements for the written plans outlined in the 'Strategic-Planning-Toolkit' on the NSW Planning Portal should be implemented in addition to the spatial requirements outlined in Section 4 of this document.

4.3.1 Specific DCP and CP spatial requirements

This section defines specific spatial requirements for DCPs and CPs. The overall general spatial dataset requirements from section 3 should also be considered.

LAP – Land application (DCP/CP)

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a DCP or CP applies. The LAP spatial dataset can be as simple as a single DCP/CP document linked to a single LAP polygon, or it could be complex, such as a DCP/CP document split into multiple parts, or chapters, with multiple overlapping LAP polygons comprehensively defining the relationship between each DCP/CP part and the relevant affected land. See 'Example for LAP' in section 4.4.1 for examples of how an LAP dataset for a DCP or CP may be constructed.

Each spatial dataset within a LAP (DCP/CP) must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 48. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 48. Schema for LAP – Land application (DCP/CP)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute Rules
LGA_CODE	Integer [4]	The standard LGA code, from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros – for example, 50).	Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists). LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (for example, 50, ALBURY) – see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists.
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI (for example, ALBURY)	Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists). LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (for example, 50, ALBURY) – see Table 65 in Appendix B – Reference lists.
PLAN_NAME	String [100]	The name of the overall DCP or CP (for example, Development Control Plan 2010).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
PLAN_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the plan (for example, DCP, CP).	Only values from PLAN_TYPE list (see Table 123 in Appendix B – Reference lists).
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment number or name as found in the DCP or CP (for example, Amendment 1, Amendment 2015_06).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
PUBLISHED	Date	The date the plan was published, as DD/MM/YYYY (for example, 05/08/2010).	Must contain a date, not NULL. Must be 8 digits in the format: DDMMYYYY.
COMMENCED	Date	The date the plan commenced, as DD/MM/YYYY (for example, 05/09/2010).	Must contain a date, not NULL. Must be 8 digits in the format: DDMMYYYY.
PART_NAME	String [100]	The name of the individual part of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon, or the PLAN_NAME if only a single part (for example, Part 16 – Outdoor Advertising).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute Rules
PART_REF	String [100]	A reference to the actual part of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon (as section or chapter numbers, clause numbers or page references). Where the reference is to the complete part, then use the code ALL (for example, Section 1, Chapter 5–6, Clause 2.4, Page 10-20, ALL).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
FILE_NAME	String [100]	The file name of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon (for example, DCP_2010.pdf).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
NOTES	String [250]	A description of the DCP or CP document or part referred to by this polygon (for example, development controls related to advertisements or signage).	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the department.	n/a

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B – Reference lists are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP (DCP/CP) must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and DCP/CP-specific spatial rules set out in Table 49.

Table 49. Specific spatial requirements for LAP – Land Application (DCP/CP)

Spatial Rule
Features must be completely within the relevant LGA boundary.

When constructing spatial datasets, all adjoining polygons must be coincident, and all vertices used in the construction of the planning polygons must be aligned to the adjoining polygons. This will ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the planning spatial data.

All vertices used in the construction of planning spatial data must align with the vertices of the underlying reference spatial data. In most cases, this will be the cadastre or natural features (such as coastline and rivers). The planning spatial data will assume or adopt the spatial accuracy of the underlying reference spatial data.

Spatial data that has complex geometry, intersects with itself or has an excessive number of vertices can cause errors during display, selection and intersection and must be avoided where possible.

Examples for LAP (DCP/CP)

Following are some examples to show how the DCP or CP LAP spatial datasets could be constructed, and attribute fields completed. All examples are based on a fictitious DCP from Ashfield.
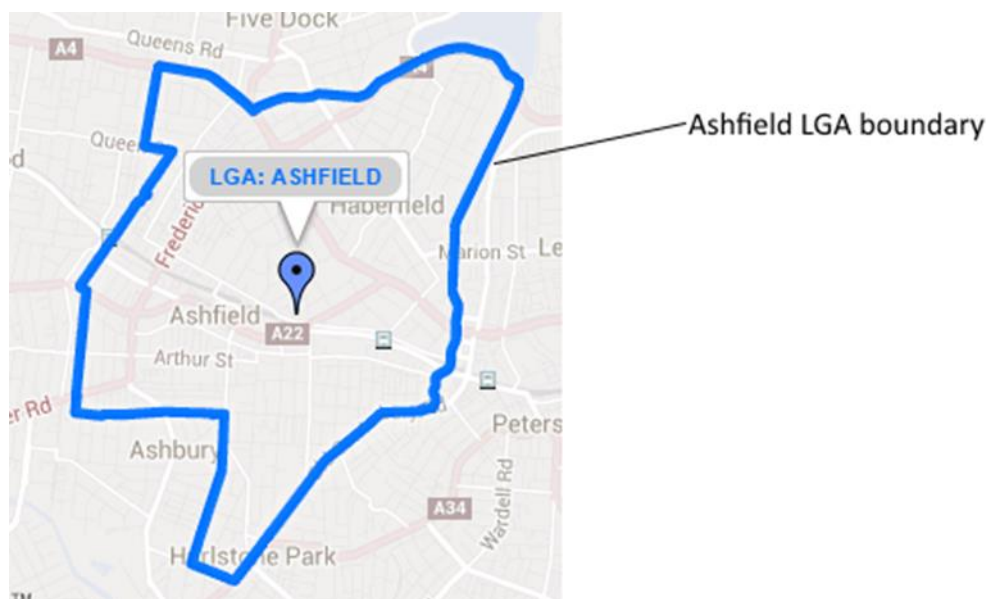
Figure 11. Ashfield LGA

The examples assume that Ashfield has a single DCP covering the entire LGA. Councils may have multiple DCPs or CPs, and LAP datasets should be created accordingly. Table 50 shows the constant attributes that are used in each example.

Table 50. Constant attributes for Ashfield DCP example

Field name	Attribute rule
LGA_CODE	150
LGA_NAME	ASHFIELD
PLAN_NAME	Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010
PLAN_TYPE	DCP
PUBLISHED	13/08/2010
COMMENCED	13/08/2010

Single DCP/CP file – LGA boundary reference

In this example, Ashfield has a single PDF file (Ashfield_DCP_2010.pdf) containing the entire DCP document. The LGA boundary polygon will be used as the LAP reference, as shown in Figure 12**Error! Reference source not found.**.
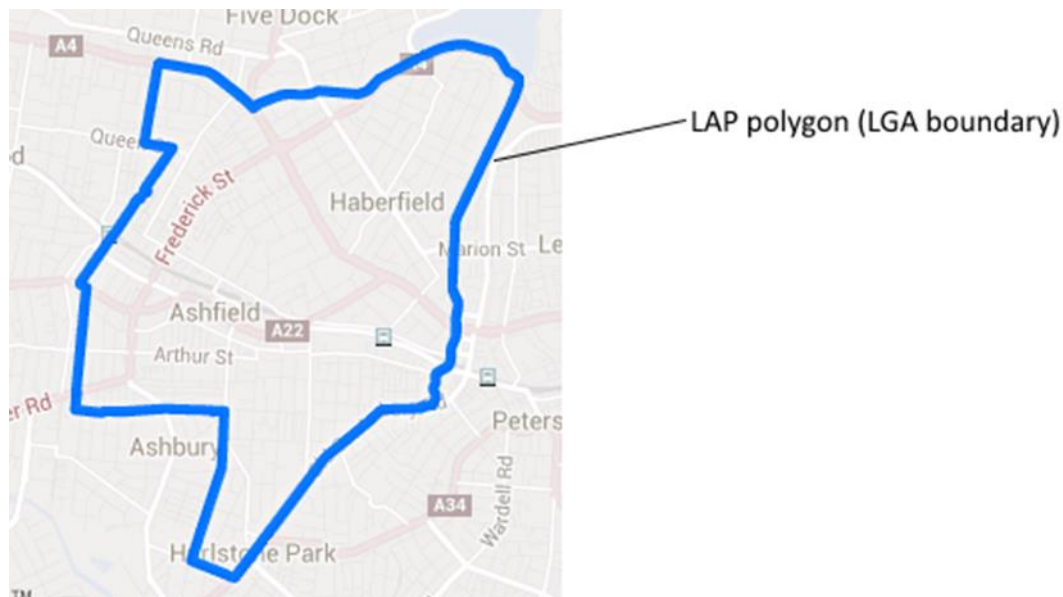
Figure 12. Example polygon for single DCP/CP file references to LGA boundary

The attributes for the LAP polygon would be filled out as shown in Table 51.

Table 51. Example attributes for LAP polygon

Field name	Attribute rule
PART_NAME	Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010
PART_REF	ALL
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010.pdf
NOTES	NULL

Include all constant attributes (see Table 50).

Multiple DCP/CP files – LGA boundary reference

In this example, Ashfield has multiple PDF files – Volume 1 (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_1.pdf) and Volume 2 (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_2.pdf). The LGA boundary polygon will be used as the LAP reference for each file, as shown in Figure 13.
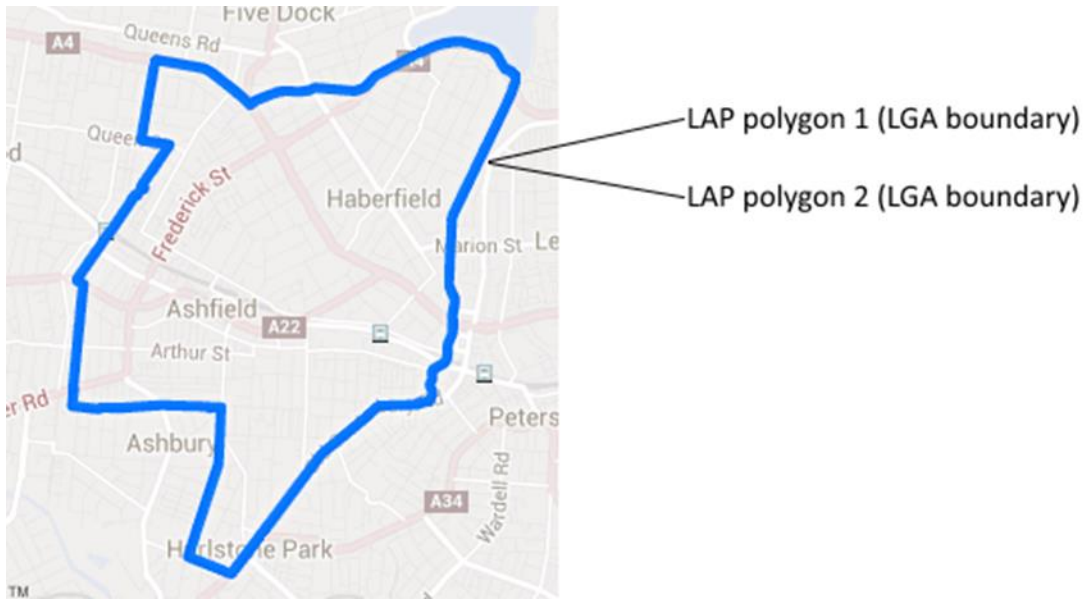
Figure 13. Example polygons for multiple DCP/CP files referenced to LGA boundary

The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Table 52. Each DCP part would have its respective name and filename.

Table 52. Example attributes for LAP polygons 1 and 2

Field name	Attribute for LAP polygon 1	Attribute for LAP polygon 2
PART_NAME	Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010 – Volume 1	Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010 – Volume 2
PART_REF	ALL	ALL
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_1.pdf	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_2.pdf
NOTES	NULL	NULL

Multiple DCP/CP files – complex LAP references

In this example, the Ashfield DCP is available as multiple files, which are split into chapters:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch1.pdf)
    - The introduction applies to the whole LGA (LAP polygon 1 in Figure 14)
- Chapter 2 – Development in Commercial Zones (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf)
    - Includes clauses related to geographically defined areas:
        - Clause 1.4 to 1.6 – Lots 6,7,8 in DP1234 (LAP polygon 2 in Figure 14)
        - Clause 5.5 – Haberfield Main Street Commercial Area (LAP polygon 3 in Figure 14)
- Chapter 3 – Development in Residential Zones (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch3.pdf)
    - Includes controls for the R3 Medium Density Residential zone (LAP polygon 4 in Figure 14) which are found on pages 5, 10 and 16 to 32.

Multiple LAP polygons would be used to assign geographic areas to each chapter, or specific sub chapter, like clauses or pages. The LAP polygons used in this example are shown in Figure 14.
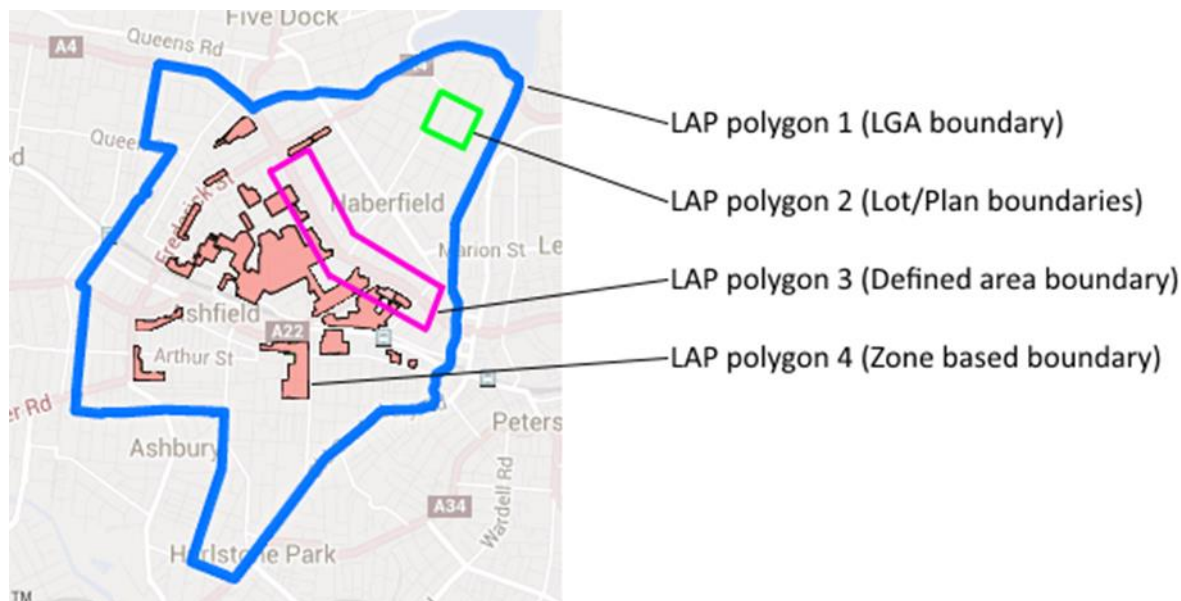
Figure 14. Split DCP/CP document referenced to individual LAP polygons

The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Table 53, Table 54, Table 55 and Table 56.

Table 53. Example attributes for LAP polygon 1

Field name	Attribute for LAP polygon 1
PART_NAME	Chapter 1 – Introduction
PART_REF	ALL
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch1.pdf
NOTES	NULL

Include all constant attributes (see Table 49).

Table 54. Example attributes for LAP polygon 2

Field name	Attribute for LAP polygon 2
PART_NAME	Chapter 2 – Development in Commercial Zones
PART_REF	Clauses 1.4 – 1.6
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf
NOTES	Lots 6,7,8 in DP1234

Include all constant attributes (see Table 49).

Table 55. Example attributes for LAP polygon 3

Field name	Attribute for LAP polygon 3
PART_NAME	Chapter 2 – Development in Commercial Zones
PART_REF	Clause 5.5
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf
NOTES	Haberfield Main Street Commercial Area

Include all constant attributes (see Table 49).

Table 56. Example attributes for LAP polygon 4

Field name	Attribute for LAP polygon 4
PART_NAME	Chapter 3 – Development in Residential Zones
PART_REF	Pages 5, 10, 16 – 32
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch3.pdf
NOTES	R3 Medium Density Residential

Include all constant attributes (see Table 49).

4.3.2 File-naming convention

DCPs and CPs made by council – new plans

The file-naming convention that is to be applied to new council-made DCP and CP spatial data files is:

> <LGA_Name> - <Type of Plan> - <Year> - <Subject of Plan>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example:

> Ryde – Development Control Plan – 2017 – Contaminated Land.shp

Explanatory notes

Table 57. File-naming convention for new DCPs and CPs made by councils

Part	Description	Mandatory/Optional
LGA_Name	The LGA_Name listed in Table "LGA_Code, LGA_Name, Council_Name" in Appendix B – for example, Ryde.	Mandatory
Type of Plan	This is either "Development Control Plan", "Section 94 Contributions Plan", "Section 94A Contributions Plan" or "Section 94 and Section 94A Contributions Plan".	Mandatory
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published – for example, 2017.	Mandatory
Subject of Plan	This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide – for example, Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.	Optional

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

DCPs and CPs made by council – amendments to existing plans

The file-naming convention that is to be applied to council-made DCP and CP spatial data files is:

<LGA_Name> - <Type of Plan> - <Year for original of plan> - <Subject of Plan> - <Amendment No.>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example:

Manly – Development Control Plan – 2013 – Contaminated Land Policy – Amendment No.2.shp

Explanatory notes

Table 58. File-naming convention for amendments made to existing DCPs and CPs made by council

Part	Description	Mandatory/ Optional
LGA_Name	The LGA_Name listed in Table "LGA_Code, LGA_Name, Council_Name" in Appendix B – for example, Manly.	Mandatory
Type of Plan	This is either "Development Control Plan", "Section 94 Contributions Plan", "Section 94A Contributions Plan" or "Section 94 and Section 94A Contributions Plan".	Mandatory
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published – for example, 2013.	Mandatory
Subject of Plan	This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide – for example, Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.	Optional
Amendment No.	This is "Amendment No." then the relevant version – for example, Amendment No.2.	
File Type	This is a supported file format either Esri Shapefile (*.shp), Esri File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

DCPs made by the Secretary – new plans

The file-naming convention that is to be applied to DCPs made by the Secretary of the department is:

> <Plan name> - <Type of Plan> - <Year>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example:

> North Kellyvile Precinct – Development Control Plan – 2016.tab

Explanatory notes

Table 59. File-naming convention for new DCPs and CPs made by the Secretary

Part	Description	Mandatory/Optional
Plan Name	This name identifies the subject of the plan – for example, North Kellyville Precinct.	Mandatory
Type of Plan	This is "Development Control Plan".	Mandatory
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published – for example, 2017.	Mandatory
File Type	This is a supported file format either Esri Shapefile (*.shp), Esri File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

DCPs made by the Secretary – amendments to existing plans

The file-naming convention that is to be applied to DCPs made by the Secretary is:

<Plan name> - <Type of Plan> - <Year> - <Amendment No.>.[gdb | shp | tab | mif]

For example:

North Kellyville Precinct – Development Control Plan – 2013 – Amendment No.3.gdb

Explanatory notes

Table 60. File-naming conventions for amendments to DCPs made by the Secretary

Part	Description	Mandatory/Optional
Plan Name	This name identifies the subject of the plan, for example North Kellyville Precinct.	Mandatory
Type of Plan	This is "Development Control Plan".	Mandatory
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published – for example, 2013.	Mandatory
Amendment No.	This is "Amendment No." then the relevant version – for example, Amendment No.3.	Mandatory
File Type	This is a supported file format either Esri Shapefile (*.shp), Esri File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

4.4 Major projects

Major projects are development proposals or applications that fall within the categories of state-significant development (SSD) or state-significant infrastructure, as defined by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005 and the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011.

Standard maps may be required for major projects that fall under the SEPPs listed above – see section 4.2 for more information.

4.4.1 Specific spatial requirements for major projects

LAP – Land application (major projects)

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a major project applies. Where the major project covers a single contiguous area, the LAP should be represented by a single polygon. If the major project covers distinct separated areas, it is preferred that the LAP be represented by a single multi-part polygon.

Specific LAP – Land application (major projects) attribute rules

Each spatial dataset within a LAP (major projects) must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 61. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 61. Schema for Schema for LAP – Land application (major projects)

Field name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)	Attribute rules
JOB_ID	Integer [6]	The Job ID as allocated by the major projects Assessments team. The Job ID can be found on the major projects website and in the Environmental Assessment Requirements issued by the department (for example, 9999).	Must contain an integer, not NULL or empty.
PROJ_NAME	String [200]	The project name (for example, Example Major Project in Penrith).	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the department.	n/a

Specific LAP – Land application (major projects) spatial rules

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP (major projects) must comply with the general spatial integrity rules listed in the section 3 and LAP (major projects) specific spatial rules set out in Table 62.

Table 62. Specific spatial rules for LEP spatial datasets

Spatial rule
Include all specific LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.4).

Example for LAP (major projects)

Figure 15 and Table 63 show how the major projects LAP spatial dataset could be constructed and attribute fields completed.

Figure 15. Major projects example LAP

Table 63. Example attributes for major project LEP

Field name	Attribute (Examples)
JOB_ID	9999
PROJ_NAME	Example Major Project in Penrith

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary

Table 64. Glossary of key terms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAD	cadastre
CP	contributions plan
DBMS	database management system
DCDB	Digital Cadastral Database
DCP	development control plan
The department	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPI	environmental planning instrument
EPSG ID	Unique identifier of a coordinate reference system, as specified by the European Petroleum Survey Group
ETL	Extract, transform, load (ETL) is the general procedure of copying data from one or more sources into a destination system that represents the data differently from the source(s) or in a different context than the source(s)
GDA2020	Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020
GDA94	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GIS	geographic information system
LEP	local environmental plan

Term	Definition
LGA	local government area
LPI	NSW Land and Property Information
LRA	land reservation acquisition
MCS	map cover sheet
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
OSPD	Online Submission of Planning Data
OSS	The Online Submissions System (OSS) has been established on the NSW Planning Portal to improve data and information collection, provide a single location facility and enable the submission of more types of documents and data to the portal.
PCO	Parliamentary Counsel's Office
PDF	Portable Document Format
Planning Portal	The NSW Planning Portal is an online environment where community, industry and government can work together to better understand and meet their obligations under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.Include URL https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/About-Us/NSW-Planning-Portal
SEPP	state environmental planning policy
Standard Instrument	Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006

Appendix B – Reference lists

> ## Notes
>
> The reference lists, codes and symbolisations provided in this appendix are only current as at the publication date. Items may have been added, changed, or removed since publication.

Table 65. Valid council values

Click local government area query for the current LGA Code, LGA Name and Council Name values. Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page

Table 66. Local environmental plan names

Click land application query for the current list of in-force local environmental plan names that have maps. Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page

Table 67. Valid environment planning instrument types

EPI_TYPE	Description
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy

The department encourages using the standard map names listed in Table 68, and recommends standardising and consolidating alternate map names listed in Table 69 to Table 113.

Table 68. Standard map types and names

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
ACS	Aboriginal Cultural Significance Map
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils Map
ACC	Acoustic Controls Map
AFR	Active Frontages Map
ASF	Active Street Frontages Map
AHR	Activity Hazard Risk Map
APU	Additional Permitted Uses Map
RVL	Additional Rural Village Land Map
AHCS	Affordable Housing Contribution Area Map
NEF	Aircraft Noise Map
AFSR	Alternative Floor Space Ratio Map
ABH	Alternative Height of Buildings Map
ENV	Big Swamp Area Map

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
CL1	Buffer Zone Map
BHA	Building Height Allowance Map
BHP	Building Height Plane Map
STB	Building Setback Map
BCH	Built Character Map
VEG	Bushland Map
CEN	Centres Map
CCM	Correctional Centre Map
CAP	Clause Application Map
CEA	Coastal Environment Area Map
CHZ	Coastal Hazards Map
CUA	Coastal Use Area Map
CW	Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforest Map
DEX	Design Excellence Map
DEA	Development Area Map
DVC	Development Control Map
DIA	Development Incentives Application Map
DWC	Drinking Water Catchment Map
DOP	Dual Occupancy Map
DUG	Dugout Areas Map
DWD	Dwelling Density Map
DWD	Dwelling Entitlement Map
DWE	Dwelling Opportunity Map
EEX	Earthworks Exclusion Map
ECA	Economic Zone Map
ESC	Environmentally Sensitive Land Map
ECA	Environmental Conservation Areas Map
EPA	Environmental Protection Area Map
FDV	Escarpment Map
EDS	Exceptions to Development Standards Map
LED	Exempt Development Land Map
WSF	Existing and Future Water Storage Facilities Map
XSA	Explosive Storage Area Map
FID	Fire Dwelling Map
FTP	Flight Training Path Map
FLD	Flood Planning Map
FHR	Floor Height Restriction Map

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
FSR	Floor Space Ratio Map
NRG	Foreshore Area Map
FBL	Foreshore Building Line Map
FSP	Foreshore Scenic Protection Area Map
FWA	Foreshores and Waterways Area Map
FLB	Former Boundaries Map
FIC	Future Infrastructure Corridor Map
RGA	Future Residential Growth Area Map
GTH	Geotechnical Map
LAP	Greenfield Housing Code Area Map
GFA	Gross Floor Area Map
GRV	Groundwater Vulnerability Map
CSIS	Habitat Map
HOB	Height of Buildings Map
HER	Heritage Map
HBV	High Biodiversity Value Areas Map
HOR	Horticultural Land Map
IFSR	Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map
IHOB	Incentive Height of Buildings Map
IRA	Industrial Release Area Map
ALP	Infrastructure Map
IUD	Intensive Urban Development Area Map
LAP	Interim Rail Corridor Map
BTC	Irrigation Area Map
KYS	Key Sites Map
KMP	Koala Management Plan Map
LAP	Land Application Map
RPL	Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map
LRE	Land Release Area Map
LRA	Land Reservation Acquisition Map
LUT	Land Use and Transport Integration Map
LZN	Land Zoning Map
LSA	Landscape Area Map
LSR	Landslide Risk Map
LNE	Lanes Map
LES	Lease Area Map
LTC	Lighting Controls Map

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
LIW	Lighting Intensity and Wind Shear Map
LOC	Local Clauses Map
WRC	Local Provisions Map
LSI	Locality and Site Identification Map
SSDS	Location Map
LAM	Lot Amalgamation Map
LAV	Lot Averaging Map
LSD	Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map
LSZ	Lot Size Map
SMRA	Metropolitan Rural Area Map
MRA	Mineral Resource Area Map
MOC	Multiple Occupancy and Community Title Map
NVP	Native Vegetation Protection Map
LFM	Natural Landform Map
NRK	Natural Resource – Karst Map
NRL	Natural Resources Land Map
NFSR	Non-Residential Floor Space Ratio Map
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surface Map
OPS	Opportunity Sites Map
OHL	Original Holdings Map
OTH	Outer Harbour Map
RCD	Potential Rural Landsharing Community Development Map
PCB	Precinct Boundaries Map
PRG	Protected Regrowth Map
PWC	Protection of Wildlife Corridors Map
PSA	Public Safety Area Map
TAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level Map
GNG	Quarry Map
RDL	Reduced Level Map
REF	Referral Area Map
RDN	Residential Density Map
RDY	Restricted Dwelling Yield Map
RLY	Restricted Lot Yield Map
RND	Restrictions on New Dwellings Map
RTP	Retail Premises Map
RLW	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map
GNG	River Catchment Map

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
RFA	River Front Area Map
RBL	River Front Building Line Map
REP	Riverbank Erosion Planning Map
SAL	Salinity Map
SLV	Scenic and Landscape Values Map
SCP	Scenic Protection Area Map
SQ	Scenic Quality Map
SAL	Sensitive Aboriginal Landscape Map
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant Map
SER	Significant Extractive Resources Map
SNV	Significant Native Vegetation Map
SRS	Significant Resource Map
SUA	Significant Urban Areas Map
SAM	Special Areas Map
SCA	Special Character Areas Map
SPA	Special Provisions Area Map
SLA	Special Purposes (Boat Repair Facilities and Commercial Marinas) Map
GNG	State Significant Development Sites Map
STA	Strategic Agricultural Land Map
SLA	Strategic Foreshore Sites Map
SGA	Strategic Urban Growth Area Map
GNG	Subdivision Map
SAP	Sun Access Protection Map
SPP	Sun Plane Protection Map
SDWC	Sydney Drinking Water Catchment Map
SMNW	Sydney Metro Northwest Map
BIO	Terrestrial Biodiversity Map
TAI	Transport and Arterial Road Infrastructure Plan Map
TRC	Transport Corridors Map
URA	Urban Release Area Map
VAB	Visual and Acoustic Buffer Map
VSL	Visually Sensitive Land Map
GNG	Waste Facility Map
GNG	Water Supply Infrastructure Map
WTF	Water Treatment Facilities Map
WET	Wetlands Map

Alternate map names existing in current EPIs

Table 69. Affordable housing contributions

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Affordable Housing Contribution Scheme Map	Affordable Housing Contribution Area Map

Table 70. Aircraft noise

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Air Noise Exposure Forecast Map • Airport Noise Map • Australian Noise Exposure Forecast Map • Noise Exposure Contour Map • Noise Exposure Forecast Map	Aircraft Noise Map

Table 71. Biodiversity

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Biodiversity Map • Environmentally Sensitive Area – Biodiversity Overlay Map • Natural Resource – Biodiversity Map • Natural Resource – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map • Natural Resource Sensitivity – Biodiversity Map • Natural Resource—Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources – Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity – Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity Map – Biodiversity • Natural Resources Sensitivity Map- Biodiversity • Natural Resources Sensitivity – Biodiversity Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity – Biodiversity Map • Sensitivity Biodiversity Map	Terrestrial Biodiversity Map

Table 72. Buffer zone

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Airport Buffer Map • Buffer Areas Map • Buffer Map • Buffer Zone Map • Buffers Map • Defence Communication Facility Buffer Map • Designated Buffer Map • Facilities Buffer Zone Map • Industrial Buffer Map • Landfill Buffer Map • Odour Buffer Area Map • Parkes Township Buffer Map • Power Station Buffer Area Map • Public Infrastructure Buffer Map • Sewage Treatment Plant and Rubbish Tip Buffer Map • Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer Map • Sewage Treatment Plant Buffer Map • Water, Waste and Sewerage Buffer Map • Wildlife Buffer Zone Map • Wind Turbine Buffer Zone Map	Buffer Zone Map

Table 73. Building height

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Alternative Building Heights Map	Alternative Height of Buildings Map

Table 74. Building height incentive

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Incentive Height of Buildings Map	Incentive Height of Buildings Map

Table 75. Centres

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Central Business District Map • Centre Map • City Centre Map • Town Centre Location Map	Centres Map

Table 76. Clauses

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Clauses Map	Clause Application Map

Table 77. Coastal hazards

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Coastal Erosion Map • Coastal Hazard Areas Map • Coastal Risk Map • Coastal Risk Planning Map • Coastline Hazard Map	Coastal Hazards Map

Table 78. Development area

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Airport Development Area Map • Development Map • Pottery Estate Development Map • Redevelopment Area Map	Development Area Map

Table 79. Dual occupancy

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Dual Occupancy Prohibition Map	Dual Occupancy Restriction Map

Table 80. Dwelling opportunity

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Dwelling Opportunity Reinstatement Map	Dwelling Opportunity Map

Table 81. Economic zone

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Hunter Economic Zone Map	Economic Zone Map

Table 82. Environmental constraints

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Environmental Constraints Area Map	Environmental Constraint Map

Table 83. Environmentally sensitive land

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Environmentally Sensitive Areas – Land Overlay Map • Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map • Environmentally Sensitive Land Map • Environmentally Significant Land Map	Environmentally Sensitive Land Map

Table 84. Floods

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Flood Map • Flood Planning Area Map • Flood Planning Land Map • Flood Prone Land Map	Flood Planning Map

Table 85. Floor space ratio

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map • Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map	Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map

Table 86. Foreshore areas

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Foreshores of Port Hacking, Georges River, Woronora River and Botany Bay Map	Foreshore Area Map

Table 87. Former boundaries

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Former LEP and IDO Boundaries Map • Former LEP Boundaries Map • Former LGA Boundaries Map	Former Boundaries Map

Table 88. Geotechnical information

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Geotechnical Hazard Map • Geotechnical Policy Map	Geotechnical Map

Table 89. Groundwater information

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Natural Resource – Groundwater Map • Natural Resource – Groundwater Vulnerability Map • Natural Resources – Groundwater Vulnerability Map	Groundwater Vulnerability Map

Table 90. Habitats

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Habitat Corridors Map • Koala Habitat Map • Little Penguin Critical Habitat Map	Habitat Map

Table 91. Infrastructure

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Critical State Significant Infrastructure Sites Map • Designated State Public Infrastructure Map • Subdivision and Designated State Public Infrastructure Map • Coleambally Irrigation Area Map • Irrigation Area Map	Infrastructure Map

Table 92. Intensive urban development

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Intensive Urban Development Map	Intensive Urban Development Area Map

Table 93. Interim rail corridor

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Interim Rail Corridor — CBD Rail Link & CBD Metro • Interim Rail Corridor — Sydney Metro West	Interim Rail Corridor Map

Table 94. Land reclassification

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Land Reclassification Map	Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map

Table 95. Landscape

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Landscape Map	Landscape Area Map

Table 96. Landslide or landslip

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Landslip Risk Map • Natural Resources – Landslide Risk Map	Landslide Risk Map

Table 97. Land zoning

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Zoning Map	Land Zoning Map

Table 98. Local provisions

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Additional Local Provisions Map • Additional Provisions Map • Site Specific Provisions Map	Local Provisions Map

Table 99. Lot size

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Lot Size Map (formally Minimum Lot Size Map) • Minimum Lot Size Map • Minimum Site Area Map • Minimum Lot Size—Multi-Dwelling Housing (Terraces) and Manor Houses Map • Minimum Lot Size-Multi-Dwelling Housing and Residential Flat Buildings Map	Lot Size Map

Table 100. Lot size for dual occupancy

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Minimum Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map • Minimum Lot Size-Dual Occupancy Map	Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map

Table 101. Mineral resources

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Mineral and Extractive Resource Land Map • Mineral and Extractive Resources Map • Mineral Resource and Transition Areas Map • Mineral Resources Area Map • Minerals and Extractive Resources Land Map	Mineral Resource Area Map

Table 102. Natural resources

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Natural Resource -Karst Map • Natural Resources Karst Map	Natural Resource – Karst Map

Table 103. Natural resources and sensitive land

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Natural Resource Sensitivity — Land Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity – Land Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity Land Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity Map • Natural Resources Sensitivity Map – Land • Natural Resources Sensitivity Map — Land • Natural Resources Sensitivity — Land Map • Sensitive Land Map • Sensitive Lands Map	Natural Resources Land Map

Table 104. Original holdings

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Original Holdings Land Map	Original Holdings Map

Table 105. Precinct boundaries

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Town Centre Precinct Map	Precinct Boundary Map
• Aerotropolis Boundary Map • Growth Centres Map • Kogarah Town Square Precinct Map • Precinct Areas Map • Precinct Map • Priority Precinct Map • Town Centre Precincts Map	Precinct Boundaries Map

Table 106. Riparian lands

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas – Water Overlay Map - Natural Resource – Riparian Lands and Waterways Map - Natural Resource – Water Map - Natural Resource – Watercourse Map - Natural Resource – Waterways Map - Natural Resource -Water Map - Natural Resource—Riparian Lands Map - Natural Resources – Riparian Land and Waterways Map - Natural Resources – Riparian Lands and Waterways Map - Natural Resources – Water Map - Natural Resources Sensitivity – Water Map - Natural Resources Sensitivity Map – Water - Natural Resources Sensitivity Water Map - Natural Resources Sensitivity – Water Map - Natural Resources Water Map - Natural Resources Watercourse Map - Natural Resources Sensitivity Map – Water - Riparian Land and Waterways Map - Riparian Land Map - Riparian Lands and Watercourse Map - Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map - Riparian Lands and Waterways Map - Riparian Protection Area Map - Water Map - Watercourse Map - Watercourses Map - Waterways Map	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map

Table 107. Scenic protection

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
- Scenic Protection Land Map - Scenic Protection Map	Scenic Protection Area Map

Table 108. Subdivision

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Rural Residential Subdivision Map	Subdivision Map

Table 109. Transport corridors

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Highway Duplication Map	Transport Corridors Map

Table 110. Urban release

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Urban Release Map	Urban Release Area Map

Table 111. Waste

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Liquid Waste Disposal Depot • Waste Disposal Facility Map • Waste or Resource Management Facility Map	Waste Facility Map

Table 112. Water supply

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure Map	Water Supply Infrastructure Map

Table 113. Wetlands

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
• Natural Resource – Wetlands Map • Natural Resources – Wetlands Map • Wetlands Protection Area Map	Wetlands Map

Table 114. Valid map scales

MAP_SCALE_CODE	MAP_SCALE
320	1:320,000
240	1:240,000
160	1:160,000
120	1:120,000
080	1:80,000
040	1:40,000
020	1:20,000
010	1:10,000
005	1:5,000
002	1:2,000

Table 115. Valid local application types

LAP_TYPE
Included
Deferred

Table 116: Valid zoning values and colours

For current codes and symbolisation colours, please refer to the metadata statements zoning map layers: www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environment-planning-instrument-local-environmental-plan-land-zoning.

Table 117. Valid symbol codes (FSR, HOB, LSZ) and colours

For current codes and symbolisation colours, please refer to the metadata statements for the respective map layers:

- www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-floor-space-ratio
- www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-height-of-buildings-hob
- https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-minimum-lot-size-lsz

Table 118. Valid units (HOB)

UNITS (HOB)
m
m(RL)

Table 119. Valid units (LSZ)

UNITS (LSZ)
m^2
Ha

Table 120. Valid heritage types

Click EPI heritage query for a list of heritage types. You may need to scroll to the bottom of the window that opens to view the list.

Table 121. Valid heritage significance values

Click EPI heritage query for a list of heritage significance values. You may need to scroll to the bottom of the window that opens to view the list.

Table 122. State environment planning policy names

Click land application query for a list of in-force state environment planning policies that have maps.

Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page that opens.

Table 123. Valid plan types

PLAN_TYPE
DCP
CP

Table 124. LAY_CLASS

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Land Application Map	• Included • Deferred Matter

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Land Zoning Map	• Neighbourhood Centre • Local Centre • Commercial Core • Mixed Use • Business Development • Enterprise Corridor • Business Park • Metropolitan Centre • National Parks and Nature Reserves • Environmental Conservation • Environmental Management • Environmental Living • General Industrial • Light Industrial • Heavy Industrial • Working Waterfront • General Residential • Low Density Residential • Medium Density Residential • High Density Residential • Large Lot Residential • Public Recreation • Private Recreation • Primary Production • Rural Landscape • Forestry • Primary Production Small Lots • Village • Transition • Special Activities • Infrastructure • Tourist • Natural Waterways • Recreational Waterways • Working Waterways • Unzoned Land • Deferred Matter
MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Floor Space Ratio Map	0–0.39 0.4–0.44 0.45–0.49 0.5–0.54 0.55–0.59 0.6–0.64 0.65–0.69 0.7–0.74 0.75–0.79 0.8–0.84 0.85–0.89 0.9–0.94 0.95–0.99 1–1.09 1.1–1.19 1.2–1.29 1.3–1.39 1.4–1.49 1.5–1.99 2–2.49 2.5–2.99 3–3.49 3.5–3.99 4–4.49 4.5–4.99 5–5.99 6–6.99 7–7.99 8–8.99 9–9.99 10–10.99 11–11.99 12–12.99 13–13.99 14+

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Height of Buildings Map	• 0–3.6 • 3.7–4.9 • 5–5.4 • 5.5–5.9 • 6–6.4 • 6.5–6.9 • 7–7.4 • 7.5–7.9 • 8–8.9 • 9–9.9 • 10–10.9 • 11–11.9 • 12–12.9 • 13–14.9 • 15–16.9 • 17–18.9 • 19–20.9 • 21–22.9 • 23–24.9 • 25–29.9 • 30–34.9 • 35–39.9 • 40–44.9 • 45–49.9 • 50–54.9 • 55–59.9 • 60–79.9 • 80–99.9 • 100–124.9 • 250+ • 0–20 m(RL) • 20–40 m(RL) • 40–60 m(RL) • 60–80 m(RL) • 80–100 m(RL) • >100 m(RL)

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Lot Size Map	• 0–199 • 200–249 • 250–299 • 300–349 • 350–399 • 400–449 • 450–474 • 475–499 • 500–524 • 525–549 • 550–574 • 575–599 • 600–624 • 625–649 • 650–674 • 675–699 • 700–749 • 750–799 • 800–899 • 900–999 • 1000–1999 • 2000–2999 • 3000–4999 • 5000–9999 • 10000–19999 • 20000–49999 • 50000–99999 • 10ha–49.9ha • 50ha–99.9ha • 100ha–199.9ha • 200ha–399.9ha • 400ha–599.9ha • 600ha–799.9ha • 800ha–999.9ha • 1000ha+
MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Land Reservation Acquisition Map	• Arterial Road (SP2) • Arterial Road Widening (SP2) • Classified Road (SP2) • Coastal Lands Acquisition (E2) • Local Open Space (RE1) • Local Road Widening (SP2) • National Park (E1) • Public Car Park (SP2)
Heritage Map	• Conservation Area – General • Aboriginal Place of Heritage Significance • Conservation Area – Landscape • Item – General • Aboriginal Object • Item – Archaeological • Item – Landscape
Acid Sulfate Soils Map	• Class 1 • Class 2 • Class 3 • Class 4 • Class 5
Active Street Frontages Map	Active street frontage
Additional Permit ted Uses Map	Refer to Schedule 1
Coastal Risk Planning Map	Coastal Risk
Drinking Water Catchment Map	Drinking Water Catchment
Dwelling Density Map	Dwelling Density
Foreshore Building Line Map	• Foreshore Area • Foreshore building line
Groundwater Vulnerability Map	Groundwater Vulnerable
Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map	• Operational Land • Community Land
Landslide Risk Map	Landslide Risk

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Mineral Resource Area Map	Mineral Resource Area
Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	- Riparian Land - Watercourse
Salinity Map	Saline Land
Scenic Protection Map	Scenic Protection
Terrestrial Biodiversity Map	Biodiversity
Urban Release Area Map	Urban Release Area
Wetlands Map	Wetland

Summary of tables