

Department of Planning and Environment

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Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Digital Mapping

Version 3.0

April 2022





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 we 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.

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Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Digital Mapping

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Commented [MV1]: previous version CM9#

More information

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1 Introduction

Reliable and up-to-date spatial information contained within planning instruments and other plans is a resource critical to the work of planners and fundamental to a modern digital planning system.

As part of the NSW ePlanning initiative, NSW Planning is moving towards digital plan making. This includes transitioning from using (PDF) maps to 'digital mapping' as the legal map reference of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs). Digital plan making will manage EPI map data in a centralised geospatial database. This will be the 'single source of truth' for map data, which will be available to all stakeholders through the NSW Planning Portal, and for use in organisations' own IT and GIS systems.

This Standards and Technical Requirements for Spatial Dataset and Maps document has been updated to reflect this transition.

1.1 Purpose

This document defines the technical requirements for digital spatial datasets and maps that underpin Environmental Planning Instruments (EPI) in NSW.

It serves as a reference document that outlines the governance, lifecycle, roles and responsibilities and applicable standards and guidelines.

It aims to clearly communicate these standards and requirements, ensuring data quality and consistency, and reducing unnecessary rework.

1.2 Audience

This document is written for Geographic Information System (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) environmental planning instruments and other plans.

1.3 Scope

The following types of instruments, plans and policies are covered:

- Environmental Planning Instruments (EPI):
 - Local Environmental Plans (LEP)

- State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP)
- Development Control Plans (DCP)
- Contribution Plans (CP)
- Major Projects

These standard technical requirements have been determined by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (referred to within this document as “the Department” or “DPE”).

These requirements supersede the following documents

- Standard requirements for LEP GIS data, November 2008, Version 1.1
- Standard technical requirements for LEP maps, November 2012, Version 2.0
- Standard requirements for GIS data for *SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*, March 2010, V1.4
- Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Maps, Version 2.0 August 2017 (see Appendix E for version history)

1.4 Document Structure

Part 1: “Data Lifecycle and Governance” describes the data management stages in EPI process, the functional components and roles and responsibilities and relevant standards in each of the steps of the process.

Part 2: “Technical Specifications” lists all the relevant standards and guidelines, both general and for specific instruments, plans and policies.

PART 1: Data Lifecycle and Governance

This part outlines the Spatial Data Life Cycle as it pertains to the plan making process, and presents the relevant governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities and relevant standards and technical requirements in each of the steps of the process.

2 Planning Spatial Data Life Cycle

2.1 Introduction

All spatial datasets provided to the department must conform to the governance process requirements defined in the following sections. Figure 1 conceptually shows how the Department's spatial data standards are applicable to various stages of data (creation, amendment, transformation, load and publish) and systems/platforms used throughout the life cycle of spatial data.

The Spatial Data Life Cycle has two key actors, represented as 'Viewpoints' in the diagram: Councils typically create and/or amend the relevant spatial data, while the Department receives and the data, and is responsible for quality control, manipulation and transformation, data staging, version management and storage, and data publishing.

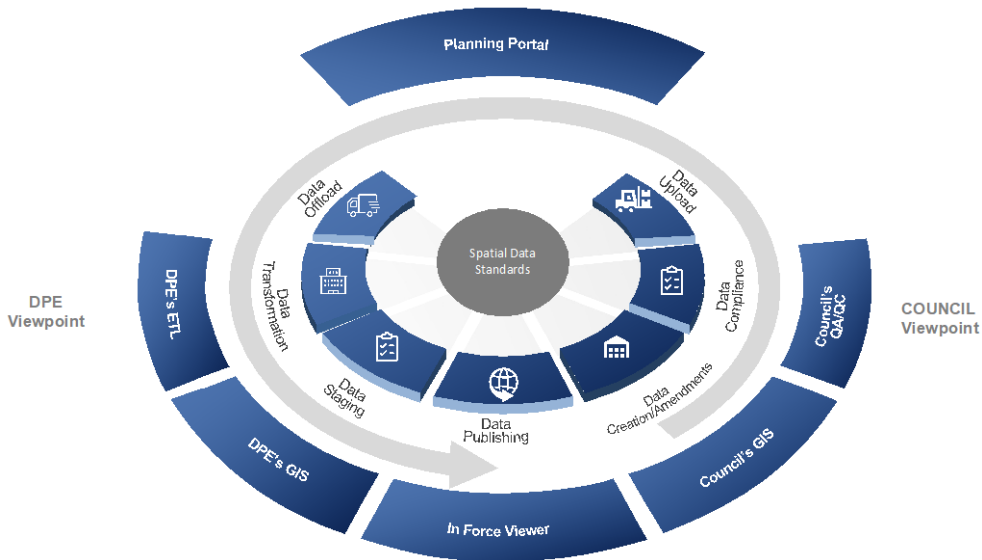


Figure 1: Conceptual view of the Planning Spatial Data Life Cycle

Figure 2 below presents the spatial data relationships between the main components, from the Council and Departmental user viewpoints, in combination with the technical Database and Application viewpoints. At each point where spatial data is created or amended, it must conform with the standards and technical requirements defined in this guide.

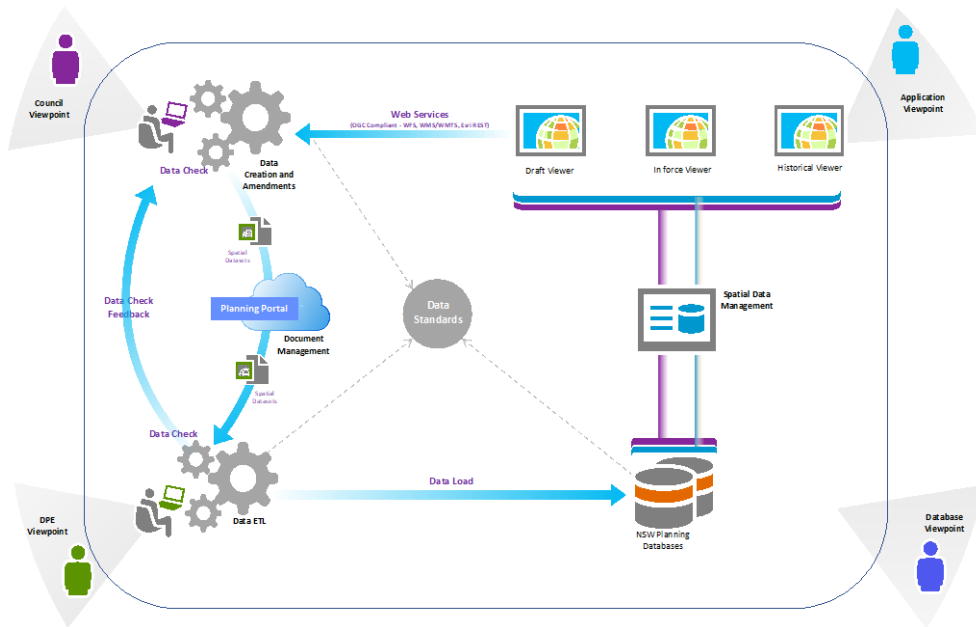


Figure 2: Spatial Data Flows and Viewpoints

The diagram shows:

- Council's role in creating and amending spatial data, submitting it to the Department for quality control and performing any updates,
- The Department's role in receiving the data and performing any necessary transformations (ETL), data validation and loading the data to the respective the Department planning database(s), and
- Data Management (including access control) and publication through three spatial viewing applications, as well as web service APIs.

As well as the key technology components involved in the spatial data lifecycle:

- The Planning Portal, where councils submit spatial data to the Department (for pre-proposal data, councils submit through the Online Submission Service¹, see section 2.2.2)
- The Department's spatial databases, including the NSW Planning Database (section 2.2.3)
- Spatial Data Management: which manages the data in the repositories, including versioning, access control, and backup and recovery (section 2.2.3)
- Three spatial viewing applications: the Draft Spatial Viewer for plans in the proposal stage, the In force Spatial Viewer for In force EPIs and the Historical Spatial Viewer for In Force EPIs as well as superseded data layers (section 2.2.4)
- Spatial Web Service APIs for spatial data (available for 'In force' data only, section 2.2.4).

¹ <https://pp.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/apis-reporting/online-submission-planning-data>

The roles in creating and managing spatial data are further detailed in the tables below:

Table 1: Spatial Data Responsibilities for LEP, DCPs, CPs

Activity	Department	Council
Spatial Data Standards definition	✓	
Planning Data preparation		✓
Planning Data submission		✓
Planning Spatial Data transformation ²	✓	
Planning Data review	✓	
Planning Data rectification		✓
Spatial Data publication	✓	

Table 2: Spatial Data Responsibilities for Major Projects

Activity	Department	Proponent
Spatial Data Standards definition	✓	
Planning Data preparation		✓
Planning Data submission		✓
Planning Spatial Data transformation	✓	
Planning Data review	✓	
Planning Data rectification		✓
Spatial Data publication	✓	

For SEPPs, DCPs and State DCPs, the Department has full spatial data responsibility.

² 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

2.2 Spatial Data Lifecycle in the Planning Proposal Process

This section outlines the how spatial data flows through the system in the Planning Proposal process (refer to: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/gateway-process>).

There are six stages in a general Planning Proposal application:

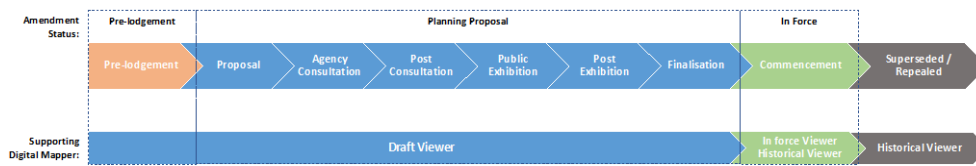


Figure 3: Planning Proposal Stages and Supporting Digital Mapper

Councils can submit draft data prior to lodging the planning proposals (depicted as ‘pre-lodgement’ in the diagram above) if they wish to conduct a scenario basis analysis. The Department will host this data in the spatial viewer and share the access with councils to allow for their analysis.

After successful finalisation, the proposal becomes ‘In force’. This lasts until it is superseded by another amendment or repealed.

Spatial data snapshots are captured at each milestone and stored in the NSW Planning Database. When superseded or repealed, the spatial data is archived. Archived data is still accessible through the Historical Viewer.

The flowchart below (Figure 4) details where in this process spatial data created, edited, transmitted, stored, and published into digital mapping applications.

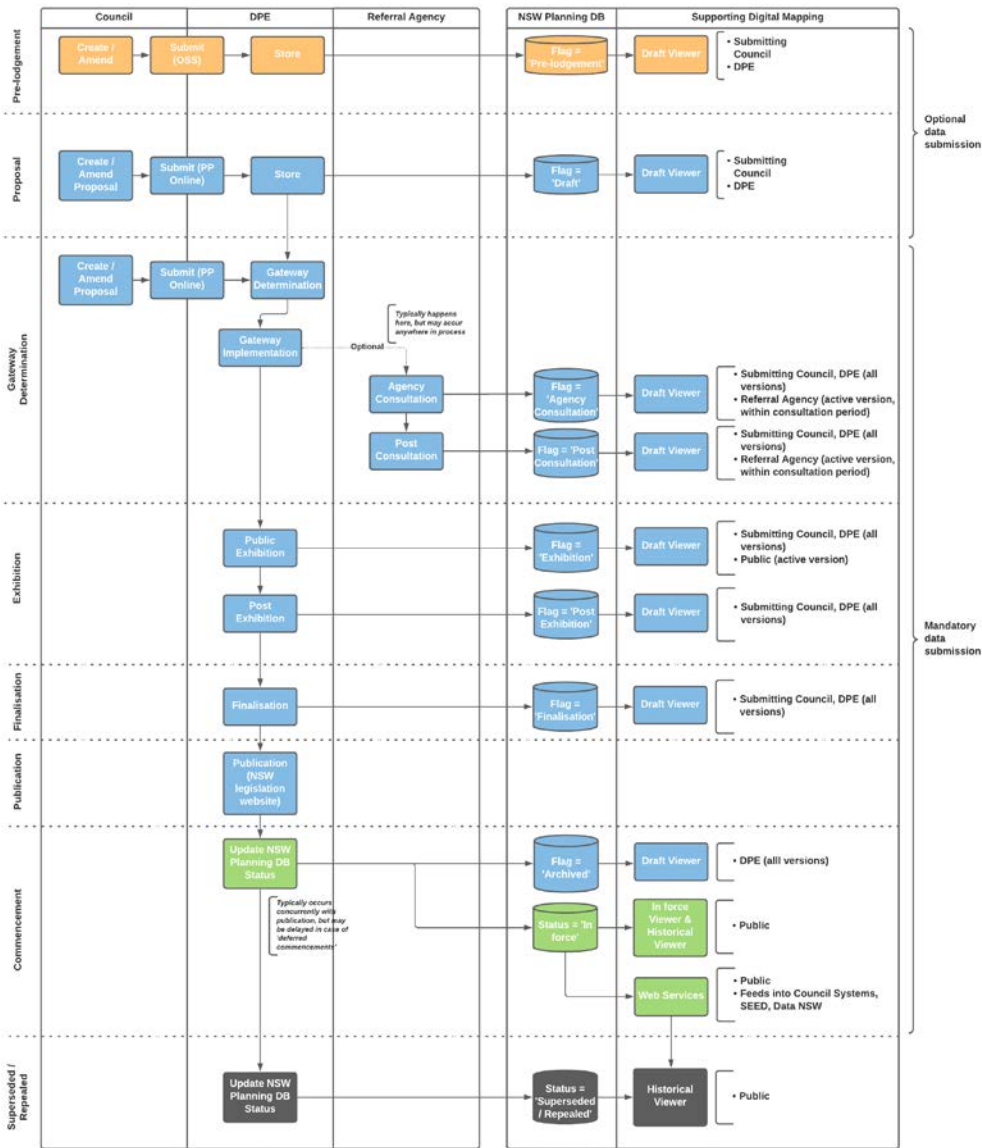


Figure 4: Spatial Data Life Cycle in the Planning Process

During the Pre-lodgement and Proposal stages, submitting spatial data is optional, it becomes mandatory from Gateway Determination onwards. Data Submission is facilitated through the NSW

Commented [MV3R2]: DPE pls confirm which term(s) to use for spatial/in-force viewer(s)

Commented [MV2]: Remove reference to 'spatial viewer' (aka 'in force' viewer).

Commented [PC4]: Probably need some explanation regarding the purpose of each viewer above this table.

Commented [MV5R4]: Will do

Commented [MV6R4]: added to table 3

Commented [MV7]: Needs tidying up when completed. Including look & feel (more like fig 2? And explanation of abbreviations (OSS, PP DB, etc.)

Commented [PC8R7]: Can we change "PP DB" to "NSW Planning Database" considering 1. "NSW Planning Database" is referred to in the act 2. Is not a single physical database but could be a group of database. For e.g. PP DB and Planning DB collectively form part of "NSW Planning DB".
3. Having "PPDB" reference may not mean much to readers of this document.

Reference to "Planning DB" can then change to "NSW Planning Database" mentioning that it is "In force" data. Note, there is no flag called "In force" on the inforce data..

Commented [MV9R7]: Logically single "NSW Planning DB". Distinguish between Proposal 'status' vs. In force status. (update diagram, use colour - align with chevron colours - to distinguish)

Commented [P10]: As above, I don't believe "Pre-proposal" is a standard step. We may need to clarify this as the stage prior to planning proposal's submission.

Commented [MV11R10]: Change: Pre-lodgment

Planning Portal’s Online Submission System (OSS) and Planning Proposal Online (PP Online) respectively.

Note that the diagram above represents the generic process as it applies to LEPs. For SEPPs there may be differences in responsible actors (as indicated in Table 1 above), or not all steps may apply (see section 4.2 in Part 2).

Spatial data is made available through Digital Mapping Applications (also known as Viewers), these are listed in Table 3 below. Also, In force spatial data will be publicly accessible as Web Service APIs to feed into 3rd party applications such as Council systems, the SEED portal or Data NSW.

Table 3: Spatial Planning Data Viewers

Viewer	Scope	URL
Draft Viewer	Spatial data in Planning Proposal stage. Supports the amendment process.	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewerlite
In force Viewer	Currently In force spatial data. Allows users to search for a property and view all applicable planning controls.	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer
Historical Viewer	In force spatial data as well as superseded or repealed historical versions.	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewerhistoric

Commented [MV12]: Login required?

2.2.1 Data Creation or Amendment

Councils (in case of LEPs, DCPs or CPs) or Agencies (in case of SEPPs, CPs 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 spatial data standards defined in Part 2 of this document. This will allow the Department to maintain spatial integrity and data consistency across the life cycle of spatial datasets shown in Figure 1 & Figure 2. Reference data needed for spatial data creation or amendment is available via open data site³ or by contacting the Department’s data broker at data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Commented [P13]: Given we are only talking about LEPs here, Agencies can be removed.

Commented [MV14R13]: Be explicit about roles in which EPI etc.

2.2.2 Data Submission and Quality Assurance

Data submission to the Department occurs through the Online Submission Service (OSS) in the Pre-lodgement stage and Planning Proposal Online (PP-Online) during the subsequent stages.

Commented [P15]: How are these subsections created by actor who is performing it or by steps in the data life cycle?

These two tasks here are performed by two different stakeholders: submitted by council and QA done by the department. Therefore, suggest splitting them.

Commented [MV16R15]: Iterative process. Keep as is.

Commented [MV17]: Confirm: this is part of the Planning Portal

Commented [PC18R17]: Yes.

³ <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset>

The spatial data will be securely transported to the Department 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.

Throughout the proposal process whenever council submits data to the Department, (e.g. during Agency Consultation or after Public Exhibition), the Department will conduct QA/QC checks on the submitted data against the technical specifications and quality and integrity rules defined in section 3 of Part 2 of this document. Any anomalies found during the Department's internal QA/QC process will be reported back to respective council which may result in re-supplying the data or the department taking care of the data issues once agreed with the council. Council makes the amendments and re-submits the data, as illustrated in Figure 5.

There will be a time-lag 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 process. Post publication data will be available in the Planning Database and In force Viewer within three 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.

Commented [PC19]: This can be stated as an example of the scenarios when council could submit the data.

Commented [MV20]: Council Question: 5. Confirm how often data will be updated i.e. overnight vs immediately as individual updates occur

Commented [MV21R20]: Pre-publication (i.e. data in PP DB): No Guarantees (depends on QA/QC process)
Post publication: will be in Planning DB / spatial viewer within 3 wd after notification.

Commented [MV22R20]: updated paragraph above

Commented [PC23]: "Submitting council" should do it. As it is implicit that DPIE staff will have to have access to it to make it available to the councils.
We probably need to clarify where the data is available from. For e.g. through Planning Proposals viewer during drafting. A copy of the data can also be obtained by requesting through the data broker.

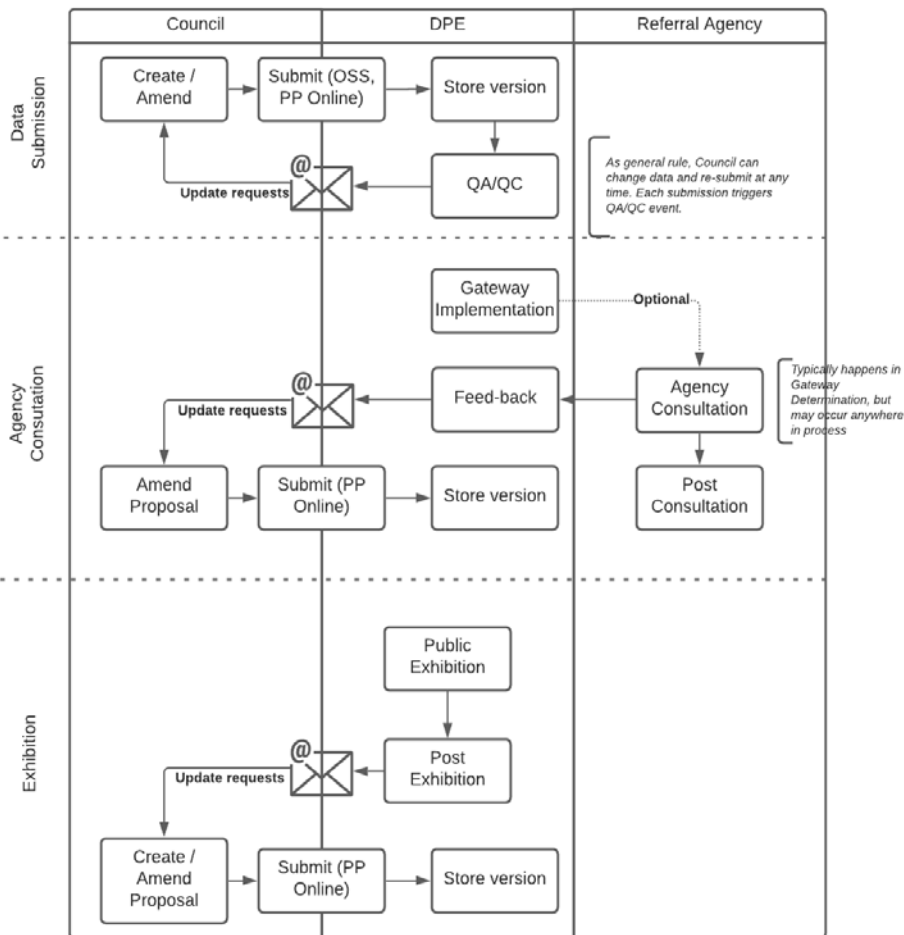


Figure 5: Spatial Data Review Cycle

2.2.3 Data Storage

Submitted data, when received by the Department, will be stored in the NSW Planning Database⁴.

This process is carried out in-house by the Department's team. The team will be responsible for management of users and maintenance of the data repositories, and will also be responsible for spatial data backup, restore, and archive requirements based on business needs.

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.

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

Commented [PC24]: As above, the reference to any database should be NSW Planning database.

Commented [MV25R24]: ok

Commented [PC26]: The internal DPIE roles that perform the duties does not have much relevance to the councils, who are the primary target audience, for this document. You may replace "DPIE DBA" with "DPIE team"

Commented [MV27R26]: Agreed, will do

Submitted data will initially have the status of 'Planning Proposal'. After Commencement, this is changed to 'In force'. 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 4, and the specifications in section 3 of Part 2).

2.2.4 Data Publishing, Security and Access Control

Access to spatial data depends on user roles, stage in the process and the access channel: 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 4 and the table below.

Table 4: Data Access Control

Stage	Access Channel	Authorised Access
Pre-lodgement	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council the Department
Proposal	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council the Department
Gateway Determination	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council, the Department (all versions) Referral Agency (active version, within consultation period)
Exhibition	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council, the Department (all versions) Public (active version)
Finalisation	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council, the Department (all versions)
Published	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitting Council, the Department (all versions)
Commencement	Draft Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Department (all versions)
	In force Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
	Historical Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
	Web Service APIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
Superseded / Repealed	Historical Viewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public

Commented [MV28]: Confirm: after Gazettal/Commencement, who will have access to the Proposal Data, and for how long? (Council Question)

Commented [MV29R28]: Council will always have access to historical data (PP versions)

Commented [PC30]: Once commenced, data will not be shown in Planning Proposal viewer.

Commented [MV31R30]: Not even to DPIE internal? Previous versions?

Commented [MV32R30]: Councils mustg specifically request pp versions after 'commencement'

PART 2: Technical Specifications

3 General Spatial Dataset Requirements

All spatial datasets submitted to the Department must conform to the following general spatial dataset requirements.

This document discusses data standards; however it also briefly describes data processes that facilitates the associated data touch points for the respective data standard.

3.1 File Formats

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

- Esri Shapefile (*.shp) – refer to ESRI’s documentation site (click [here](#)) for help about this format.
- Esri File Geodatabase (*.gdb) – refer to ESRI’s documentation site (click [here](#)) for help about this format.
- MapInfo TAB (*.tab) – refer to MapInfo’s documentation site (click [here](#)) for help about this format.
- MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif / *.mid) – refer to MapInfo help site (click [here](#)) for about this format.

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

Commented [MV33]: Keep reference to MIF

Commented [MV34]: Confirm: is this correct?

3.2 File Naming Conventions

Spatial Data files submitted to the Department must follow specific file naming conventions that indicate the specific planning instrument, policy or project name, type, and number.

These conventions are described in detail in the following sections:

- 4.1.1.1 (LEPs)
- 4.2.2.1 (SEPPs)
- 4.3.2 (DCPs and CPs)
- Xxx (Major Projects)

Commented [MV35]: Section on Major Projects doesn't list file naming conventions. Is that correct?

Commented [MV36R35]: No, DPE to provide

Commented [MV37R35]: Phani is sourcing this...

3.3 Coordinate Systems

Spatial datasets must be provided to the Department in one of the coordinate systems listed in Table 5.

Note that amendments to the Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002 and Regulation now make 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, 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 5: 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

Commented [MV38]: Statement re. GDA2020 support within DPIE & DCS, also in FAQ. "transitioning to GDA2020. will continue to support GDA94 during this process". Councils will be notified in advance when GDA94 will no longer be accepted.

Commented [MV39R38]:

3.4 Cadastral Alignment

It is the Department's preference that the data and maps for all submissions and planning information layers be constructed using the current Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) produced by NSW Spatial Services. All Planning spatial dataset provided to Department will be aligned with the NSW State Cadastre by 'snapping' submitted planning layers to the State-wide DCDB boundaries.

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

Commented [MV40]: Moved to Section 3, (from LEP section) as this applies to all instruments

Therefore, there is no need to provide local Cadastre datasets with the submission. 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.

Commented [MK41]: This sentence requires rewording

3.5 Attribute Field Naming Guidelines

Attribute field names within need to adhere to certain conventions for them to be valid.

The following guidelines need to be followed when naming the attribute field names:

- Avoid characters that are not alphanumeric or an underscore.
- Avoid starting field names with a number or an underscore.
- Avoid using words that are considered reserved keywords, such as date, day, month, table, text, user, when, where, year, and zone. Each underlying 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 rules

The spatial data must be valid features and conform with the following integrity rules and guidelines.

3.6.1 Spatial Integrity Rules and Guidelines

The spatial data in Spatial datasets must be valid features and conform with the following spatial 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 Rules and Guidelines

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. This will ensure only legal attribute values are entered in the required fields.

3.7 Metadata

Metadata is structured information about an information asset. Metadata 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 6.

The baseline metadata requirements in Table 6 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 6: 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 which 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 is undergone from XXs QA/QC process to comply with the Departments spatial data standards.
Spatial Reference [dc: SpatialReference]	Information about the spatial coordinate systems used for 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 reference cadastre systems used for to create the resource.

3.8 Symbolisation Guidelines

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 also when accessing the data through most public web services, notably the ArcGIS REST MapServer or the OGC Web Map Service (WMS).

However, when accessing the data through an OGC Web Feature Service (WFS), or when obtaining the data as a shapefile through the Department data broker, no symbolisation will be defined, and it is up to the end-user to set this.

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 69 and Table 70 in Appendix B – Reference Lists, and can also be downloaded from the Departmental Open Data page in several formats, including Excel (*.xls), Esri layer files (*.lyr), and OGC Styled Layer Descriptor files (*.sld).

See e.g. <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environment-planning-instrument-local-environmental-plan-land-zoning>

Commented [MV42]: KEEP

Are there internal DPIE/ePlanning guidelines re. how the data is visualized/symbolised in the viewers? If so – we should include that...

Commented [MV43R42]: Colours/symbology set by dept in viewers. Can be downloaded from the open data page (as lyr / sld files), see e.g: <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environment-planning-instrument-local-environmental-plan-land-zoning>

4 Standards for Specific Instruments, Plans and Policies

This section describes the relevant standards for specific planning instruments, policies and projects.

4.1 Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) are an integral part of the NSW planning system. They are created by local councils in consultation with their community to control the form and location of new development, along with protecting open space and environmentally sensitive areas. LEPs guide planning decisions for local government areas. Through zoning and development controls, they allow councils and other consent authorities to manage the ways in which land is used. LEPs are prepared in accordance with the Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006 (the Standard Instrument). They comprise the text of the instrument and 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 LEP Spatial Requirements

This section defines specific spatial dataset requirements for LEPs. The overall general spatial dataset requirements from 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 LEP_NAME (see Table 64 in Appendix B – Reference Lists) followed by the amendment/proposal number and file format, using the following syntax:

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

The Proposal ID follows the Planning Proposal ID format (from Planning Proposals Online), i.e. PP-YYYY-NNNN? (e.g. 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:

Commented [MV44]: Removed as many Esri specific references here as possible. There was an implication that LEP submissions would always be in GDB format, and MapType submissions in SHP, TAB or MIF format. I have updated that to each allowing gdb, shp, tab and mif formats.

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 66 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 4.1.4 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 Standard LEP Attribute Fields and Values

Each spatial dataset within a LEP must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 7. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 7: Schema for standard LEP attribute fields

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LEP_NAME	String [80]	The name of the LEP as shown on the NSW Legislation website (e.g. Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
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, e.g. 50)
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGA_Name attribute in the DCDB from NSW Spatial Services. (e.g. ALBURY)
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website or the Planning Proposal. (e.g. Amendment No 1)
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the map type. (e.g. LZN, DWC)
MAP_NAME	String [100]	The descriptive name of the map. (e.g. Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map)
LAY_NAME	String [100]	The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant LEP map. (e.g. Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant LEP map. (e.g. Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The code used for feature symbology on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LABEL	String [100]	Text that will appear as a label on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	A reference to a clause or other written instrument. (e.g. Clause 4.4, Area A)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

Data stored in the standard LEP attribute fields values must conform to the standard attribute rules set out in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Attribute rules for standard LEP attribute fields values

Field Name	Description (Examples)
LEP_NAME	Only values from LEP_NAME list (see Table 64 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LGA_CODE	Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 63 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LGA_NAME	Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 63 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
AMENDMENT	“Amendment No X” where X is amendment number from Planning Proposal, Otherwise, NULL (e.g. empty string “”).
MAP_TYPE	Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Only values from MAP_NAME list - use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
SYM_CODE	Optional, must contain NULL if unused. If used, only values from ZONE list (see Table 70 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LABEL	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LEGIS_REF	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.

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 [here](#) for the current LGA Code, LGA Name and Council Name values.

Commented [MV45]: Where can readers find the current, authoritative list?

Commented [MV46R45]: DCS Spatial Services for Council/LGA names & codes (add link) EPI names – available online from Planning Portal/ NSW legislation? (ACTION: PC to confirm)

4.1.4 Standard LEP Spatial Rules

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LEP must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3 and LEP specific spatial rules set out in Table 9.

Table 9: Standard 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 (coastline, rivers etc.). 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 Standard LEP Spatial Datasets

4.1.5.1 LAP - Land Application

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a LEP applies. Land can either be included or excluded from the LEP. Land may be excluded from the LEP due to it being a Deferred Matter or covered by a SEPP or other planning instrument.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 10: Schema for LAP – Land Application

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	If the land is included in, or deferred from, the LEP. (e.g. Included, Deferred)
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	The name of the In-force instrument, where the LEP is deferred. (e.g. State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006)

Table 11: Attribute rules for LAP - Land Application

Field Name	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be "LAP" (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be "Land Application Map" (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from LAP_TYPE list (see Table 7877 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

Field Name	Description (Examples)
LEGIS_REF	Where LAP_TYPE="Deferred", must contain the name of the In-force instrument, Otherwise NULL.

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LAP specific rules set out in Table 12.

Table 12: Spatial rules for LAP - Land Application

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.5.2 LZN - Land Zoning

The LZN dataset shows the zoning of all areas designated under the LEP. Zones define the legally permitted and prohibited uses of a piece 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 13: Schema for LZN – Land Zoning

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The zone description as it appears in the legend on the LZN map. (e.g. Public Recreation, Special Activities)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The coded zone value. (e.g. RE1, SP2)
PURPOSE	String [200]	Additional field. The purpose as shown on the Land Zoning Map for zones SP1 and SP2. (e.g. Educational Establishment, Cemetery)

Table 14: Attribute rules for LZN – Land Zoning

Field Name	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	

Field Name	Description (Examples)
MAP_NAME	Must be "Land Zoning Map" (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from ZONE_DESCRIPTION list (see Table 69 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from ZONE list (see Table 69 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_CLASS and SYM_CODE	Zone Description (LAY_CLASS) and Zone (SYM_CODE) must match e.g.: Public Recreation, RE1 (see Table 69 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
PURPOSE	Only for use where SYM_CODE="SP1" or SYM_CODE="SP2",

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LZN must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LZN specific rules set out in Table 15.

Table 15: Spatial rules for LZN – Land Zoning

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).
Areas shown as Included in the LZN dataset must have a zone allocated to them.

4.1.5.3 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 16: Schema for FSR – Floor Space Ratio

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2).		
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the FSR map. (e.g. 0.65 - 0.69, 7 - 7.99)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the floor space ratio value. (e.g. G, AB)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
FSR	Double	Additional field. The floor space ratio stored in numeric format. (e.g. 1.76, 17.1)

Table 17: Attribute rules for FSR – Floor Space Ratio

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be “FSR” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be “Floor Space Ratio Map” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 70 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

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

Table 18: Spatial rules for FSR - Floor Space Ratio

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).
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 section 4.1.2.3.1).

4.1.5.4 Complex development standards areas for LSR

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in FSR spatial datasets (see Figure 9 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.

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the minimum lot size value. (e.g. G, AB)
LOT_SIZE	Double	Additional field. Minimum lot size, in square metres or hectares, stored in numeric format. (e.g. 580, 20)
UNITS	String [10]	Additional field. The units of the LOT_SIZE attribute. (e.g. m2, ha)

Table 21: Attribute rules for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be “LSZ” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be “Minimum Lot Size Map” (see Table 62 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SYM_CODE	Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 70 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
UNITS	Only values from the UNITS (LSZ) list (see Table 72 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LSZ must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LSZ specific rules set out in Table 22.

Table 22: Spatial rules for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.5.6 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 10 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.

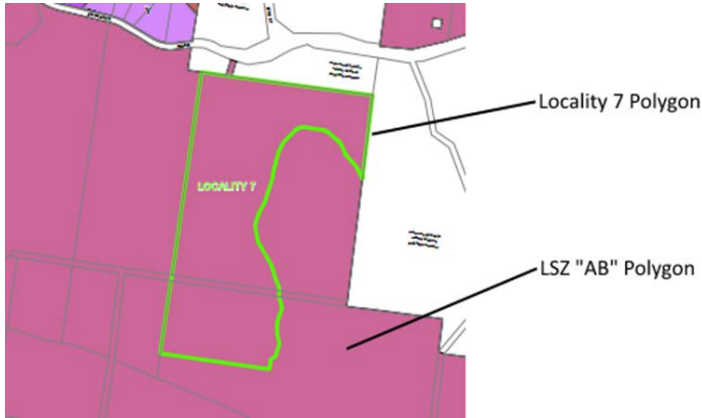


Figure 7: Example Complex Development Standards Area for LSZ

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 10 can be found in Table 23.

Table 23: Example Attributes for LSZ Complex Development Standards Area

Field Name	LSZ "AB" Polygon	Locality 7 Polygon
LOT_SIZE	7.5	NULL
UNITS	m2	NULL
SYM_CODE	AB	CA
LABEL	AB	LOCALITY 7
LEGIS_REF	NULL	Clause 4.1A

4.1.5.7 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, antennas etc.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 24: Schema for HOB - Height of Buildings

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
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Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:

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. (e.g. 7 - 7.4, 80 - 99.9)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The relevant symbology code for the maximum building height value. (e.g. G, AB)
LOT_SIZE	Double	Additional field. Maximum building height, in metres or metres (relative level), stored in numeric format. (e.g. 1.5, 47)
UNITS	String [10]	Additional field. The units of the MAX_B_H attribute. (e.g. m, m(RL))

Table 25: Attribute rules for HOB – Height of Buildings

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be “HOB” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be “Height of Buildings Map” (see Table 66 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 71 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a HOB must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and HOB specific rules set out in Table 26.

Table 26: Spatial rules for HOB – Height of Buildings

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.5.8 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 11 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 8: Example Complex Development Standards Area for HOB

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 11 can be found in Table 27.

Table 27: 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

4.1.5.9 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 28: Schema for LRA – Land Reservation Acquisition

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the LRA map. (e.g. Local Road (R2), Environmental Management (E3))
LRA_TYPE	String [50]	Additional field. The purpose for which the land is to be acquired. (e.g. Infrastructure, Community Facilities)
AUTHORITY	String [50]	Additional field. The relevant authority that will acquire the land. (e.g. Roads and Maritime Services, Council)

Table 29: Attribute rules for LRA – Land Reservation Acquisition

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be “LRA” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be “Land Reservation Acquisition Map” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LRA_TYPE	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
AUTHORITY	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LRA must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LRA specific rules set out in Table 30.

Table 30: Spatial rules for HOB – Height of Buildings

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.5.10 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 31: Schema for HER – Heritage

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The type of heritage classification as it appears in the legend on the HER map. (e.g. 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. (e.g. House, Indigenous trees)
H_ID	String [20]	Additional field. The identifier of the heritage area or item as referred to in the LEP. (e.g. I804, A1069)
SIG	String [20]	Additional field. The significance of the heritage item. (e.g. Local, State)

Table 32: Attribute rules for HER – Heritage

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).	
MAP_TYPE	Must be “HER” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Must be “Heritage Map” (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_CLASS	Only values from the HERITAGE_TYPE list (see Table 73 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 74 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a HER must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and HER specific rules set out in Table 33.

Table 33: Spatial rules for HER – Heritage

Spatial Rule

Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.6 Other Spatial Datasets

There are a large number of 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 66 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 66 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 34: Schema for other LEP spatial datasets

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 4.1.1.2). Explanations below where required:		
<Name>	<Type>	Additional field for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

Table 35: Attribute rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Field Name	Attribute Rule
------------	----------------

Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 4.1.1.2).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within other datasets must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and LEP spatial datasets specific rules set out in Table 36.

Table 36: Spatial rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule

Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.1.7 Amending LEP Spatial Data

When amendments are made to a LEP that change any of the LEP spatial datasets, new LEP spatial datasets will need to be supplied to the Department, along with updated map tile sheets if Council is following the legacy PDF map process. If Council is adapted the new digital map printing process in that case, no need to supply map tile sheets but the correct spatial extent must be supplied in the metadata file (refer section 3.7) along with the amended spatial datasets. 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 12, where it is proposed to rezone an area from R2 Low Density Residential to B1 Neighbourhood Centre.



Figure 9: 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 12).

The LZN dataset would contain just the amended B1 and R2 zoning polygons (as shown in Figure 13).



Figure 10: Example of rezoning an area and the LZN dataset.

4.1.8 Amendments that remove features

Amendments may not just add new, or change existing features. 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 14).

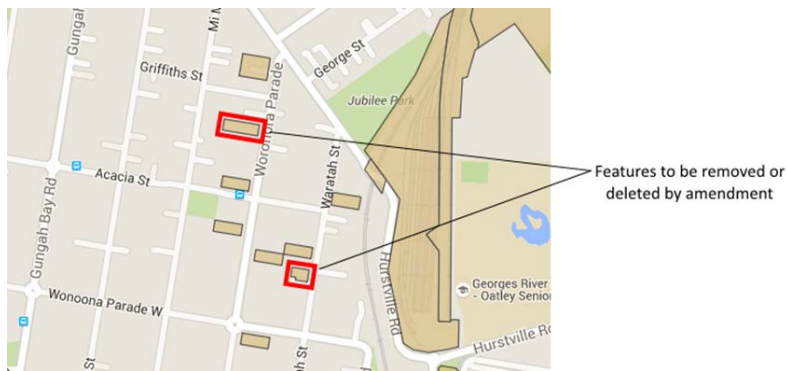


Figure 11: Example of an HER amendment that removes spatial features

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 4.1.1.1 for more information).

4.2 State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance. They are made by the Governor 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 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. For specific details for individual SEPP spatial datasets and maps see the relevant section as listed in Table 37.

Commented [MV47]: Do we need to list individual SEPPs? Seems this is an ever changing list, with new 'Consolidated SEPPs' in place: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/State-Environmental-Planning-Policies>

Table 37: SEPPs and relevant sections

SEPP	relevant Section
SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes 2008)	Section 4.2.3
SEPP (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989	Refer legacy PDF printing document.
SEPP (Major Development) 2005	
SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	
SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011	
SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	
SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	
SEPP (Three Ports) 2013	
SEPP (Urban Renewal) 2010	
SEPP (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	
SEPP (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	
Other SEPPs (or deemed SEPPs)	

Commented [MV48R4]: ACTION: PC to review and make recommendation

4.2.2 SEPP Spatial Requirements

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

4.2.2.1 File Naming Conventions

SEPP specific spatial datasets are to be named with the SEPP_NAME (see Table 75 in Appendix B – Reference Lists) followed by the amendment number and file format, using the following syntax:

<SEPP_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

Commented [MV49]: Do LEP ID rules apply here (PP-yyyy-NNNN)?

Commented [MV50R49]: No

Additional spatial datasets are to be named with the relevant MAP_TYPE code (see Table 66 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

4.2.2.2 Standard SEPP Attribute Fields

Each spatial dataset within a SEPP must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 38. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 38: Schema for standard SEPP attribute fields

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
SEPP_TYPE	String [5]	The standard code used to describe the SEPP type. (see list of SEPPs in Appendix B – Reference Lists)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
SEPP_AREA	String [50]	The sub area of the SEPP. (e.g. North West Growth Centre, Port Botany)
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (e.g. Amendment No 1)
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the map type. (e.g. LZN, FLD, URA)
MAP_NAME	String [100]	The descriptive name of the map. (e.g. Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map)
LAY_NAME	String [100]	The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant SEPP map. (e.g. Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant SEPP map. (e.g. Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The code used for feature symbology on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LABEL	String [100]	Text that will appear as a label on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	A reference to a clause or other written instrument. (e.g. Clause 4.4, Area A)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

4.2.2.3 Standard SEPP Attribute Rules

Data stored in the standard SEPP attribute fields must conform to the standard attribute rules set out in Table 39.

Table 39: Attribute rules for standard SEPP attribute fields values

Field Name	Description (Examples)
SEPP_NAME	Only values from SEPP_NAME list (see Table 75 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SEPP_TYPE	Only values from SEPP_TYPE list (see Table 76 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SEPP_AREA	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
AMENDMENT	Amendment name from the NSW Legislation website, Otherwise NULL.

Field Name	Description (Examples)
MAP_TYPE	Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
MAP_NAME	Only values from MAP_NAME list - use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 66 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LAY_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
LAY_CLASS	Only values from LAY_CLASS list - use the Preferred LAY_CLASS where possible (see Table 78 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
SYM_CODE	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LABEL	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
LEGIS_REF	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.

Commented [MT51]: This can't be deleted, and is not specified in specific SEPP datasets. What should we do here Manni?

Commented [MV52R51]: For discussion

Commented [MV53R51]: ACTION: CP To review & recommend

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.

4.2.2.4 Standard SEPP Spatial Rules

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a SEPP must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3 and SEPP specific spatial rules set out in Table 40.

Table 40: Standard spatial rules for SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Features must be completely within the relevant SEPP 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 (coastline, rivers etc.). 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 2 - General Spatial Dataset Requirements

4.2.4 Spatial Requirements

Feature type: Polygon

Table 41: Schema for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
------------	---------------	------------------------

Include all standard SEPP attribute fields (see Section 4.2.2.2).

Table 42: Attribute rules for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	Description (Examples)
------------	------------------------

Include all standard SEPP attribute rules (see Section 4.2.2.3).

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in the section 3.6.1 and LAP specific rules set out in Table 43.

Table 43: Spatial rules for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule

Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.2.2.4).

Commented [MV54]: This section doesn't seem to add anything re. map standards and requirements. Do we need it?

Commented [MV55R54]: ACTION: PC To review & recommend

Commented [MV56R54]: Keep

4.3 Development Control Plans (DCPs) and Contribution Plans (CPs)

Development Control Plans (DCP) identify development controls and other requirements that apply to the assessment of applications by the consent authority, typically the council. Contribution Plans (CP) 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' (include a link here: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/Local-Planning-and-Zoning/Strategic-Planning-Toolkit>) on the NSW Planning Portal should be implemented in addition to the spatial requirements outlined in chapter 15 of this document. [This document](#) can also be accessed via 'Useful Resources' section of the 'Strategic-Planning-Toolkit' (link: https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Plans-for-your-area/Local-Planning-and-Zoning/Strategic-Planning-Toolkit#collapse_cbc3c1bcac9b4e33afbb199a1e4d4c89).

4.3.1 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.

4.3.1.1 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 section 4.4.1.5 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 44. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 44: Schema for LAP - Land Application (DCP / CP)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LGA_CODE	Integer [4]	The standard LGA code, from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros). (e.g. 50)
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI. (e.g. ALBURY)

Commented [MP57]: Shyun will check with Phani and provide the changes

Shyun confirmed that Phani will update this section later on when contents will available.

Commented [GA58R57]: @mark, Leave it as is. No changes required

Commented [MK59]: Section 7.1.2

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
PLAN_NAME	String [100]	The name of the overall DCP or CP. (e.g. Development Control Plan 2010)
PLAN_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the plan. (e.g. DCP, CP)
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment number or name as found in the DCP or CP (e.g. Amendment 1, Amendment 2015_06)
PUBLISHED	Date	The date the plan was published, as DD/MM/YYYY. (e.g. 05/08/2010)
COMMENCED	Date	The date the plan commenced, as DD/MM/YYYY. (e.g. 05/09/2010)
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. (e.g. Part 16 - Outdoor Advertising)
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. (e.g. Section 1, Chapter 5-6, Clause 2.4, Page 10-20, ALL)
FILE_NAME	String [100]	The file name of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon. (e.g DCP_2010.pdf)
NOTES	String [250]	A description of the DCP or CP document or part referred to by this polygon. (e.g. Development controls related to advertisements or signage.)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

Data stored in the standard LAP (DCP / CP) attribute fields values must conform to the standard attribute rules set out in Table 45.

Table 45: Attribute rules for LAP - Land Application (DCP / CP)

Field Name	Description (Examples)
LGA_CODE	Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 63 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
LGA_NAME	Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 63 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).

Field Name	Description (Examples)
LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME	LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (e.g.: 50, ALBURY) – see Table 63 in Appendix B – Reference Lists.
PLAN_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
PLAN_TYPE	Only values from PLAN_TYPE list (see Table 77 in Appendix B – Reference Lists).
AMENDMENT	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.
PUBLISHED	Must contain a date, not NULL. Must be 8 digits in the format: DDMMYYYY.
COMMENCED	Must contain a date, not NULL. Must be 8 digits in the format: DDMMYYYY.
PART_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
PART_REF	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
FILE_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.
NOTES	Optional, must contain NULL if unused.

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 standard spatial integrity rules listed in section 3.6.1 and DCP/CP specific spatial rules set out in Table 46.

Table 46: Standard spatial rules 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 (coastline, rivers etc.). 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.

4.3.1.2 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 12: 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 47 shows the constant attributes that are used in each example.

Table 47: Constant attributes for Ashfield DCP examples

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

4.3.1.3 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 16.

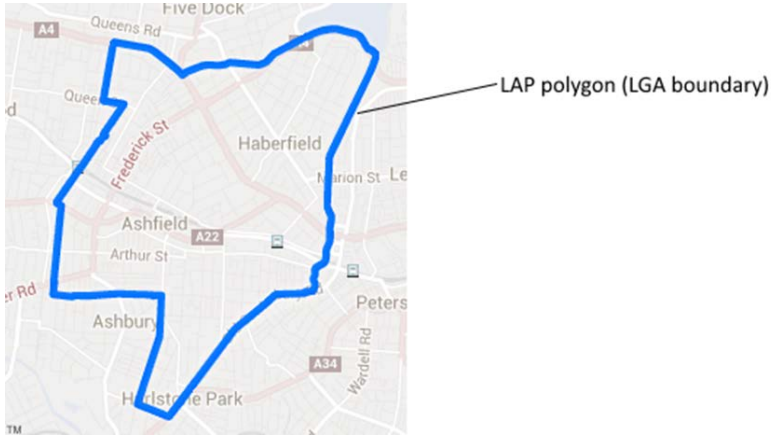


Figure 13: Example polygon for single DCP/CP file references to LGA boundary

The attributes for the LAP polygon would be filled out as shown in Table 48.

Table 48: Example attributes for LAP polygon

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all constant attributes (see Table 47).	
PART_NAME	Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010
PART_REF	ALL
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010.pdf
NOTES	NULL

4.3.1.4 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 15.

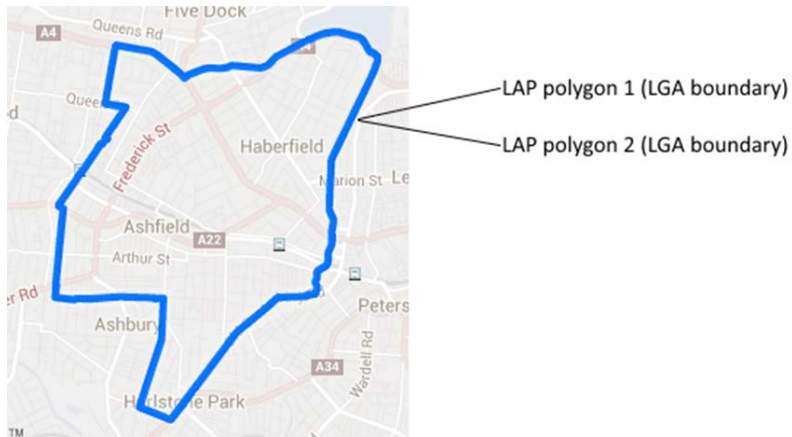


Figure 14: Example polygons for multiple DCP/CP files referenced to LGA boundary.

The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Table 49. Each DCP part would have its respective name and filename.

Table 49: 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

4.3.1.5 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 18)
- 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 16)
 - Clause 5.5 - Haberfield Main Street Commercial Area (LAP polygon 3 in Figure 18)
- Chapter 3 - Development in Residential Zones (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch3.pdf)

- o Includes controls for the R3 Medium Density Residential zone (LAP polygon 4 in Figure 18) 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 18.

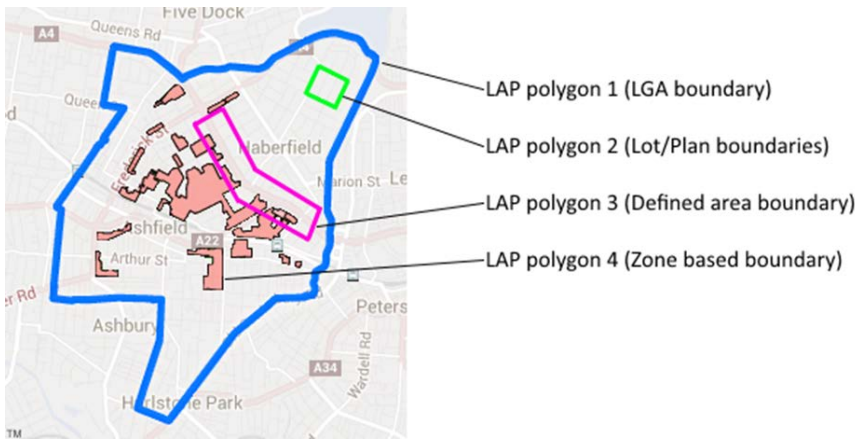


Figure 15: Split DCP/CP document referenced to individual LAP polygons.

The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Table 50, Table 51, Table 52 and Table 53.

Table 50: Example attributes for LAP polygon 1

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 1
Include all constant attributes (see Table 46).	
PART_NAME	Chapter 1 - Introduction
PART_REF	ALL
FILE_NAME	Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch1.pdf
NOTES	NULL

Table 51: Example attributes for LAP polygon 2

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 2
Include all constant attributes (see Table 46).	

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 DPI234

Table 52: Example attributes for LAP polygon 3

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 3
Include all constant attributes (see Table 46).	
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

Table 53: Example attributes for LAP polygon 4

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 4
Include all constant attributes (see Table 46).	
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

4.3.2 File naming convention

4.3.2.1 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 54: 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 e.g. 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 e.g. 2017.	Mandatory
Subject of Plan	This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide e.g. Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.	Optional

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

4.3.2.2 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 55: 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 e.g. 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 e.g. 2013.	Mandatory
Subject of Plan	This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide e.g. Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.	Optional
Amendment No.	This is “Amendment No.” then the relevant version e.g. 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.

4.3.2.3 DCPs made by the Secretary – New plans

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

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

For example,

North Kellyville Precinct – Development Control Plan – 2016.tab

Explanatory notes:

Table 56: File naming convention for amendments made to existing DCPs and CPs made by Council.

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 e.g. 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.

4.3.2.4 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 57: 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

Part	Description	Mandatory/ Optional
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published e.g. 2013.	Mandatory
Amendment No.	This is "Amendment No." then the relevant version e.g. 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 (SSI), 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.

Commented [MT60]: Please confirm that this is the correct reference

Commented [MV61R60]: corrected

4.4.1 File Naming Conventions

Commented [MV62]: Action: DPE to provide correct convention here

4.4.2 Major Projects Spatial Requirements

4.4.2.1 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.

4.4.2.2 Standard 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 58. The attribute field names and values must conform with the guidelines set out in section 3.4.

Table 58: Schema for Schema for LAP - Land Application (Major Projects)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
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 DP&E. (e.g. 9999)
PROJ_NAME	String [200]	The project name. (e.g. Example Major Project in Penrith)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

4.4.2.3 Standard LAP - Land Application (Major Projects) Attribute Rules

Data stored in the standard LAP (Major Projects) attribute fields values must conform to the standard attribute rules set out in Table 59.

Table 59: Attribute rules for standard LEP attribute fields values

Field Name	Attribute Rule
JOB_ID	Must contain an integer, not NULL or empty.
PROJ_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

4.4.2.4 Standard LAP - Land Application (Major Projects) Spatial Rules

The spatial data in each spatial dataset within a LAP (Major Projects) must comply with the standard spatial integrity rules listed in the section 3 and LAP (Major Projects) specific spatial rules set out in Table 60.

Table 60: Standard spatial rules for LEP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 4.1.1.3).

4.4.2.5 Example for LAP (Major Projects)

Following is an example to show how the Major Projects LAP spatial dataset could be constructed and attribute fields completed.



Example LAP for Major Project

Figure 16: Major Projects Example LAP

Table 61: Example attributes for Major Project LEP

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

5 Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary

Table 62: 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
DCDB	Digital Cadastral Database
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP&E	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 which 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 Submission Portal Include URL? 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 date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

Table 63: [Valid Council Values](#)

Click [here](#) for the current LGA Code, LGA Name and Council Name values. Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page

Commented [PC63]: Replace with Click [here](#) for a LGA Code, LGA Name and Council Name values.

Table 64: [Local Environment Plan Names](#)

Click [here](#) for the current list of In force Local Environment Plan names that have maps. Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page

Commented [PC64]: Replace with "Click [here](#) for a list of in force Local Environment Plan names that have maps. Note: you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page"

Table 65: Valid Local Environment Plan Types

LEP_TYPE	Description
CEN	Centre(s)
COM	Comprehensive (Whole or most of LGA)
PCT	Precinct
RUR	Rural
URB	Urban

DPE encourages to use standard map names listed in Table 66, and recommends to standardise / consolidate alternate map names listed in Table 67.

Table 66: 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

Commented [SD65]: Split to 2 tables Table 66: Standard Map Types and Names Table 67: Alternate Map Names existing in current EPIs, DPE encourages to use standard map names listed in Table 66, and recommend to standardize/consolidate alternate map names listed in this Table 67

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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
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

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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
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

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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
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

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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
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

STANDARD_MAP_TYPE	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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

DPE encourages to use standard map names listed in Table 66, and recommends to standardise / consolidate alternate map names listed in Table 67.

Table 67: Alternate Map Names existing in current EPIs

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Affordable Housing Contribution Scheme Map	Affordable Housing Contribution Area Map
Air Noise Exposure Forecast Map	Aircraft Noise Map
Airport Noise Map	
Australian Noise Exposure Forecast Map	
Noise Exposure Contour Map	
Noise Exposure Forecast Map	
Alternative Building Heights Map	Alternative Height of Buildings Map
Airport Buffer Map	Buffer Zone 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	

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Water, Waste and Sewerage Buffer Map	
Wildlife Buffer Zone Map	
Wind Turbine Buffer Zone Map	
Town Centre Precinct Map	Precinct Boundary Map
Clauses Map	Clause Application Map
Coastal Erosion Map	Coastal Hazards Map
Coastal Hazard Areas Map	
Coastal Risk Map	
Coastal Risk Planning Map	
Coastline Hazard Map	
Airport Development Area Map	Development Area Map
Development Map	
Pottery Estate Development Map	
Redevelopment Area Map	
Dual Occupancy Prohibition Map	Dual Occupancy Restriction Map
Dwelling Opportunity Reinstatement Map	Dwelling Opportunity Map
Hunter Economic Zone Map	Economic Zone Map
Environmentally Sensitive Areas - Land Overlay Map	Environmentally Sensitive Land Map
Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map	
Environmentally Sensitive Land Map	
Environmentally Significant Land Map	
Environmental Constraints Area Map	Environmental Constraint Map
Flood Map	Flood Planning Map
Flood Planning Area Map	
Flood Planning Land Map	
Flood Prone Land Map	
Foreshores of Port Hacking, Georges River, Woronora River and Botany Bay Map	
Former LEP and IDO Boundaries Map	Former Boundaries Map
Former LEP Boundaries Map	
Former LGA Boundaries Map	
Geotechnical Hazard Map	Geotechnical Map
Geotechnical Policy Map	Groundwater Vulnerability Map
Natural Resource - Groundwater Map	
Natural Resource - Groundwater Vulnerability Map	
Natural Resources - Groundwater Vulnerability Map	Habitat Map
Habitat Corridors Map	
Koala Habitat Map	

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Little Penguin Critical Habitat Map	
Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map	Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map
Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map	
Incentive Height of Buildings Map	Incentive Height of Buildings Map
Intensive Urban Development Map	Intensive Urban Development Area Map
Critical State Significant Infrastructure Sites Map	Infrastructure Map
Designated State Public Infrastructure Map	
Subdivision and Designated State Public Infrastructure Map	
Coleambally Irrigation Area Map	
Irrigation Area Map	
Interim Rail Corridor—CBD Rail Link & CBD Metro	Interim Rail Corridor Map
Interim Rail Corridor—Sydney Metro West	
Land Reclassification Map	Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map
Zoning Map	Land Zoning Map
Landscape Map	Landscape Area Map
Landslip Risk Map	Landslide Risk Map
Natural Resources - Landslide Risk Map	
Additional Local Provisions Map	Local Provisions Map
Additional Provisions Map	
Site Specific Provisions Map	
Central Business District Map	Centres Map
Centre Map	
City Centre Map	
Town Centre Location Map	
Minimum Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map	Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map
Minimum Lot Size-Dual Occupancy Map	
Lot Size Map (formally Minimum Lot Size Map)	Lot Size Map
Minimum Lot Size Map	
Mineral and Extractive Resource Land Map	Mineral Resource Area Map
Mineral and Extractive Resources Map	
Mineral Resource and Transition Areas Map	
Mineral Resources Area Map	
Minerals and Extractive Resources Land Map	
Natural Resource -Karst Map	Natural Resource - Karst Map
Natural Resources Karst Map	
Natural Resource Sensitivity—Land Map	Natural Resources Land Map
Natural Resources Sensitivity - Land Map	

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
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	
Original Holdings Land Map	Original Holdings Map
Aerotropolis Boundary Map	Precinct Boundaries Map
Growth Centres Map	
Kogarah Town Square Precinct Map	
Precinct Areas Map	
Precinct Map	
Priority Precinct Map	
Town Centre Precincts Map	
Environmentally Sensitive Areas - Water Overlay Map	Riparian Lands and Watercourses 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	

ALTERNATE_MAP_NAME	STANDARD_MAP_NAME
Riparian Protection Area Map	
Water Map	
Watercourse Map	
Watercourses Map	
Waterways Map	
Scenic Protection Land Map	Scenic Protection Area Map
Scenic Protection Map	
Rural Residential Subdivision Map	Subdivision Map
Minimum Site Area Map	Lot Size Map
Minimum Lot Size— Multi Dwelling Housing (Terraces) and Manor Houses Map	
Minimum Lot Size-Multi Dwelling Housing and Residential Flat Buildings Map	
Biodiversity Map	
Environmentally Sensitive Area - Biodiversity Overlay Map	Terrestrial Biodiversity 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	
Highway Duplication Map	Transport Corridors Map
Urban Release Map	Urban Release Area Map
Liquid Waste Disposal Depot	Waste Facility Map
Waste Disposal Facility Map	
Waste or Resource Management Facility Map	
Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure Map	Water Supply Infrastructure Map
Natural Resource - Wetlands Map	Wetlands Map
Natural Resources - Wetlands Map	
Wetlands Protection Area Map	

Table 68: 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 69: Valid Local Application Types

LAP_TYPE
Included
Deferred

Table 70: Valid Zoning Values and Colours

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

Table 71: Valid Symbol Codes (FSR, HOB, LSZ) and Colours

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

- <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-floor-space-ratio>
- <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-height-of-buildings-hob>

Commented [MV66]: Post 3 Dec 2021 zonings, with pre 3Dec 2021 symbolisation. Zones not yet updated in Planning Portal as of 5 Jan 2022.

Commented [MV67R66]: Update with Sina's symbol codes. Add link to latest SLD file (see phani's email) or XLS (to be produced - ACTION PC - provide weblink to Maurits)

- <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/environmental-planning-instrument-minimum-lot-size-lsz>

Table 72: Valid Units (HOB)

UNITS (HOB)
m
m(RL)

Table 73: Valid Units (LSZ)

UNITS (LSZ)
m2
Ha

Table 74: Valid Heritage Types

Click [here](#) for a list of Heritage types. You may need to scroll to the bottom of the window that opens to view the list.

Table 75: Valid Heritage Significance Values

Click [here](#) 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 76: State Environment Planning Policy Names

Click [here](#) 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 77: State Environment Planning Policy Values

SEPP
State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021

Commented [PC68]: Replace the below table with: Click [here](#) for a list of Heritage types. You may need to scroll to the bottom of the window that opens to view the list.

Commented [PC69]: Replace the below table with "Click [here](#) 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 the opens."

Commented [MV70]: New SEPPs from March 2022: (https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/State-Environmental-Planning-Policies/Consolidated-state-environmental-planning-policies#collapse_fe3904f2ad874a508865aa619411bfed)

How do we update this table?
Table 73

- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Planning Systems\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Biodiversity and Conservation\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Resilience and Hazards\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Transport and Infrastructure\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Industry and Employment\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Resources and Energy\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Primary Production\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Precincts - Eastern Harbour City\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Precincts - Central River City\) 2021](#)
- [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Precincts - Western Parkland City\) 2021](#)
- [SEPP \(Precincts - Regional\) 2021](#)

SEPP
State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Central River City) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Eastern Harbour City) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources and Energy) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021
State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development 2002

Table 78: Valid Plan Types

PLAN_TYPE
DCP
CP

Table 79: LAY_CLASS

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Land Application Map	Included
	Deferred Matter
Land Zoning Map	Neighbourhood Centre
	Local Centre

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	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

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	Rural Landscape
	Forestry
	Primary Production Small Lots
	Village
	Transition
	Special Activities
	Infrastructure
	Tourist
	Natural Waterways
	Recreational Waterways
	Working Waterways
	Unzoned Land
	Deferred Matter
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

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	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	

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	11 - 11.99
	12 - 12.99
	13 - 13.99
	14+
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	

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	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)
Lot Size Map	0 - 199
	200 - 249
	250 - 299
	300 - 349

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	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

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	50000 - 99999
	10ha - 49.9ha
	50ha - 99.9ha
	100ha - 199.9ha
	200ha - 399.9ha
	400ha - 599.9ha
	600ha - 799.9ha
	800ha - 999.9ha
	1000ha+
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

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
	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
Mineral Resource Area Map	Mineral Resource Area
Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Riparian Land
	Watercourse
Salinity Map	Saline Land

MAP_NAME	LAY_CLASS
Scenic Protection Map	Scenic Protection
Terrestrial Biodiversity Map	Biodiversity
Urban Release Area Map	Urban Release Area
Wetlands Map	Wetland

Appendix C – LEP Map Cover Sheets and Map Index Page

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 20XX

Name of Council
Address
Address

Map Cover Sheet

The following map sheets are adopted:

Map Sheet	Map Identification Number
Floor Space Ratio Map	
FSR_001	0216_COM_FSR_001_040_20060906
FSR_002	0216_COM_FSR_002_040_20060906
FSR_003	0216_COM_FSR_003_040_20060906
FSR_004	0216_COM_FSR_004_040_20060906
Land Application Map	
LAP_001	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20060906
Land Zoning Map	
LZN_001	0216_COM_LZN_001_040_20060906
LZN_002	0216_COM_LZN_002_040_20060906
LZN_003	0216_COM_LZN_003_040_20060906
LZN_004	0216_COM_LZN_004_040_20060906
LZN_005	0216_COM_LZN_005_040_20060906
LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_006_040_20060906
LZN_007	0216_COM_LZN_007_040_20060906
LZN_008	0216_COM_LZN_008_040_20060906
LZN_009	0216_COM_LZN_009_040_20060906
Height of Buildings Map	
HOB_001	0216_COM_HOB_001_040_20060906
HOB_002	0216_COM_HOB_002_040_20060906
Lot Size Map	
LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_040_20060906
LSZ_002	0216_COM_LSZ_002_040_20060906
LSZ_003	0216_COM_LSZ_003_040_20060906
LSZ_004	0216_COM_LSZ_004_040_20060906
Land Reservation Acquisition Map	
LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_040_20060906
LRA_002	0216_COM_LRA_002_040_20060906

Note: The map identification number on the map cover sheet must match the number on the individual map sheets. Failure to comply could result in the relevant map or plan being invalid.

Note: The Minister (and council's delegate) will sign the map cover sheet, and not each individual map sheet.

Certified
[Title of Council Delegate] [Date] Minister for Planning [Date]

Figure 17: Example of Map Cover Sheet - Principal LEP

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

**XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan
20XX (Amendment No X)**

Name of Council
Address
Address

Map Cover Sheet

The following map sheets are revoked:

Land Zoning Map LZN_001 LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20060906 0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20060906
Lot Size Map LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906
Land Reservation Acquisition Map LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_020_20060906

The following map sheets are adopted:

Land Zoning Map LZN_001 LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20071215 0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20071215
Lot Size Map LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20071215
Land Reservation Acquisition Map LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_020_20071215

Certified
[Title of Council Delegate] [Date] Minister for Planning [Date]

Figure 18: Example of Map Cover Sheet - Amending LEP

Map Index

Last updated 1 July 2007

[\[A link to a map identifying the coverage of map sheets may be provided\]](#)

Map Types	Map sheets	Dates of application	Amending instrument
Land Application Map			
LAP 001	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20070629	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
Land Zoning Map			
LZN 001	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20080621	01 Jul 2008 to date	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20071215	21 Dec 2007 to 30 Jun 2008	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 20 Dec 2006	
LZN 002	0216_COM_LZN_002_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 003	0216_COM_LZN_003_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 004	0216_COM_LZN_004_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 005	0216_COM_LZN_005_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 006	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20070621	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	
LZN 007	0216_COM_LZN_007_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 008	0216_COM_LZN_008_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
Lot Size Map			
LSZ 001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	
LSZ 002	0216_COM_LSZ_002_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LSZ 003	0216_COM_LSZ_003_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LSZ 004	0216_COM_LSZ_004_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	

Figure 19: Example of Map Index

Appendix D – Amendments made to previous versions.

Table 80: Version control table

Version	Summary of amendments	Release date
1.0	Document released.	30 November 2015
2.0	<p>Changes made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of Chapter 16 (Major Projects) • Format of document amended, table and figure numbers consecutive and some basic text amendments • Addition of a Summary of Tables and a Summary of Figures to assist with the navigation of this document • Addition of text relating to amendments that remove features (sections 3.1 and 7.1) • Additional field added to Tables 3, 27, 30, 33, 79, and 94 • Change to the String length in Table 9 from 50 to 200 • Addition of complex development standards areas for FSR (4.3.1), LSZ (4.4.1), HOB (4.5.1) and Table 120 • Addition of file naming convention in sections 15.3 • Replacement of map images with hyperlinks in Appendix D • Updates to Tables 115 (LGA_CODE), 116 (LEP_NAME) and 127 (SEPP_NAME) 	4 September 2017

Commented [MV71]: UPDATE when finalised

Commented [SD72R71]: This is a major revision, need detailed description on what have been updated

Version	Summary of amendments	Release date
3.0	<p>Major review to reflect the transition from paper/PDF planning maps to digital spatial data as the default production and transmission format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General updates for accuracy and readability • Separated Part A (Data Lifecycle and Governance) from Part B (Technical Specifications) • Updated Part A to reflect current processes, digital data flows and responsibilities • Added specifications for GDA2020 • Updated reference lists, and where relevant provided links to (or replaced them with) online resources that provide the latest reference lists • Removed hardcopy map specifications (no longer relevant) • Updated Glossary 	April 2022

Appendix E – Frequently Asked Questions

Table 81: Frequently Asked Questions

Question	Response
How long after Commencement will the data be available to council and the public?	Three working days after publication
Will the Department be maintaining both council cadastre-aligned and DCDB-aligned information?	For consistency purposes, the Department will align all received data to the DCDB. It will not maintain a council cadastre-aligned version
Will the spatial data be aligned with the daily cadastral updates from DCS, will it be aligned with snapshot of the cadastre when the LEP was signed off?	Alignment occurs on an ongoing basis – impacted council(s) will be notified when re-alignment updates are made
What are the standards for aligning council layers to the State-wide DCDB to minimise data inaccuracies when applied to each lot?	The Departmental GIS will 'snap' council planning layers to the State-wide DCDB boundaries
Will the Department be mandating the alignment of council planning layers to the State's cadastre	No
How will users be able to view historical information? Will it be by the selection of a specific date or time period?	The Historical Viewer allows the selection of planning data for a given time period
What mechanisms are in place to prevent people from altering the digital mapping outside the formal planning proposal process?	The Department has protocols and industry best-practice data security arrangements in place, including for this purpose
What does the Department plan to do prevent inconsistencies between mapping data on the e-planning In force Viewer and the LEP maps?	Any mapping issues reported will be resolved in consultation with councils

Commented [PC73]: Please remove this section. We will include on the Portal directly.

Commented [MV74R73]: Kept here for now (placeholder) until included in the Portal

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