Land Use Planning for Equitable Health Outcomes (LUPEHO) – **Supplementary tables**

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For:
The Western Sydney Health Alliance (WSHA)
July 2023

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Table S1: Healthy planning guidelines and their considerations of equity

Guideline title (Year)	Organisation	Jurisdiction	Purpose	Considered	Equity Defined
			Australian		
Healthy Built Environment Checklist: A guide for considering health in development policies, plans and proposals (2020)	Centre for Population Health, for the NSW Ministry of Health	New South Wales	The Checklist aims to improve the amenity of the built environment for people, places and public spaces. It supports the capacity of health professionals to promote healthy planning as a core component of good design.	Yes	Equitable access. (There are no specific definitions.)
Healthy by Design SA - A guide to planning, designing and developing healthy urban environments in South Australia (2012)	National Heart Foundation of Australia	South Australia	Healthy by Design: a guide to planning, designing and developing healthy urban environments in South Australia (Healthy By Design SA) aims to assist planners, urban designers and related professionals to design healthy urban environments that enable people to make healthy lifestyle choices and, in particular, to incorporate incidental physical activity—such as walking and cycling for transport and recreation—into their daily routine.	Yes	Equity – Refers to fairness and justice and resource distribution guided by community need. This also aims to create equal opportunities for physical activity, healthy food choices and the associated benefits, regardless of a person's abilities.
Health Impact Assessment Guidelines (2017)	enHealth	Australia	The objective of these Guidelines is to provide guidance in the conduct of HIA and encourage health impacts to be incorporated as fundamental elements of decision-making in the planning stages of relevant development projects. It also provides suggestions for the preparation of HIA reports and a range of additional resources including an Addendum of guiding questions and links to HIA resources.	Yes	Equity: The desire to reduce inequities that result from avoidable differences in health determinants and/or health status within and between different population groups. Particular attention should be paid to the distribution of health impacts and groups that may be more vulnerable to adverse impacts and consideration of ways to improve the proposed development for affected groups.
Healthy Built Environment	BC Centre for	Canada	International This Toolkit is intended to support the	Yes	Equity (in health): Exists
Linkages Toolkit: making the links between design, planning and health, Version 2.0 (2018)	Disease Control	(Vancouver)	inclusion of health considerations within community planning and design. The purpose of this Toolkit is to generate conversation and adaptation by outlining a rationale for "why" the built environment is important for health. For information on "how" to implement the information in this Toolkit in specific planning processes, we encourage you to refer to the practice resources in Appendix C.		when all people can reach their full health potential and are not disadvantaged from attaining it because of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age, social class, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation or other socially determined circumstance (National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health).
Healthy Urban Planning Checklist, Third Edition (2017)	London Healthy Urban Development Unit	UK (London)	The checklist aims to promote healthy urban planning by ensuring that the health and wellbeing implications of local plans and major planning applications are consistently taken into account. By bringing together planning policy requirements and standards that influence health and wellbeing the checklist seeks to mainstream health into the planning system.	No	-
Birmingham Healthy City Planning Toolkit (2021)	Birmingham City Council	UK (Birmingham)	The Healthy City Planning Toolkit supports the creation of healthy communities through health-promoting planning policies, design and development management in Birmingham.	Yes	Equitable transport strategies. (There are no specific definitions.)
Minnesota Healthy Planning: How-To Guide (2012)	Minnesota Department of Health	USA (Minnesota)	The Minnesota Healthy Planning How-To Guide includes eight desired health goals to create a sustainable, healthy community and 20 built environment strategies for achieving those desired health goals. This How-To Guide is a set of recommendations, not requirements. Not all strategies are applicable to every setting. The suggested planning practices and strategies to achieve the desired health goals and outcomes provide guidance for communities and planners, and should be adapted to fit each unique community.	No	-
How to Create and Implement Healthy General Plans: A toolkit for building healthy, vibrant communities (2012)	ChangeLab Solutions	USA (California)	This toolkit provides users with a logical progression of steps that can build upon one another, without mandating a fixed entry point. It is organized around a process of engagement, from building relationships and assessing existing conditions to creating and ultimately implementing policy language.	No	-

Guideline title (Year)	Organisation	Jurisdiction	Purpose	O a maid a mad	Equity
Healthy planning guide:	ChangeLab	USA	This guide is intended to help public	Considered Yes	Defined Health equity.
Strategies to promote healthier communities (2021)	Solutions	(California)	health and planning departments collaborate on strategies to promote healthier communities. Each page links health risks to aspects of the built environment, outlining ways to ensure that neighborhoods are designed to support health equity and community well-being.		(There are no specific definitions.)
State of Evidence: The Built Environment and Health 2011-2015 (2012)	Public Health Innovation and Decision Support, Population & Public Health, Alberta Health Services	Canada	The purpose of the Evidence Informed Recommendations report is to summarize the evidence identified in the built environment and health literature reviews and produce evidence-informed recommendations emerging from these reviews with reference to contextual information obtained from a limited environmental scan.	No	-
The Green City Guidelines: Techniques for a healthy liveable city (2011)	Michelle de Roo (landscape and urban designer)	Germany	The 'Green City Guidelines' project is an internationally targeted initiative that aims to provide practitioners and decision-makers with the essential information they need to understand and communicate the benefits of urban green space or more accurately green infrastructure. The purpose of this project is to bring this information more into the mainstream in a form that is immediately accessible, yet at the same time supported by the evidence-based substance that practitioners globally need to implement successful green infrastructure responses.	No	-
Integrated Planning Guide for a healthy, sustainable and resilient future, Version 3.0 (2019)	Health in All Policies Team, Community & Public Health	New Zealand	The guide includes sets of questions by theme to help you consider what the impact of your project is and how to add value to it in a way that is a 'win-win' for all groups involved. The Greater Christchurch Partnership is delighted to endorse this guide, which ultimately aims to achieve more sustainable spaces, better health outcomes and greater wellbeing for all members of our communities. The Integrated Planning Guide (IPG or the guide) helps you consider a wide array of forces and interrelationships that shape our communities and the impact your decisions can have. It aims to improve community health and wellbeing by strengthening the links between social, economic and environmental factors.	Yes	While equality is the effect of treating all people in the same way, equity refers to more than just equal access or support. Equity recognises that people with different levels of advantage require different approaches and resources to get equitable (fair) outcomes. Equity is focused on ensuring that efforts and resources are used wisely to improve outcomes for those most in need.
Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places (2017)	Public Health England	UK	The aim of the project was to develop a series of practical diagrams that illustrate the linkages, and strength of evidence, between spatial planning and health based on the findings from an umbrella literature review of the impacts of the built environment on health.	No	-
National Design Guide - Planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful places (2021)	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	UK	The National Planning Policy Framework makes clear that creating high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. This National Design Guide, and the National Model Design Code and Guidance Notes for Design Codes illustrate how well-designed places that are beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice. It forms part of the Government's collection of planning practice guidance and should be read alongside the separate planning practice guidance on design process and tools.	No	-
Healthy Development Checklist (2017)	Riverside University Health System - Public Health	USA	The Healthy Development Checklist was developed to provide criteria for healthy development practices in the Inland Empire. It is intended to be used as a tool to judge the overall health performance and supportiveness of new development projects.	Yes	Health equity is ensuring that all people have full and equal access to opportunities that enable them to lead healthy lives.
Healthy cities: good health is good politics: toolkit for local governments to support healthy (2015)	World Health Organization (WHO)	-	This toolkit aims to highlight key considerations in applying the Healthy Cities approach and using it as a platform to achieve healthy urban development.	Yes	(There are no specific definitions.)

Guideline title (Year)	Organisation	Jurisdiction	Durmana	Equity		
Guideline title (Year)	Organisation	Jurisdiction	Purpose	Considered	Defined	
Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: a sourcebook (2020)	World Health Organization (WHO)		This sourcebook provides the processes needed to harmonize UTP with concern for human health and brings together these two vital professions. It also highlights additional tools, literature resources for decision-makers, urban leaders, planners and health professionals. Chapter 5 outlines guidance on how to include health in UTP and discusses the principal health inputs to all planning phases (diagnosis, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation) that are needed from health professionals to contribute to the planning process. Chapter 7 then moves onto identifying entry points to lead to effective actions towards integrating health and UTP, using health as a catalyst for action across a range of entry points. It sets out the characteristics of a good entry point in a given situation that would lead to effective action, and provides examples of taking four different types of entry points for health to engage as an input and outcome in urban design and territorial planning (not at all an exhaustive list): by setting (e.g. public spaces, movement corridors like routes to school, cycling paths and active transport); by outcome (e.g. increasing physical activity, increasing locational access to health care); by principle (e.g. road danger reduction, life-course strategies); or by sector (e.g. housing and health, local economy and health).	Yes	Health equity. (There are no specific definitions.)	

Notes:

Equity both considered/mentioned and defined within the guidelines

Equity was considered/mentioned but not defined within the guidelines

Equity was neither considered/mentioned nor defined within the guidelines

Table S2: State Environmental Planning Policies and their considerations of healthy planning principles

01 Healthy eating

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note

02 Physical activity

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Housing	Division 2 Boarding houses 24 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to the carrying out of development to which this Division applies— (h) communal open spaces—	Part 2 / Division 2 / 24 / (2) / (h)	
	(i) with a total area of at least 20% of the site area, and (ii) each with minimum dimensions of 3m Part 3 Co-living housing 68 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15	Part 3 / 68 / (2) / (d)	
	(2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development for the purposes of co-living housing— (d) communal open spaces— (i) with a total area of at least 20% of the site area, and (ii) each with minimum dimensions of 3m,		
	Division 7 Non-discretionary development standards 107 Non-discretionary development standards for hostels and residential care facilities— the Act, s 4.15 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development for the purposes of hostels or residential care facilities— (d) internal and external communal open spaces with a total area of at least— (i) for a hostel—8m² for every bed, or (ii) for a residential care facility—10m² for every bed,	Division 7 / 107 / (2) / (d), (e)	
Transport and Infrastructure	(e) at least 15m² of landscaped area for every bed, Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 10 Health services facilities 2.63 Exempt development (1) Any of the following development is exempt development if it is carried out within the boundaries of an existing health services facility and complies with section 2.20— (a) development for the purposes of roads and cycleways,	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 10 / 2.63 / (1) / (a)	-
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 11 Public authority precincts 2.70 Exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is carried out by or on behalf of a public authority on land to which this Division applies— (a) roads, cycleways, pedestrian bridges, at grade car parks, ticketing facilities and viewing platforms,	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 11 / 2.70 / (1) / (a)	-
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 11A Certain development at the Sydney Cricket Ground 2.71 Exempt development (b) installation, maintenance and upgrading of bus shelters, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, cycle storage racks, visitor information booths, kiosks, street furniture, access ramps for people, shade shelters, awnings, fences, gates, flag poles, public art, catering outlets, bars and restaurants,	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 11A / 2.71 / (b)	-
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.73 Development permitted without consent (3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council— (a) development for any of the following purposes— (i) roads, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities, viewing	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 12 / 2.73 / (3) / (a) / (i)	-
	platforms and pedestrian bridges, Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.74 Exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes that is carried out in the prescribed circumstances is exempt development— (a) construction or maintenance of— (i) walking tracks, raised walking paths (including boardwalks), ramps, stairways or gates, or (ii) bicycle-related storage facilities, including bicycle racks and other bicycle parking facilities (except for bicycle paths), or (vi) sporting facilities, including goal posts, sight screens and fences, if the visual impact of the development on surrounding land uses is minimal, or (viii) seats, picnic tables, barbecues, bins (including frames and screening), shelters or shade structures, or	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 12 / 2.74 / (1) / (a) / (i), (ii), (vi), (viii)	-
	Chapter 3 Educational establishments and child care facilities Part 3.4 Schools—specific development controls 3.39 Existing schools—exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is on land within the boundaries of an existing school and complies with any requirements of this subsection that apply to the development— (f) walking paths (including raised walking paths), boardwalks, ramps, minor pedestrian bridges, stairways, gates, seats, barbecues, shelters and shade structures,	Chapter 3 / Part 3.4 / 3.39 / (1) / (f)	-

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 3 Educational establishments and child care facilities Part 3.5 Universities—specific development controls 3.49 Existing universities—exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is on land within the boundaries of an existing university and complies with any requirements of this subsection that apply to the development— (f) cycleways, walking paths (including raised walking paths), boardwalks, ramps, minor	Chapter 3 / Part 3.5 / 3.49 / (1) / (f)	-
	pedestrian bridges, stairways, gates, seats, barbecues, shelters and shade structures, Chapter 3 Educational establishments and child care facilities Part 3.6 TAFE establishments—specific development controls 3.56 Existing TAFE establishments—exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is on land within the boundaries of an existing TAFE establishment and complies with any requirements in this subsection that apply to the development— (f) cycleways, walking paths (including raised walking paths), boardwalks, ramps, minor	Chapter 3 / Part 3.6 / 3.56 / (1) / (f)	-
Planning Systems	pedestrian bridges, stairways, gates, seats, barbecues, shelters and shade structures, Schedule 5 Critical State significant infrastructure 7A Parramatta Light Rail (2) Development that is ancillary to any other development in this section including— (a) construction of rail and bus interchange facilities, modification of bus facilities, railway stations, public amenities, pedestrian and cycle facilities and urban design features (including fencing, landscaping, lighting and planting trees), the modification and replacement of substations, utilities, amenities and signage and road and bridge modification works, and	Schedule 5 / 7A / (2) / (a)	Pedestrian and cycle facilities as Critical State significant infrastructure
	Schedule 5 Critical State significant infrastructure 11. F6 Extension Stage 1 (1) Development for the purposes of the F6 Extension Stage 1 project, being— (a) a new multi-lane road link from the New M5 at Arncliffe to President Avenue, Kogarah, including twin tunnels with entry and exit ramps, an intersection at Princes Highway and President Avenue and associated works to upgrade the surrounding road network and to provide cycle and pedestrian pathways, and	Schedule 5 / 11 / (1) / (a)	Footpaths and shared cycle and pedestrian pathways as Critical State significant infrastructure
	Schedule 5 Critical State significant infrastructure 19. Sydney Gateway (1) Development for the purposes of the Sydney Gateway, being the following— (a) the construction and operation of the following— (vi) cycle and pedestrian pathways along the Alexandra Canal between the Tempe Recreation Reserve and the Botany Rail Line	Schedule 5 / 19 / (1) / (a) / (vi)	Footpaths and shared cycle and pedestrian pathways as Critical State significant infrastructure
	Schedule 5 Critical State significant infrastructure 22. Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade project (1) Development for the purposes of the Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade project, being a new multi-lane road link connecting the M4–M5 Link at Rozelle with the Warringah Freeway at North Sydney, including— (e) associated works to upgrade the surrounding road network, bridges, interchanges and ramps and to provide cycle and pedestrian pathways, and	Schedule 5 / 22 / (1) / (e)	Footpaths and shared cycle and pedestrian pathways as Critical State significant infrastructure
	Schedule 5 Critical State significant infrastructure 29. Beaches Link and Gore Hill Freeway Connection project (2) The development includes the following— (e) associated works to upgrade and connect the surrounding road network, bridges, ramps, footpaths and shared cycle and pedestrian pathways,	Schedule 5 / 29 / (2) / (e)	Footpaths and shared cycle and pedestrian pathways as Critical State significant infrastructure
Design and Place	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 17 Design consideration—public spaces and public life The consent authority must be satisfied of the following— (a) for development involving new public space—the public space is— (i) located to maximise equitable access by the public, and	Part 2 / 17 / (a) / (i)	-
	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 17 Design consideration—public spaces and public life (d) the development contributes to connectivity between existing and proposed landscape corridors, public spaces and walking and cycling networks near the site.	Part 2 / 17 / (d)	-
	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 19 Design consideration—sustainable transport and walkability The consent authority must consider whether the development— (a) contributes to minimising car trips and car travel distances by— (i) supporting access to public transport, and	Part 2 / 19 / (a) / (i)	-
	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 19 Design consideration—sustainable transport and walkability The consent authority must consider whether the development— (c) supports increased opportunities for walking and cycling by integrating with, or improving connections to existing walking and cycling networks, and	Part 2 / 19 / (c)	-

03 Housing

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Housing	Chapter 1 Preliminary 3 Principles of Policy The principles of this Policy are as follows— (a) enabling the development of diverse housing types, including purpose-built rental housing, (b) encouraging the development of housing that will meet the needs of more vulnerable members of the community, including very low to moderate income households, seniors and people with a disability, (c) ensuring new housing development provides residents with a reasonable level of amenity, (d) promoting the planning and delivery of housing in locations where it will make good use of existing and planned infrastructure and services, (e) minimising adverse climate and environmental impacts of new housing development, (f) reinforcing the importance of designing housing in a way that reflects and enhances its	References Chapter 1 / 3	Principles: - Diversity - Adaptability - Accessibility - Affordability
	locality, (g) supporting short-term rental accommodation as a home-sharing activity and contributor to local economies, while managing the social and environmental impacts from this use, (h) mitigating the loss of existing affordable rental housing.		
	Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 1 Preliminary 15 Requirement for imposition of conditions—the Act, s 7.32(3)(a) Before imposing a condition under the Act, section 7.32, the consent authority must consider the following— (a) affordable housing must aim to create mixed and balanced communities, (b) affordable housing must be created and managed so that a socially diverse residential population, representative of all income groups, is developed and maintained in a locality, (c) affordable housing must be made available to very low, low and moderate income households, or a combination of the households, (d) affordable housing must be rented to appropriately qualified tenants and at an appropriate rate of gross household income, (e) land provided for affordable housing must be used for the purposes of the provision of affordable housing, (f) buildings provided for affordable housing must be managed to maintain their continued use for affordable housing must consist of dwellings constructed to a standard that, in the opinion of the consent authority, is consistent with other dwellings in the area.	Chapter 2 / Part 1 / 15	- Affordability - Equity ("(g) affordable housing must consist of dwellings constructed to a standard that, in the opinion of the consent authority, is consistent with other dwellings in the area.")
	Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 1 In-fill affordable housing 16 Development to which Division applies (1) This Division applies to residential development if— (a) the development is permitted with consent under another environmental planning instrument, and (b) at least 20% of the gross floor area of the building resulting from the development will be used for the purposes of affordable housing, and (c) for development on land in the Greater Sydney region, Newcastle region or Wollongong region—all or part of the development is within an accessible area, and (d) for development on other land—all or part of the development is within 400m walking distance of land within 1 or more of the following zones or an equivalent land use zone— (i) Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre, (iii) Zone B2 Local Centre,	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 1 / 16	
	(iii) Zone B4 Mixed Use. Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 1 In-fill affordable housing 17 Floor space ratio (1) The maximum floor space ratio for development to which this Division applies is the maximum permissible floor space ratio for residential accommodation on the land plus an additional floor space ratio of— (a) if the maximum permissible floor space ratio is 2.5:1 or less— (i) if at least 50% of the gross floor area of the building resulting from the development will be used for affordable housing—0.5:1, or (ii) if less than 50% of the gross floor area of the building will be used for affordable housing—Y:1, where— AH is the percentage of the gross floor area of the building that is used for affordable housing. Y= AH ÷ 100 or (b) if the maximum permissible floor space ratio is more than 2.5:1— (i) if at least 50% of the gross floor area of the building will be used for affordable housing—20% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio, or (ii) if less than 50% of the gross floor area of the building will be used for affordable housing—Z% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio, where— AH is the percentage of the gross floor area of the building that is used for affordable housing. Z= AH ÷ 2.5	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 1 / 17	- Affordable housing (Floor space ratio) - Planning and design guidelines
	(2) The additional floor space ratio must be used for the purposes of affordable housing. Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 1 In-fill affordable housing 18 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15 (1) The object of this section is to identify development standards for particular matters relating to development for the purposes of in-fill affordable housing that, if complied with, prevent the consent authority from requiring more onerous standards for the matters.	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 1 / 18	- Affordable housing (Non- discretionary development standards)

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
SEPPs	Contents (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to the carrying out of development to which this Division applies— (a) a minimum site area of 450m², (b) for a development application made by a social housing provider—at least 35m² of landscaped area per dwelling, (c) if paragraph (b) does not apply—at least 30% of the site area is landscaped area, (d) a deep soil zone on at least 15% of the site area, where— (i) each deep soil zone has minimum dimensions of 3m, and (ii) if practicable, at least 65% of the deep soil zone is located at the rear of the site, (e) living rooms and private open spaces in at least 70% of the dwellings receive at least 3 hours of direct solar access between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter, (f) for a development application made by a social housing provider for development on land in an accessible area— (i) for each dwelling containing 1 bedroom—at least 0.4 parking spaces, or (ii) for each dwelling containing 2 bedrooms—at least 0.5 parking spaces, or (iii) for each dwelling containing 1 bedroom—at least 0.5 parking spaces, or (ii) for each dwelling containing 1 bedroom—at least 1 parking spaces, or (ii) for each dwelling containing 2 bedrooms—at least 1 parking spaces, or (iii) for each dwelling containing 2 bedrooms—at least 1 parking spaces, or	References	- Planning and design guidelines (development standards)
	 (h) for development for the purposes of residential flat buildings—the minimum internal area specified in the Apartment Design Guide for each type of apartment, (i) for development for the purposes of dual occupancies, manor houses or multi dwelling housing (terraces)—the minimum floor area specified in the Low Rise Housing Diversity Design Guide, (j) if paragraphs (h) and (i) do not apply, the following minimum floor areas— (i) for each dwelling containing 1 bedroom—65m², or (ii) for each dwelling containing 2 bedrooms—90m², or 		
	(iii) for each dwelling containing at least 3 bedrooms—115m² plus 12m² for each bedroom		
	in addition to 3 bedrooms Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 2 Boarding house 26 Must be used for affordable housing in perpetuity (1) Development consent must not be granted under this Division unless the consent authority is satisfied that from the date of the issue of the occupation certificate and continuing in perpetuity— (a) the boarding house will be used for affordable housing, and	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 2 / 26 / (1) / (a)	Boarding house used for affordable housing
	Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 3 Boarding houses—Land and Housing Corporation 28 Development to which Division applies (2) This Division does not apply to development for the purposes of boarding houses on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential or an equivalent land use zone unless— (a) for land in the Greater Sydney region—the land is within an accessible area, or (b) otherwise—all or part of the boarding house is within 400m walking distance of land in Zone B2 Local Centre or Zone B4 Mixed Use, or an equivalent land use zone.	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 3 / 28 / (2) / (a), (b)	Boarding house used for affordable housing accessibility and/or equity issue
	Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 5 Residential flat buildings—social housing providers, public authorities and joint ventures 40 Must be used for affordable housing for at least 15 years (1) Development consent must not be granted under this Division unless the consent authority is satisfied that, for at least 15 years from the date of the issue of an occupation	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 5 / 40 / (1) / (a)	Social housing used for affordable housing
	certificate— (a) at least 50% of the dwellings to which the development relates will be used for		
	affordable housing, and Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 1 Secondary dwellings Division 2 Secondary dwellings permitted with consent 52 Development may be carried out with consent (2) Development consent must not be granted for development to which this Part applies unless— (c) the total floor area of the secondary dwelling is— (i) no more than 60m², or (ii) if a greater floor area is permitted for a secondary dwelling on the land under another environmental planning instrument—the greater floor area.	Chapter 3 / Part 1 / Division 2 / 52 / (2) /(c)	- Diverse housing (Secondary dwellings) - Planning and design guidelines
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 1 Secondary dwellings Division 2 Secondary dwellings permitted with consent 53 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to the carrying out of development to which this Part applies— (a) for a detached secondary dwelling—a minimum site area of 450m², (b) the number of parking spaces provided on the site is the same as the number of parking spaces provided on the site immediately before the development is carried out. Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part 1 / Division 2 / 53 / (2) /(a), (b)	 Diverse housing (Secondary dwellings) Planning and design guidelines Diverse
	Part 2 Group homes 61 Development in prescribed zones (1) Development for the purposes of a permanent group home or a transitional group home on land in a prescribed zone may be carried out— (a) without consent if the development— (i) does not result in more than 10 bedrooms being within 1 or more group homes on a site, and (ii) is carried out by or on behalf of a public authority, or (b) otherwise—with consent.	2 / 61 / (1)	housing (Group homes) - Planning and design guidelines

SEPPs	Contents	References		Note
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	-	Diverse
	Part 2 Group homes	2 / 64 / (1) / (a)		housing (Group
	64 Complying development(1) Development for the purposes of a group home is complying development if the			homes)
	development—		_	Planning and
	(a) does not result in more than 10 bedrooms being within 1 or more group homes on a			design
	site, and			guidelines
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	-	Diverse
	Part 3 Co-living housing 68 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15	3 / 68		housing (Co- living housing)
	(1) The object of this section is to identify development standards for particular matters			iiviiig fiodollig)
	relating to development for the purposes of co-living housing that, if complied with, prevent		-	Planning and
	the consent authority from requiring more onerous standards for the matters. (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development			design guidelines
	for the purposes of co-living housing—			(development
	(a) for development in a zone in which residential flat buildings are permitted—a floor space ratio that is not more than—			standards)
	(i) the maximum permissible floor space ratio for residential accommodation on the land,			
	and			
	(ii) an additional 10% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio if the additional floor space is used only for the purposes of co-living housing,			
	(b) for co-living housing containing 6 private rooms—			
	(i) a total of at least 30m² of communal living area, and			
	(ii) minimum dimensions of 3m for each communal living area,(c) for co-living housing containing more than 6 private rooms—			
	(i) a total of at least 30m ² of communal living area plus at least a further 2m ² for each			
	private room in excess of 6 private rooms, and			
	(ii) minimum dimensions of 3m for each communal living area,(d) communal open spaces—			
	(i) with a total area of at least 20% of the site area, and			
	(ii) each with minimum dimensions of 3m,			
	(e) unless a relevant planning instrument specifies a lower number—(i) for development on land in an accessible area—0.2 parking spaces for each private			
	room, or			
	(ii) otherwise—0.5 parking spaces for each private room,			
	(f) for development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential or Zone R3 Medium Density Residential—the minimum landscaping requirements for multi dwelling housing			
	under a relevant planning instrument,			
	(g) for development on land in Zone R4 High Density Residential—the minimum			
	landscaping requirements for residential flat buildings under a relevant planning instrument Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	_	Diverse
	Part 3 Co-living housing	3 / 69		housing (Co-
	69 Standards for co-living housing (1) Development consent must not be greated for development for the purposes of co-living			living housing)
	(1) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of co-living housing unless the consent authority is satisfied that—			
	(a) each private room has a floor area, excluding an area, if any, used for the purposes of		-	Planning and
	private kitchen or bathroom facilities, that is not more than 25m² and not less than— (i) for a private room intended to be used by a single occupant—12m², or			design guidelines
	(ii) otherwise—16m², and			garacimics
	(b) the minimum lot size for the co-living housing is not less than—			
	(i) for development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential—the lesser of the minimum lot size requirements for manor houses under a relevant planning instrument, or 600m²,			
	(ii) for development on land in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential—the minimum lot size			
	requirements for multi dwelling housing under a relevant planning instrument,			
	(iii) for development on other land—the minimum lot size requirements for residential flat buildings under a relevant planning instrument, and			
	(c) for development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential or an equivalent land use			
	zone, the co-living housing— (i) will not contain more than 12 private rooms, and			
	(ii) will be in an accessible area, and			
	(d) the co-living housing will contain an appropriate workspace for the manager, either			
	within the communal living area or in a separate space, and (e) for co-living housing on land in a business zone—no part of the ground floor of the co-			
	living housing that fronts a street will be used for residential purposes unless another			
	environmental planning instrument permits the use, and (f) adequate bothroom, laundry and kitchen facilities will be available within the co-living			
	 (f) adequate bathroom, laundry and kitchen facilities will be available within the co-living housing for the use of each occupant, and 			
	(g) each private room will be used by no more than 2 occupants.			
	(2) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of co-living housing unless the consent authority considers whether—			
	(a) the front, side and rear setbacks for the co-living housing are not less than—			
	(i) for development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential or Zone R3 Medium			
	Density Residential—the minimum setback requirements for multi dwelling housing under a relevant planning instrument, or			
	(ii) for development on land in Zone R4 High Density Residential—the minimum setback			
	requirements for residential flat buildings under a relevant planning instrument, and			
	(b) if the co-living housing has at least 3 storeys—the building will comply with the minimum building separation distances specified in the Apartment Design Guide, and			
	(c) at least 3 hours of direct solar access will be provided between 9am and 3pm at mid-			
	winter in at least 1 communal living area, and (d) at least 1 bicycle parking space will be provided for each private room, and			
	(d) at least 1 bicycle parking space will be provided for each private room, and(e) at least 1 motorcycle parking space will be provided for every 5 private rooms, and			
	(f) the design of the building will be compatible with—			
	(i) the desirable elements of the character of the local area, or(ii) for precincts undergoing transition—the desired future character of the precinct.			
	(i) for precincts undergoing transition—the desired luttile character of the precinct. (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to development for the purposes of minor alterations or			
	additions to existing co-living housing.			

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
SEPPs	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 4 Build-to-rent housing 74 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15 (1) The object of this section is to identify development standards for particular matters relating to development for the purposes of build-to-rent housing that, if complied with, prevent the consent authority from requiring more onerous standards for the matters. (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to the carrying out of the development to which this Part applies— (a) the building height of all proposed buildings is not more than the maximum building height permitted under another environmental planning instrument for a building on the land, (b) for development on land in a zone in which no residential accommodation is permitted under another environmental planning instrument—a floor space ratio that is not more than the maximum permissible floor space ratio for other development on the land under another environmental planning instrument, (c) if paragraph (b) does not apply—a floor space ratio that is not more than the maximum permissible floor space ratio for residential accommodation on the land under another environmental planning instrument, (d) for development carried out wholly or partly on land in the Greater Sydney Region— (i) for land within an accessible area—0.2 parking spaces for each dwelling, or (ii) otherwise—0.5 parking spaces for each dwelling, or (iii) if a relevant planning instrument specifies a requirement for a lower number of parking spaces—the lower number specified in the relevant planning instrument,	References Chapter 3 / Part 4 / 74	Note - Diverse housing (Build- to-rent housing) - Planning and design guidelines (development standards)
	(e) if paragraph (d) does not apply—at least the number of parking spaces required under the relevant development control plan or local environmental plan for a residential flat		
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 4 Build-to-rent housing 75 Design requirements (1) This section applies to development to which this Part applies only if State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development applies to the building resulting from the development. (2) In determining an application for the modification of a development consent or a development application for the carrying out of development to which this section applies, the consent authority must— (a) be flexible in applying the design criteria set out in the Apartment Design Guide, including, in particular, the design criteria set out in Part 4, items 4E, 4G and 4K, and (b) in its consideration of the objectives set out in the Apartment Design Guide, Part 4, consider the following— (i) the amenities proposed to be provided to tenants residing in the building through common spaces and shared facilities and services, (ii) whether the configuration and variety of dwellings in the building will provide adequate options to prospective tenants in relation to the size and layout of the dwellings, (iii) whether tenants residing in the building will be able to relocate to other dwellings in the building that will better accommodate their housing requirements if their requirements change.	Chapter 3 / Part 4 / 75	 Diverse housing (Build- to-rent housing) Planning and design guidelines
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 3 Development standards 86 Development standards for seniors housing—Zones RE2, SP1, SP2, RU5 and R2 (1) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of seniors housing unless the consent authority is satisfied as follows— (a) for development on land in Zone RE2 Private Recreation— (i) the development is carried out on land used for the purposes of an existing registered club, and (ii) the land adjoins land in a prescribed zone, (b) for development on land in Zone SP1 Special Purpose or Zone SP2 Infrastructure— (i) development for the purposes of a place of public worship, an educational establishment, a hospital or seniors housing is permitted on the land, and (ii) the land adjoins land in a prescribed zone, (c) for development on land in Zone RU5 Village— (i) the development is carried out on land within 50km of a 24-hour health services facility, and (ii) the land is serviced by reticulated water and sewerage, (d) for development on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential— (i) the land is owned, or the development is carried out on the land, by the Land and Housing Corporation, or (ii) the development is carried out on Lots 28–31, DP 255616, Janpieter Road, Box Hill, or (iii) if the land is proposed to be used for independent living units—the independent living units will be provided by an operator.	Chapter 3 / Part 5 / Division 3 / 86	 Diverse housing (Housing for seniors and people with a disability) Planning and design guidelines (development standards)
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 3 Development standards 87 Additional floor space ratios (1) This section applies to development for the purposes of seniors housing on land to which this Part applies if— (a) development for the purposes of a residential flat building or shop top housing is permitted on the land under another environmental planning instrument, or (b) the development is carried out on land in Zone B3 Commercial Core. (2) Development consent may be granted for development to which this section applies if— (a) the site area of the development is at least 1,500m², and (b) the development will result in a building with the maximum permissible floor space ratio plus— (i) for development involving independent living units—an additional 15% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio if the additional floor space is used only for the purposes of independent living units, or (ii) for development involving a residential care facility—an additional 20% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio if the additional floor space is used only for the purposes of the residential care facility, or	Chapter 3 / Part 5 / Division 3 / 87	 Diverse housing (Housing for seniors and people with a disability) Planning and design guidelines (development standards)

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(iii) for development involving independent living units and residential care facilities—an		
	additional 25% of the maximum permissible floor space ratio if the additional floor space is used only for the purposes of independent living units or a residential care facility, or both,		
	and		
	(c) the development will result in a building with a height of not more than 3.8m above the maximum permissible building height		
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	- Diverse
	Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 4 Site-related requirements	5 / Division 4 /	housing
	93 Location and access to facilities and services—independent living units	93	(Housing for seniors and
	(1) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of an independent living unit unless the consent authority has considered whether residents will		people with a
	have adequate access to facilities and services—		disability)
	(a) by a transport service that complies with subsection (2), or (b) on-site.		- Planning and
	(2) The transport service must—		design
	(a) take the residents to a place that has adequate access to facilities and services, and(b) for development on land within the Greater Sydney region—		guidelines
	(i) not be an on-demand booking service for the transport of passengers for a fare, and		
	(ii) be available both to and from the site at least once between 8am and 12pm each day and at least once between 12pm and 6pm each day, and		
	(c) for development on land that is not within the Greater Sydney region—be available both		
	to and from the site during daylight hours at least once each weekday. (3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), access is adequate if—		
	(a) the facilities and services are, or the transport service is, located at a distance of not		
	more than 400m from the site, and (b) the distance is accessible by means of a suitable access pathway, and		
	(c) the gradient along the pathway complies with subsection (4)(c).		
	 (4) In subsection (3)— (a) a <i>suitable access pathway</i> is a path of travel by means of a sealed footpath or other 		
	similar and safe means that is suitable for access by means of an electric wheelchair,		
	motorised cart or the like, and (b) the distance is to be measured by reference to the length of the pathway, and		
	(c) the overall average gradient must be not more than 1:14 and the gradients along the		
	pathway must be not more than— (i) 1:12 for a maximum length of 15m at a time, or		
	(ii) 1:10 for a maximum length of 5m at a time, or		
	(iii) 1:8 for a maximum length of 1.5m at a time. (5) In this section—		
	facilities and services means—		
	(a) shops and other retail and commercial services that residents may reasonably require, and		
	(b) community services and recreation facilities, and		
	(c) the practice of a general medical practitioner. Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	- Diverse
	Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability	5 / Division 6 /	housing
	Division 6 Design principles 99 Neighbourhood amenity and streetscape	99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104,	(Housing for seniors and
	Seniors housing should be designed to— (a) recognise the operational, functional and economic requirements of residential care	105	people with a disability)
	facilities, which typically require a different building shape from other residential		uisability)
	accommodation, and (b) recognise the desirable elements of—		 Planning and design
	(i) the location's current character, or		guidelines
	(ii) for precincts undergoing a transition—the future character of the location so new buildings contribute to the quality and identity of the area, and		
	(c) complement heritage conservation areas and heritage items in the area, and		
	(d) maintain reasonable neighbourhood amenity and appropriate residential character by—(i) providing building setbacks to reduce bulk and overshadowing, and		
	(ii) using building form and siting that relates to the site's land form, and		
	(iii) adopting building heights at the street frontage that are compatible in scale with adjacent buildings, and		
	(iv) considering, where buildings are located on the boundary, the impact of the boundary		
	walls on neighbours, and (e) set back the front building on the site generally in line with the existing building line, and		
	(f) include plants reasonably similar to other plants in the street, and		
	(g) retain, wherever reasonable, significant trees, and(h) prevent the construction of a building in a riparian zone.		
	100 Visual and acoustic privacy		
	Seniors housing should be designed to consider the visual and acoustic privacy of adjacent neighbours and residents by—		
	(a) using appropriate site planning, including considering the location and design of		
	windows and balconies, the use of screening devices and landscaping, and (b) ensuring acceptable noise levels in bedrooms of new dwellings by locating them away		
	from driveways, parking areas and paths.		
	101 Solar access and design for climate The design of seniors housing should—		
	(a) for development involving the erection of a new building—provide residents of the		
	building with adequate daylight in a way that does not adversely impact the amount of daylight in neighbouring buildings, and		
	(b) involve site planning, dwelling design and landscaping that reduces energy use and		
	makes the best practicable use of natural ventilation, solar heating and lighting by locating the windows of living and dining areas in a northerly direction.		
	102 Stormwater		
	The design of seniors housing should aim to— (a) control and minimise the disturbance and impacts of stormwater runoff on adjoining		
	properties and receiving waters by, for example, finishing driveway surfaces with semi-		
	pervious material, minimising the width of paths and minimising paved areas, and		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(b) include, where practical, on-site stormwater detention or re-use for second quality water uses.		
	103 Crime prevention		
	Seniors housing should— (a) be designed in accordance with environmental design principles relating to crime		
	prevention, and (b) provide personal property security for residents and visitors, and		
	(c) encourage crime prevention by—		
	(i) site planning that allows observation of the approaches to a dwelling entry from inside each dwelling and general observation of public areas, driveways and streets from a		
	dwelling that adjoins the area, driveway or street, and (ii) providing shared entries, if required, that serve a small number of dwellings and that are		
	able to be locked, and		
	(iii) providing dwellings designed to allow residents to see who approaches their dwellings without the need to open the front door.		
	104 Accessibility Seniors housing should—		
	(a) have obvious and safe pedestrian links from the site that provide access to transport		
	services or local facilities, and (b) provide attractive, yet safe, environments for pedestrians and motorists with convenient		
	access and parking for residents and visitors. 105 Waste management		
	Seniors housing should include waste facilities that maximise recycling by the provision of		
	appropriate facilities. Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	- Diverse
	Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 7 Non-discretionary development standards	5 / Division 7 /	housing
	107 Non-discretionary development standards for hostels and residential care	107	(Housing for seniors and
	facilities—the Act, s 4.15 (1) The object of this section is to identify development standards for particular matters		people with a
	relating to development for the purposes of hostels and residential care facilities that, if complied with, prevent the consent authority from requiring more onerous standards for the matters.		disability)
	 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development for the purposes of hostels or residential care facilities— 		 Planning and design
	(a) no building has a height of more than 9.5m, excluding servicing equipment on the roof		guidelines (development
	of a building, (b) servicing equipment on the roof of a building, which results in the building having a		standards)
	height of more than 9.5m— (i) is fully integrated into the design of the roof or contained and suitably screened from		
	view from public places, and (ii) is limited to an area of no more than 20% of the surface area of the roof, and		
	(iii) does not result in the building having a height of more than 11.5m, (c) the density and scale of the buildings when expressed as a floor space ratio is 1:1 or		
	less,		
	 (d) internal and external communal open spaces with a total area of at least— (i) for a hostel—8m² for every bed, or 		
	 (ii) for a residential care facility—10m² for every bed, (e) at least 15m² of landscaped area for every bed, 		
	(f) a deep soil zone on at least 15% of the site area, where each deep soil zone has		
	minimum dimensions of 6m and, if practicable, at least 65% of the deep soil zone is located at the rear of the site,		
	(g) for a hostel—at least 1 parking space for every 10 beds in the hostel,(h) for a residential care facility—at least 1 parking space for every 15 beds in the facility,		
	(i) at least 1 parking space for every 2 employees who are on duty at the same time,(j) at least 1 parking space for the purpose of ambulance parking.		
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing	Chapter 3 / Part	- Diverse
	Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 7 Non-discretionary development standards	5 / Division 7 / 108	housing (Housing for
	108 Non-discretionary development standards for independent living units—the Act, s 4.15		seniors and people with a
	(1) The object of this section is to identify development standards for particular matters relating to development for the purposes of independent living units that, if complied with,		disability)
	prevent the consent authority from requiring more onerous standards for the matters.		- Planning and
	(2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development for the purposes of independent living units—		design guidelines
	(a) no building has a height of more than 9.5m, excluding servicing equipment on the roof of a building,		(development standards)
	(b) servicing equipment on the roof of a building, which results in the building having a height of more than 9.5m—		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	(i) is fully integrated into the design of the roof or contained and suitably screened from		
	view from public places, and (ii) is limited to an area of no more than 20% of the surface area of the roof, and		
	(iii) does not result in the building having a height of more than 11.5m,(c) the density and scale of the buildings when expressed as a floor space ratio is 0.5:1 or		
	less, (d) for a development application made by a social housing provider—at least 35m² of		
	landscaped area per dwelling,		
	(e) if paragraph (d) does not apply—at least 30% of the site area is landscaped,(f) a deep soil zone on at least 15% of the site area, where each deep soil zone has		
	minimum dimensions of 3m and, if practicable, at least 65% of the deep soil zone is located at the rear of the site,		
	(g) at least 70% of the dwellings receive at least 2 hours of direct solar access between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter in living rooms and private open spaces,		
	(h) for a dwelling in a single storey building or a dwelling located, wholly or in part, on the		
	ground floor of a multi-storey building— (i) at least 15m² of private open space per dwelling, and		
	(ii) at least 1 private open space with minimum dimensions of 3m accessible from a living area located on the ground floor,		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Note— The energy people to be accessible only by a continuous accessible path of travel.		
	The open space needs to be accessible only by a continuous accessible path of travel, within the meaning of AS 1428.1, if the dwelling itself is an accessible one—see Schedule		
	4, section 2. (i) for a dwelling in a multi-storey building not located on the ground floor—a balcony		
	accessible from a living area with minimum dimensions of 2m and— (i) an area of at least 10m², or		
	(ii) for each dwelling containing 1 bedroom—an area of at least 6m²,		
	(j) for a development application made by, or made by a person jointly with, a social housing provider—at least 1 parking space for every 5 dwellings,		
	(k) if paragraph (j) does not apply—at least 0.5 parking spaces for each bedroom.		
	Schedule 1 Complying development—secondary dwellings Schedule 2 Complying development—group homes	Schedule 1 Schedule 2	
	Schedule 4 Standards concerning accessibility and usability for hostels and independent	Schedule 4	Accessibility
Planning Systems	living units Schedule 1 State significant development—general	Schedule 1 / 27	Build-to-rent
3 ,	27 Build-to-rent housing (1) Development permitted under the Housing SEPP, Chapter 3, Part 4 if—		housing (one of the types of diverse
	(a) the proposed development has a capital investment value of—		housings)
	(i) for development on land in the Greater Sydney Region—more than \$100 million, or (ii) for development on other land—more than \$50 million, and		considered as significant
	(b) the tenanted component of the proposed development has a value of at least 60% of		development
	the capital investment value of the proposed development, and (c) for development on land in Zone B3 Commercial Core—the proposed development		
	does not involve development that is prohibited under an environmental planning instrument		
	applying to the land, other than development for the purposes of multi dwelling housing, residential flat buildings or shop top housing, and		
	(d) for development on other land—the proposed development does not involve development that is prohibited under an environmental planning instrument applying to the		
	land.		
	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to development on land within the area of the City of Sydney.		
	(2A) Subsection (1)(d) does not apply to development on land for which a site compatibility		
	certificate has been issued— (i) under the Housing SEPP, section 39, or		
	(ii) State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009, clause 37, as in force immediately before its repeal.		
	(3) In this section—		
	Greater Sydney Region has the same meaning as in the Greater Sydney Commission Act 2015.		
	Housing SEPP means State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021. tenanted component has the same meaning as in the Housing SEPP.		
	Schedule 1 State significant development—general	Schedule 1 / 28	Seniors housing
	28 Seniors housing Development for the purposes of seniors housing if—		(one of the types of diverse housings)
	(a) the seniors housing component has a capital investment value of—		considered as a
	(i) for development on land in the Greater Sydney region—more than \$30 million, or (ii) otherwise—more than \$20 million, and		significant development
	(b) the seniors housing component includes a residential care facility, and(c) other components of the proposed development are not prohibited on the land under an		·
	environmental planning instrument.		
	Schedule 6 Regionally significant development 5 Private infrastructure and community facilities over \$5 million	Schedule 6 / 5 / (b)	Affordable housing and group homes
	Development that has a capital investment value of more than \$5 million for any of the	(6)	(one of the types of
	following purposes— (b) affordable housing, child care centres, community facilities, correctional centres,		diverse housings)
	educational establishments, group homes, health services facilities or places of public worship.		considered as a significant
	worship.		development
Precincts	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	<eastern harbour<="" td=""></eastern>
	Part 4.2 City West	4.2 / 4.8	City SEPP>
	4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West Mixed Living and Working Environment		Housing diversity
	Development in City West is to house an increased population and to provide an increased quantity and range of employment opportunities which are compatible with the achievement		including affordable housing
	of a high-quality mixed living and working environment.		Housing
	Development in City West is to promote and retain close to the city centre a socially diverse residential population representative of all income groups.		
	Development in City West is to provide different kinds of housing, including affordable		
	housing, to ensure that low to moderate income households may continue to be able to live in City West.		
	Development in City West is to provide opportunities for people to live and work at places in close proximity.		
	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	
	Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Part 1	City SEPP>
	4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Part 1 Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct		Affordable housing
	Role and Land Úse Activities		Housing diversity
	Because land values in the Precinct may reasonably be expected to increase when land in the Precinct is developed in accordance with this Chapter, development in the Precinct is to		
	provide affordable housing to ensure that low to moderate income households may continue		
	to be able to live in the Precinct. Residential Development		
	A diverse housing stock is to be developed in the Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct to cater for all		
	households, including singles, couples, families, groups, the elderly, the disabled and lower income earners.		
	income earners.		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	A mixture of dwelling types and sizes should be provided to enable a diverse community and promote housing choice.		
	High quality housing with adequate facilities and sustainable design is to be developed to		
	encourage long-term residents and achieve urban consolidation.		
	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.3 Precincts	Chapter 4 / Part 4.3 / Division 3 /	<eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern>
	Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	4.13 / Part 2	-
	4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Part 2 Eveleigh Precinct		Affordable housing
	Role and Land Use Activities		
	Development is to provide affordable housing which will supplement the existing housing within the Precinct.		
	Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Appendix 3 /	<eastern harbour<="" td=""></eastern>
	Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites 14 Residential Zone—Medium Density Residential	Part 3 / 14	City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of the Residential Zone—Medium Density Residential are as follows—		
	(a) to provide for a range and variety of housing types in the Zone, (b) to allow for other types of development to provide facilities or services to meet the day to		
	day needs of residents in the local area,		
	(c) to enable other development that is compatible with housing,(d) to ensure the vitality and safety of the community and public domain,		
	(e) to ensure that buildings achieve design excellence,		
	(f) to promote landscaped areas with strong visual and aesthetic values to enhance the amenity of the area.		
	(2) Development for any of the following purposes may be carried out on land within the		
	Residential Zone—Medium Density Residential only with development consent—boarding houses; centre-based child care facilities; community facilities; dual occupancies;		
	dwelling houses; group homes; health consulting rooms; home industries; multi dwelling		
	housing; neighbourhood shops; places of public worship; residential flat buildings; seniors housing; shop top housing; telecommunications facilities; temporary structures.		
	(3) Except as otherwise provided by Chapter 2, development is prohibited on land within the		
	Residential Zone—Medium Density Residential unless it may be carried out under subsection.		
	Appendix 6 Wahroonga Estate site	Appendix 6 /	<eastern harbour<="" td=""></eastern>
	Part 2 Provisions relating to development in Wahroonga Estate site 9 Zone R1 General Residential	Part 2 / 9, 10, 11, 12	City SEPP>
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 10 Zone R2 Low Density Residential		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	11 Zone R3 Medium Density Residential (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	12 Zone R4 High Density Residential		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Chapter 6 St Marys	Chapter 3 / Part	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
	Part 6.5 Performance objectives	6.5 / 6.33	City SEPP>
	 6.33 Housing (1) Residential development on the land to which this Chapter applies will provide for a 		Development
	choice of housing and allotment types and sizes, including multi-unit housing, attached		objectives—
	housing and detached housing. (2) The residential buildings in each precinct are to contain a range of housing styles and		Housing
	densities.		Housing diversity
	Appendix 1 Edmondson Park South site	Appendix 1 /	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
	Part 2 Provisions relating to development in Edmondson Park South site 9 Zone R1 General Residential	Part 2 / 9 / (1)	City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of Zone R1 General Residential are as follows—		
	(a) to provide for the housing needs of the community,(b) to provide for a variety of housing types and densities,		
	(c) to enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs		
	of residents. Appendix 2 Oran Park and Turner Road Precinct Plan	Appendix 2 /	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
	Part 1 Preliminary	Part 1 / 1.2 / (e)	City SEPP>
	1.2 Aims of Precinct Plan The aims of this Precinct Plan are—		
	(e) to promote housing choice and affordability in those Precincts, and		
	Appendix 2 Oran Park and Turner Road Precinct Plan	Appendix 2 /	
	Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development Land Use Table	Part 2	
	Zone R1 General Residential		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Zone R3 Medium Density Residential		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Appendix 0 /	NACATORIA DE ILA
	Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan Part 1 Preliminary	Appendix 3 / Part 1 / 1.2 / (e)	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""></western>
	1.2 Aims of Precinct Plan The aims of this Precinct Plan are as follows—		-
	(e) to promote housing choice and affordability in the Precinct,		
	Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan	Appendix 3 /	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
	Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development 2.6BB Temporary use of land	Part 2 / 2.6BB	City SEPP>
	Land Use Table		
	Zone R2 Low Density Residential (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
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	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Appendix 4 Liverpool Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 4 /	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
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	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Appendix 7 South East Wilton Precinct Plan Part 1 Preliminary	Appendix 7 / Part 1 / 1.2 / (e)	<pre><western city="" parkland="" sepp=""></western></pre>
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	The aims of this Precinct Plan are as follows— (e) to promote housing choice and affordability,		
	Appendix 8 North Wilton Precinct Plan Part 1 Preliminary	Appendix 8 /	<western parkland<="" td=""></western>
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	8 General Residential Zone (1) The objectives of the General Residential Zone are as follows—		
	(a) to provide for the housing needs of the community,		
	(b) to provide for a variety of housing types and densities,		
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	(g) to encourage the provision and maintenance of affordable housing. Appendix 5 North Kellyville Precinct Plan	Appendix 5 /	<central city<="" river="" td=""></central>
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	1.2 Aims of Precinct Plan The aims of this Precinct Plan are—		
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	Zone R1 General Residential		SEPP>
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Zone R2 Low Density Residential (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
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specified for the Housing Code, the Inland Code, the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code, the				
		Rural Housing Code or the Greenfield Housing Code, the development must not be carried		
out on—				
(a) land within a heritage conservation area or a draft heritage conservation area, unless the development is a detached outbuilding, detached development (other than a detached				
studio) or swimming pool, or				
(b) land that is reserved for a public purpose by an environmental planning instrument, or		(b) land that is reserved for a public purpose by an environmental planning instrument, or		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(c) land identified on an Acid Sulfate Soils Map as being Class 1 or Class 2, or		
	(c1) land that is significantly contaminated land within the meaning of the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> , or		
	(d) land that is subject to a biobanking agreement under Part 7A of the <i>Threatened Species</i>		
	Conservation Act 1995 or a property vegetation plan approved under the Native Vegetation Act 2003, or		
	(d1) land that is subject to a private land conservation agreement under the <i>Biodiversity</i>		
	Conservation Act 2016 or that is a set aside area under section 60ZC of the Local Land Services Act 2013, or		
	(e) land identified by an environmental planning instrument as being—		
	(i) within a buffer area, or (ii) within a river front area, or		
	(iii) within an ecologically sensitive area, or		
	(iv) environmentally sensitive land, or (v) within a protected area, or		
	(f) land that is identified by an environmental planning instrument, a development control		
	plan or a policy adopted by the council as being or affected by— (i) a coastline hazard, or		
	(ii) a coastal hazard, or		
	(iii) a coastal erosion hazard, or (g) land in a foreshore area, or		
	(h) land that is in the 25 ANEF contour or a higher ANEF contour, unless the development		
	is only for— (i) the erection of ancillary development, attached development or detached development,		
	or		
	(ii) the alteration of, or an addition to, ancillary development, attached development or detached development, or		
	(i) land that is declared to be a special area under the Water NSW Act 2014, or		
	 (j) unsewered land— (i) to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, 		
	Chapter 8 applies, if that development will result in an increase to the number of bedrooms		
	on the site or a site disturbance area of more than 250m², or (ii) in any other drinking water catchment identified in any other environmental planning		
	instrument.		
	(2) Development specified in the Housing Code, Inland Code or the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code is not complying development under that code if it is carried out on land		
	described or otherwise identified on a map specified in Schedule 5.		
	(3) Subclause (2) ceases to have effect— (a) on 30 November 2018 in relation to land in the local government area of Lake		
	Macquarie and identified on State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying		
	Development Codes) 2008 Lake Macquarie Complying Development Land Map (SEPP_ECD_4650_LCD_002_20130730) specified in Schedule 5, and		
	(b) on 30 November 2023 in relation to land in the local government area of Mosman and		
	identified on any map specified in Schedule 5, and (c) on 31 December 2022 in relation to land in the local government area of City of Sydney		
	and identified on a map specified in Schedule 5.		
	(3A) Development specified in the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code is not complying development under that code if it is carried out on land on which there is a heritage item or a		
	draft heritage item.		
	(4) Specific land exemptions for Housing Alterations Code and General Development		
	Code To be complying development specified for the Housing Alterations Code or the General Development Code, the development must not be carried out on unsewered land—		
	(a) to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021,		
	Chapter 8 applies, if that development will result in an increase to the number of bedrooms on the site or in a site disturbance area of more than 250m², or		
	(b) in any other drinking water catchment identified in any other environmental planning		
	instrument. Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code	1 / Subdivision	standards relevant
	Subdivision 1 Access ramps 2.2 Development standards	1 / 2.2 / (d)	to dwellings, residential
	The standards specified for that development are that the development must—		buildings,
	(d) if it is located on bush fire prone land and is less than 5m from a dwelling—be constructed of non-combustible material, and		residential areas
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code Subdivision 1 Access ramps	1 / Subdivision 1 / 2.4 / (a) / (i)	standards relevant to dwellings,
	2.4 Development standards	() ()	residential
	(1) The standards specified for that development are that—(a) if the development is attached to an existing building, either by being mounted on the		buildings, residential areas
	roof or attached to an external wall of a building—		
	(i) the development must not have a diameter of more than 900mm if the development is installed in connection with the use of a dwelling on the lot, and		
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code Subdivision 3 Air-conditioning units	1 / Subdivision 3 / 2.6 / (1)	standards relevant to dwellings,
	2.6 Development standards		residential
	(1) The standards specified for that development, if for residential uses only, are that the development must—		buildings, residential areas
	(a) not be located on the wall or roof of a building that faces the primary road, or forward of		
	the building line to the primary road, and (b) be located at least 450mm from each lot boundary, and		
	(b1) be located at least 1m from bedrooms of adjoining residences, and		
	(c) subject to paragraph (g), be attached to the external wall of a building or ground mounted, and		
	(d) be not higher than 1.8m at its highest point above ground level (existing), and		
	(e) not involve work that reduces the structural integrity of the building, and (f) not reduce the existing fire resistance level of a wall, and		
	(f1) be designed so as not to operate—		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(i) during peak time—at a noise level that exceeds 5 dB(A) above the ambient background		
	noise level measured at any property boundary, or (ii) during off peak time—at a noise level that is audible in habitable rooms of adjoining		
	residences, and		
	(g) if it is constructed or installed on or in a heritage item or a draft heritage item—be ground mounted, and		
	(h) if it is constructed or installed on or in a heritage item or a draft heritage item or in a		
	heritage conservation area or a draft heritage conservation area—be installed at or behind the rear building line.		
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code	1 / Subdivision	standards relevant
	Subdivision 6 Balconies, decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and verandahs 2.12 Development standards	6 / 2.12 / (1) / (j)	to dwellings, residential
	(1) The standards specified for the development specified in clause 2.11(a) are that the		buildings,
	development must— (j) if it is a roofed structure attached to a dwelling—not extend above the roof gutter line of		residential areas
	the dwelling, and	Dest 0 / Division	Davidanaant
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes Division 1 General Exempt Development Code	Part 2 / Division 1 / Subdivision	Development standards relevant
	Subdivision 9 Cabanas, cubby houses, ferneries, garden sheds, gazebos and greenhouses	9 / 2.18 / (1) / (j)	to dwellings,
	2.18 Development standards (1) The standards specified for that development are that the development must—		residential buildings,
	(i) if it is located on bush fire prone land and is less than 5m from a dwelling—be		residential areas
	constructed of non-combustible material, and Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code	1 / Subdivision	standards relevant
	Subdivision 26 Minor building alterations (internal) 2.52 Development standards	26 / 2.52 / (f)	to dwellings, residential
	The standards specified for that development are that the development must—		buildings,
	(f) if it is the installation of new or replacement insulation material in a dwelling, it must be in accordance with Part 3.12.1 of the <i>Building Code of Australia</i> , and		residential areas
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code Subdivision 27 Minor building alterations (external)	1 / Subdivision 27 / 2.54 / (d1) /	standards relevant to dwellings,
	2.54 Development standards	(i)	residential
	The standards specified for that development are that the development must— (d1) if the development involves cladding or is attaching fittings or decorative work—		buildings, residential areas
	(i) not be carried out on any building other than a 1 or 2 storey dwelling house, attached		resideritiai areas
	development or detached development, and	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes Division 1 General Exempt Development Code	1 / Subdivision	standards relevant
	Subdivision 27A Mobile food and drink outlets	27A / 2.54B /	to dwellings,
	2.54B Development standards (f) if carried out on land in a residential zone—only be carried out between 7am and 7pm,	(f), (f1)	residential buildings,
	and		residential areas
	(f1) if carried out on land immediately adjacent to a residential zone—only be carried out between 7am and 10pm, and		
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code Subdivision 35 Screen enclosures (of balconies, decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and	1 / Subdivision 35 / 2.70 / (b),	standards relevant to dwellings,
	verandahs)	(c)	residential
	2.70 Development standards (b) if it encloses a structure attached to the ground level of a single storey dwelling or the		buildings, residential areas
	upper level of a two storey dwelling—not be higher than the roof gutter line, and		
	(c) if it encloses a structure attached to the ground level of a two storey dwelling—not be higher than 3m above the floor level of the structure it is enclosing, and		
	Part 2 Exempt Development Codes	Part 2 / Division	Development
	Division 1 General Exempt Development Code Subdivision 37A Stairway	1 / Subdivision 37A / 2.74B /	standards relevant to dwellings,
	2.74B Development standards	(a), (e)	residential
	The standards specified for that development are— (a) the development must be constructed adjacent to a balcony, deck, patio, pergola,		buildings, residential areas
	terrace or verandah or be located so as to provide external access to a dwelling, and		
	(e) if it is located on bush fire prone land and is less than 5m from a dwelling—the development must be constructed of non-combustible material, and		
	Part 3 Housing Code	Part 3 / Division	Housing Code -
	Division 2 General standards relating to land type 3.4 Complying development on bush fire prone land	2 / 3.4 / (2)	General standards
	(2) If complying development under this code is carried out on bush fire prone land, the		
	following development standards also apply in addition to any other development standards—		
	(a) (Repealed)		
	(b) the lot on which the development is to be carried out must have direct access to a public road or a road vested in or maintained by the council,		
	(c) the dwelling house must be able to be connected to mains electricity,		
	(d) if reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained on the lot— (i) it must be installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014, <i>The storage</i>		
	and handling of LP Gas, and		
	(ii) the storage and handling of any LP gas on the lot must comply with the requirements of		
	the relevant authorities (including the use of metal piping), (e) any gas cylinder stored on the lot within 10m of any dwelling house must—		
	(i) have its release valves directed away from the dwelling house, and		
	(ii) be enclosed on the hazard side of the installation, and (iii) have metal connections to and from the cylinder,		
	(f) there must not be any polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines to gas meters adjacent		
	to the dwelling house, (g) if the development is carried out on a lot in Zone RU5, there must be—		
	(i) a reticulated water supply connection to the lot and a fire hydrant within 70m of any part		
	of the development, or		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(ii) a 10,000 L capacity water tank on the lot, (h) if the development is carried out on a lot in any zone other than Zone RU5, there must		
	be—		
	(i) a reticulated water supply connection to the lot, and(ii) a fire hydrant within 70m of any part of the development,		
	(i) the development must conform to the specifications and requirements of <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> that are relevant to the development.		
	Part 3 Housing Code	Part 3 / Division	Housing Code -
	Division 2 General standards relating to land type 3.5 Complying development on flood control lots	2 / 3.5 / (1), (2)	General standards
	(1) Development under this code must not be carried out on any part of a flood control lot,		
	other than a part of the lot that the council or a professional engineer who specialises in hydraulic engineering has certified, for the purposes of the issue of the relevant complying		
	development certificate, as not being any of the following—		
	(a) a flood storage area,(b) a floodway area,		
	(c) a flow path, (d) a high hazard area,		
	(e) a high risk area.		
	(2) If complying development under this code is carried out on any part of a flood control lot, the following development standards also apply in addition to any other development		
	standards—		
	(a) if there is a minimum floor level adopted in a development control plan by the relevant council for the lot, the development must not cause any habitable room in the dwelling		
	house to have a floor level lower than that floor level,		
	(b) any part of the dwelling house or any attached development or detached development that is erected at or below the flood planning level is constructed of flood compatible		
	material,		
	(c) any part of the dwelling house and any attached development or detached development that is erected is able to withstand the forces exerted during a flood by water, debris and		
	buoyancy up to the flood planning level (or if an on-site refuge is provided on the lot, the probable maximum flood level),		
	(d) the development must not result in increased flooding elsewhere in the floodplain,		
	(e) the lot must have pedestrian and vehicular access to a readily accessible refuge at a level equal to or higher than the lowest habitable floor level of the dwelling house,		
	(f) vehicular access to the dwelling house will not be inundated by water to a level of more		
	than 0.3m during a 1:100 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event, (g) the lot must not have any open car parking spaces or carports lower than the level of a		
	1:20 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event.	Dort 2 / Division	Hausing Code
	Part 3 Housing Code Division 3 Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development	Part 3 / Division 3 / Subdivision	Housing Code - Development
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for dwelling houses and attached development	2 / 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12	standards for dwelling houses
	3.8 Maximum building height	3.10, 3.11, 3.12	and attached
	The maximum height for a dwelling house and any attached development is 8.5m above ground level (existing).		development
	3.9 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.10 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of boundary walls		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.11 Exceptions to setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.12 Other development standards for balconies, decks, patios, terraces and verandahs attached to side or rear of dwelling house		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3 Housing Code Division 3 Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development	Part 3 / Division 3 / Subdivision	Housing Code - Development
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for dwelling houses and attached	3 / 3.13	standards for
	development 3.13 Minimum landscaped area		dwelling houses and attached
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3 Housing Code	Part 3 / Division	development
	Division 3 Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development	3 / Subdivision	Housing Code - Development
	Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards for dwelling houses and attached development	4 / 3.14, 3.15, 3.16	standards for dwelling houses
	3.14 Building design	3.10	and attached
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.15 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.16 Car parking and vehicle access requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3 Housing Code Division 4 Development standards for detached development	Part 3 / Division 4 / Subdivision	Housing Code - Development
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for detached development (other	2 / 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23,	standards for
	than swimming pools and fences) 3.18 Maximum height		detached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3.24, 3.25, 3.26	
	3.19 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings on lot (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.20 Maximum gross floor area of certain detached development		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.21 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of built to boundary walls		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.22 Heritage conservation areas		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.23 Other development standards for detached garages and carports (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.24 Other development standards for detached decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and		
	verandahs	<u> </u>	

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	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3.25 Other development standards for detached studios	Part 3 / Division	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3.26 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3 Housing Code		Housing Code -
	Division 4 Development standards for detached development Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for detached development (other	4 / Subdivision 3 / 3.27	Development standards for
	than fences and child-resistant barriers)		detached
	3.27 Minimum landscaped area (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		development
	Part 3 Housing Code Division 4 Development standards for detached development	Part 3 / Division 4 / Subdivision	Housing Code - Development
	Subdivision 4 Built form development standards for swimming pools, fences and	4 / 3.28, 3.29	standards for
	child-resistant barriers 3.28 Development standards for swimming pools		detached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		development
	3.29 Development standards for fences (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3A Rural Housing Code	Part 3A /	Rural Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for this code Subdivision 2 Site requirements	Division 3 / Subdivision 2 /	Code - Development
	3A.9 Lot requirements and building envelope	3A.9, 3A.10,	standards
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3A.10 Maximum site coverage of all development	3A.11, 3A.12, 3A.13	
	The site coverage of a new dwelling house and all ancillary development on a lot in Zone R5 that has an area of less than 4,000m ² must not be more than 30 per cent.		
	3A.11 Maximum floor area for new dwelling houses		
	The floor area of a new dwelling house on a lot in Zone R5 that has an area of less than 4,000m ² must not be more than 430m ² .		
	3A.12 Maximum floor area for new outbuildings		
	The floor area of a new outbuilding on a lot in Zone R5 that has an area of less than 4,000m ² must not be more than the following—		
	(a) 500m², if the only purpose of the outbuilding is for agricultural use,		
	(b) 100m ² , in any other case. 3A.13 Setbacks and maximum floor area for balconies, decks, patios, terraces and		
	verandahs verandahs verandahs		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3A Rural Housing Code	Part 3A /	Rural Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for this code Subdivision 3 Building heights and setbacks	Division 3 / Subdivision 3 /	Code -
	3A.14 Maximum heights of dwelling houses and outbuildings	3A.14, 3A.15,	Development standards
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3A.15 Setbacks of dwelling houses and ancillary development from roads	3A.16, 3A.17, 3A.18, 3A.19,	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3A.20, 3A.21,	
	3A.16 Setbacks of dwelling houses from side boundaries (1) This clause applies to a dwelling house and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio,	3A.22, 3A.23	
	pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to the dwelling house (a building).		
	(2) Any point of a building, on a lot to which this code applies, must have a setback from the side boundary nearest to that point of at least the following distance—		
	 (a) if the lot is in Zone R5 and has an area of less than 4,000m²—2.5m, (b) if the lot is in Zone R5, and has an area of at least 4,000m², or is in Zone RU1, RU2, 		
	RÚ3, RU4 or RU6—10m.		
	3A.17 Setbacks of dwelling houses from rear boundaries (1) This clause applies to a dwelling house and any carport, garage, balcony, deck, patio,		
	pergola, terrace or verandah that is attached to the dwelling house (a building).		
	(2) Any point of the building must have a setback from the rear boundary nearest to that point of at least 15m.		
	3A.18 Setbacks of outbuildings from side and rear boundaries		
	An outbuilding, or alterations and additions to an existing outbuilding, must have a setback from a side or rear boundary of at least—		
	(a) if the only purpose of the outbuilding is for agricultural use—10m, or		
	(b) in any other case—5m. 3A.19 Exceptions to setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3A.20 Calculating setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3A.21 Building articulation (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3A.22 Building elements within the articulation zone to a primary road		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3A.23 Privacy	Part 3A / Division 3 / Subdivision 4 / 3A.24, 3A.24A, 3A.25	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3A Rural Housing Code		Rural Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for this code		Code -
	Subdivision 4 Landscaping 3A.24 Landscaped area		Development standards
	(1) A lot in Zone R5 that has an area of less than 4,000m² must have at least 45% of its		3.0.1.40
	area landscaped. (2) At least 50% of the area forward of the building line to the primary road must be		
	landscaped.		
	(3) The landscaped area must be at least 2.5m wide. 3A.24A Setbacks of dwelling houses and ancillary development from protected trees		
	(1) A dwelling house and all ancillary development, and any associated excavation, must		
	have a setback of at least 3m from the base of the trunk of each protected tree on the lot. (2) Despite subclause (1), ancillary development comprising the following is permitted		
	within this setback, if the development does not require a cut or fill of more than 150mm		
	below or above ground level (existing)— (a) an access ramp,		

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	(b) a driveway, pathway or paving,(c) an awning, blind or canopy,		
	(d) a fence, screen or child-resistant barrier associated with a swimming pool or spa pool. 3A.25 Principal private open space		
	A lot in Zone R5 that has an area of less than 4,000m² and on which a new dwelling house		
	is erected must have principal private open space that— (a) is at least 24m², and		
	(b) is at least 3m wide, and (c) is not steeper than 1:50 gradient.		
	Part 3A Rural Housing Code	Part 3A /	Rural Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for this code Subdivision 5 Car parking and access	Division 3 / Subdivision 5 /	Code - Development
	3A.26 Car parking requirements (1) This clause applies only to lots in Zone R5 that have an area of less than 4,000m².	3A.26, 3A.27, 3A.28	standards
	(2) At least one off-street car parking space must be provided on a lot on which a new	3A.26	
	dwelling house is erected. (3) At least one off-street car parking space must be retained on a lot on which alterations		
	or additions to an existing car parking space are carried out. (4) A car parking space under this clause may be an open hard stand space or a carport or		
	garage, whether attached to or detached from the dwelling house.		
	3A.27 Garages, carports and car parking spaces (1) This clause applies only to lots in Zone R5 that have an area of less than 4,000m².		
	(2) A garage, carport or car parking space that is accessed from a primary road must—		
	(a) if the dwelling house has a setback from the primary road boundary of 4.5m or more—be at least 1m behind the building line of the dwelling house, or		
	(b) if the dwelling house has a setback from the primary road boundary of less than 4.5m—be at least 5.5m from that boundary.		
	(3) If the door or doors on a garage face a primary road, a secondary road or a parallel		
	road, the total width of all those door openings must— (a) be not more than 6m, and		
	(b) if the lot has a frontage of more than 15m—be not more than 50 per cent of the width of the building, measured at the building line to the relevant property boundary, and		
	(c) if the lot has a frontage of not more than 15m—be not more than 60 per cent of the		
	width of the building, measured at the building line to the relevant property boundary. (4) An open hard stand car parking space must measure at least 2.6m wide by 5.4m long.		
	3A.28 Vehicle access (1) A lot on which an off-street car parking space is provided or retained under clause		
	3A.27 must have a driveway to a public road.		
	(2) A driveway on a lot must be constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1:2004, Parking facilities, Part 1: Off-street car parking.		
	Part 3A Rural Housing Code Division 3 Development standards for this code	Part 3A / Division 3 /	Rural Housing Code -
	Subdivision 7 Ancillary development	Subdivision 7 /	Development
	3A.33 Swimming pools (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3A.33, 3A.33A	standards
	3A.33A Development standards for detached studios (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3A Rural Housing Code	Part 3A /	Rural Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for this code Subdivision 9 Development standards for particular land	Division 3 / Subdivision 9 /	Code - Development
	3A.37 Development standards for bush fire prone land (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3A.37, 3A.38, 3A.38A	standards
	3A.38 Complying development on flood control lots	3A.30A	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3A.38A Development standards for land near Siding Spring Observatory		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code	Part 3B /	Low Rise Housing
	Division 1 Requirements for complying development under this code	Division 1 /	Diversity Code -
	3B.1 Development that can be complying development under this code (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3B.1, 3B.2, 3B.4, 3B.5,	Development requirements for
	3B.2 Development that is not complying development under this code	3B.6	complying
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.4 Complying development on bush fire prone land		development under this code
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.5 Complying development on flood control lots		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.6 Development standards for land near Siding Spring Observatory		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		-
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 2 Development standards for certain dual occupancies and attached development	Part 3B / Division 2 / Subdivision 2 / 3B.8, 3B.9, 3B.10, 3B.11, 3B.12, 3B.13, 3B.14	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards		Development standards for
	3B.8 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		certain dual
	3B.9 Maximum building height (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		occupancies and attached
	3B.10 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.11 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of boundary walls		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.12 Exceptions to setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.13 Dwelling configuration on lot (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.14 Other development standards for new balconies, decks, patios, terraces and verandahs attached to side or rear of dual occupancy		
	(1) The maximum height of the floor level of the balcony, deck, patio, terrace or verandah is		
	4m.		

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	(2) Any attached side or rear balcony, deck, patio, terrace or verandah that has a floor level of more than 2m above ground level (existing) must have a setback from side and rear		
	boundaries of at least 3m.		
	(3) The total floor area of all attached decks having a floor level of more than 2m above ground level (existing) must not be more than 12m ² .		
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 2 Development standards for certain dual occupancies and attached development	Part 3B / Division 2 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards	Subdivision 3 /	Development
	3B.15 Minimum landscaped area (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3B.15	standards for certain dual
	(v.e.m.ng v.e.e. e.ng.v.a. va. ve.ne anaec and v.e. me anaec and v.e. anaec and v.e. e.n.g)		occupancies and
			attached development
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 2 Development standards for certain dual occupancies and attached development	Part 3B / Division 2 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards	Subdivision 4 /	Development
	3B.16 Primary and secondary road articulation zones (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3B.16, 3B.17, 3B.18, 3B.19	standards for certain dual
	3B.17 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		occupancies and attached
	3B.18 Car parking and vehicle access requirements		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.19 Building design		
	(1) The design of a dual occupancy must be consistent with the relevant design criteria in the Low Rise Housing Diversity Design Guide.		
	(2) However, the requirements of this Part prevail to the extent that the Guide is		
	inconsistent with this Part. Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code	Part 3B /	Low Rise Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for manor houses, certain dual occupancies and attached development	Division 3 / Subdivision 2 /	Diversity Code - Development
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards	3B.21, 3B.22,	standards for
	3B.21 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3B.23, 3B.24, 3B.25, 3B.26,	manor houses, certain dual
	3B.22 Maximum building height (1) The maximum height for a manor house, dual occupancy and any attached	3B.26A	occupancies and attached
	development is 8.5m above ground level (existing).		development
	(2) This clause does not apply to any existing part of a building that is more than 8.5m above ground level (existing) before the relevant complying development takes place.		
	3B.23 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings The maximum gross floor area of all buildings on a lot is 25% of the lot area plus 150m², to		
	a maximum of 400m ² .		
	3B.24 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.25 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.26 Other development standards for new balconies, decks, patios, terraces and verandahs attached to side or rear of dual occupancy or manor house		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.26A Other standards for manor houses A manor house must face a public road.		
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 3 Development standards for manor houses, certain dual occupancies and	Part 3B / Division 3 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	attached development	Subdivision 3 /	Development
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards 3B.27 Minimum landscaped area	3B.27	standards for manor houses,
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		certain dual occupancies and
			attached
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code	Part 3B /	development Low Rise Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for manor houses, certain dual occupancies and	Division 3 /	Diversity Code -
	attached development Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards	Subdivision 4 / 3B.28, 3B.29,	Development standards for
	3B.28 Primary road articulation zone (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3B.30, 3B.31	manor houses, certain dual
	3B.29 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		occupancies and attached
	3B.30 Car parking and vehicle access requirements		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.31 Building design		
	(1) The design of a dual occupancy or a manor house must be consistent with the relevant design criteria in the Low Rise Housing Diversity Design Guide.		
	(2) However, the requirements of this Part prevail to the extent that the Guide is		
	inconsistent with this Part. Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code	Part 3B / Division 4 / Subdivision 2 / 3B.33, 3B.34, 3B.35, 3B.36, 3B.37, 3B.38, 3B.39	Low Rise Housing
	Division 4 Development standards for multi dwelling housing (terraces) and attached development		Diversity Code - Development
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards		standards for multi
	3B.33 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		dwelling housing (terraces) and
	3B.34 Maximum building height The maximum height for a multi dwelling housing (terraces) and any attached development		attached development
	is 9m above ground level (existing).		acvelopinent
	3B.35 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.36 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3B.37 Exceptions to setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		

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	3B.38 Dwelling configuration on lot (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.39 Other development standards for new attached side or rear balconies, decks,		
	patios, terraces or verandahs (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 4 Development standards for multi dwelling housing (terraces) and attached development	Part 3B / Division 4 / Subdivision 3 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code - Development
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards 3B.40 Minimum landscaped area	3B.40	standards for multi dwelling housing
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		(terraces) and attached development
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 4 Development standards for multi dwelling housing (terraces) and attached	Part 3B / Division 4 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	development Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards 3B.41 Primary and secondary road articulation zones	Subdivision 4 / 3B.41, 3B.42, 3B.44, 3B.44	Development standards for multi dwelling housing
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.42 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development	30.44, 30.44	(terraces) and attached
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.43 Car parking and vehicle access requirements		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.44 Building design (A) The design for this description (A) The design for the		
	(1) The design of multi dwelling housing (terraces) must be consistent with the relevant design criteria in the Low Rise Housing Diversity Design Guide.(2) However, the requirements of this Part prevail to the extent that the Guide is inconsistent with this Part.		
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 5 Development standards for detached development	Part 3B / Division 5 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for detached development (other than swimming pools and fences)	Subdivision 2 / 3B.46, 3B.47,	Development standards for
	3B.46 Lot requirements The parent lot must meet the following requirements—	3B.48, 3B.49, 3B.50, 3B.51,	detached development
	 (a) the area of the lot must not be less than 400m², (b) the width of the lot must not be less than 12m measured at the building line. 3B.47 Maximum height 	3B.52, 3B.53, 3B.54	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.48 Maximum gross floor area of certain detached development		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.49 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of built to boundary walls		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.50 Other development standards for detached garages and carports		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.51 Other development standards for detached decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and		
	verandahs (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.52 Other development standards for detached studios		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.53 Other development standards for detached cabanas, cubby houses, ferneries,		
	garden sheds, gazebos, greenhouses, rainwater tanks, shade structures or sheds A cabana, cubby house, fernery, garden shed, gazebo, greenhouse, rainwater tank (above ground), shade structure or shed must have a minimum setback from the rear boundary of 3m unless the lot has a rear boundary with a lane, in which case it may be erected within 900mm of, or abut, the rear boundary for a maximum length of 7m.		
	3B.54 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 5 Development standards for detached development	Part 3B / Division 5 / Subdivision 3 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code - Development
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for detached development (other than fences and child-resistant barriers) 3B.55 Minimum landscaped area	3B.55	standards for detached
	The minimum landscaped area that must be provided on a lot is the minimum landscaped area required under this Part in respect of the residential accommodation to which the detached development relates.		development
	Part 3B Low Rise Housing Diversity Code Division 5 Development standards for detached development	Part 3B / Division 5 /	Low Rise Housing Diversity Code -
	Subdivision 4 Built form development standards for swimming pools and fences 3B.56 Development standards for swimming pools	Subdivision 3 / 3B.56, 3B.57	Development standards for detached
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3B.57 Development standards for fences (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 1 Requirements for complying development under this code	Part 3C / Division 1 /	Greenfield Housing Code -
	3C.2 Development that is complying development under this code (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	3C.2, 3C.3	Development requirements
	3C.3 Development that is not complying development under this code (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		·
	Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 2 General standards relating to land type 3C 5 Complying development on bush fire properties.	Part 3C / Division 2 /	Greenfield Housing Code – General
	3C.5 Complying development on bush fire prone land (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.6 Complying development on flood control lots	3C.5, 3C.6, 3C.7	standards
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.7 Development standards for land near Siding Spring Observatory		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code	Part 3C /	Greenfield Housing
		Division 3 /	Code –

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	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.10 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	3C.11 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.12 Exceptions to setbacks		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.13 Other development standards for attached garages (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.14 Other development standards for balconies, decks, patios, terraces and verandahs		
	attached to side or rear of dwelling house (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code	Part 3C /	Greenfield Housing
	Division 3 Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3C.15 Minimum landscaped area (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Division 3 / Subdivision 3 / 3C.15	Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 3 Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3C.16 Building design (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.17 Windows, doors and openings Any wall erected within 900mm of a side boundary must not contain a door, window or any	Part 3C / Division 3 / Subdivision 4 / 3C.16, 3C.17, 3C.18, 3C.19	Greenfield Housing Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	other opening. 3C.18 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.19 Car parking and vehicle access requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 4 Development standards for detached development Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for detached development (other than swimming pools and fences) 3C.21 Maximum height The maximum height for any detached development is 4.5m above ground level (existing). 3C.22 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings on lot (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.23 Maximum gross floor area of certain detached development	Part 3C / Division 4 / Subdivision 2 / 3C.21, 3C.22, 3C.23, 3C.24, 3C.25, 3C.26, 3C.27, 3C.28, 3C.29	Greenfield Housing Code – Development standards for detached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.24 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of built to boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.25 Heritage conservation areas (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.26 Other development standards for detached garages and carports (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.27 Other development standards for detached decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and verandahs		
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	Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 4 Development standards for detached development Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for detached development (other than fences and child-resistant barriers) 3C.30 Minimum landscaped area	Part 3C / Division 4 / Subdivision 3 / 3C.30	Greenfield Housing Code – Development standards for detached
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3C Greenfield Housing Code Division 4 Development standards for detached development Subdivision 4 Built form development standards for swimming pools, fences and child-resistant barriers 3C.31 Development standards for swimming pools (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3C.32 Development standards for fences (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3C / Division 4 / Subdivision 4 / 3C.31, 3C.32	development Greenfield Housing Code – Development standards for detached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3D Inland Code Division 2 Requirements for complying development under this code 3D.3 Development that is complying development under this code (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.4 Development that is not complying development under this code (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.6 Complying development on bush fire prone land (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.7 Complying development on flood control lots (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.8 Development standards for land near Siding Spring Observatory (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3D / Division 2 / 3D.3, 3D.4, 3D.6, 3D.7, 3D.8	Inland Code – Development requirements

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 3 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zones RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4 and RU6 Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.10 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.11 Maximum building height and siting of development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.12 Minimum setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.13 Setbacks from certain adjoining land (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.14 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.15 Vehicle access (1) A lot that has an off-street car parking space must have a driveway to a public road. (2) A driveway on a lot must be constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1:2004, Parking facilities, Part 1: Off-street car parking. 3D.16 Other development standards for attached balconies, decks, patios, pergolas terraces and verandahs (1) The maximum height of the finished floor level of an attached balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah is 4m above ground level (existing). (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah that is not back at least 20m from a side or rear back page.	Part 3D / Division 3 / Subdivision 2 / 3D.10, 3D.11, 3D.12, 3D.13, 3D.14, 3D.15, 3D.16	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	that is set back at least 20m from a side or rear boundary. Part 3D Inland Code Division 4 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zones RU5, R1, R2, R3 and R4 Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.18 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.19 Maximum building height (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.20 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.21 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of built to boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.22 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.23 Other development standards for balconies, decks, patios, pergolas terraces and verandahs attached to side or rear of dwelling house (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3D / Division 4 / Subdivision 2 / 3D.18, 3D.19, 3D.20, 3D.21, 3D.22, 3D.23	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 4 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zones RU5, R1, R2, R3 and R4 Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.24 Minimum landscaped area	Part 3D / Division 4 / Subdivision 3 / 3D.24	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3D Inland Code Division 4 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zones RU5, R1, R2, R3 and R4 Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.25 Building design (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.26 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.27 Car parking, vehicle access and garage requirements	Part 3D / Division 4 / Subdivision 4 / 3D.25, 3D.26, 3D.27	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3D Inland Code Division 5 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zone R5 Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.29 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.30 Maximum building height and siting of development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.31 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.32 Minimum setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.33 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.34 Other development standards for balconies, decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and verandahs attached to side or rear of dwelling house	Part 3D / Division 5 / Subdivision 2 / 3D.29, 3D.30, 3D.31, 3D.32, 3D.33, 3D.34	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3D Inland Code Division 5 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zone R5 Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.35 Landscaped area (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3D / Division 5 / Subdivision 3 / 3D.35	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 5 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zone R5 Subdivision 4 Amenity development standards for dwelling houses and attached development 3D.36 Building design	Part 3D / Division 5 / Subdivision 4 / 3D.36	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.37 Privacy screens for windows and certain attached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		and attached development
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 5 Development standards—dwelling houses and attached development in Zone R5 Subdivision 5 Car parking and access 3D.38 Car parking, vehicle access and garage requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3D / Division 5 / Subdivision 5 / 3D.38	Inland Code – Development standards for dwelling houses and attached development
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 6 Development standards for detached development in rural and residential zones Subdivision 2 Built form development standards for detached development (other than farm buildings, swimming pools and fences) 3D.40 Lot requirements (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.41 Maximum height The maximum height for any detached development is 4.8m above groundlevel (existing). 3D.42 Maximum gross floor area of all buildings on lot (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.43 Maximum floor area of certain detached development (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.44 Minimum setbacks and maximum height and length of built to boundary walls (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.45 Heritage conservation areas (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.46 Other development standards for detached garages and carports (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.47 Other development standards for detached balconies, decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and verandahs The maximum finished floor level for any detached balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or	Part 3D / Division 6 / Subdivision 2 / 3D.40, 3D.41, 3D.42, 3D.43, 3D.44, 3D.45, 3D.46, 3D.47, 3D.48, 3D.49	Inland Code – Development standards for detached development
	verandah is 600mm above ground level (existing). 3D.48 Other development standards for detached studios (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.49 Exceptions to setbacks (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3D Inland Code Division 6 Development standards for detached development in rural and residential zones	Part 3D / Division 6 /	Inland Code – Development
	Subdivision 3 Landscape development standards for detached development (other than fences and child-resistant barriers) in Zones R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 and RU5 3D.51 Minimum landscaped area (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Subdivision 3 / 3D.51	standards for detached development
	Part 3D Inland Code Division 6 Development standards for detached development in rural and residential zones Subdivision 4 Built form development standards for swimming pools and fences 3D.52 Development standards for swimming pools (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3D.53 Development standards for fences in Zones R1, R2, R3, R4 and RU5 (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Part 3D / Division 6 / Subdivision 4 / 3D.52, 3D.53	Inland Code – Development standards for detached development
	Part 6 Subdivisions Code Division 1 Strata subdivision 6.1 Specified development (1) The strata subdivision of a building for which development consent or a complying development certificate was granted or issued is, for 5 years from the date the consent or certificate was granted or issued, development specified for this code. (2) The strata subdivision of a dual occupancy, manor house or multi dwelling housing (terraces), for which a complying development certificate has been issued under the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code, is development specified for this code. (3) If a single complying development certificate application proposes both the strata subdivision of land and the erection of a dual occupancy, manor house or multi dwelling housing (terraces) on the land, the subdivision of that land is development specified for this code. (4) This clause does not include the strata subdivision of the following— (a) a secondary dwelling, (b) a boarding house, (c) a group home, (d) a dual occupancy (except as provided by subclause (2) or (3)). 6.2 Development standards	Part 6 / Division 1 / 6.1, 6.2	Strata subdivision
Design and Place	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3 Assessment of development Division 3 Residential apartment development	Part 3 / Division 3 / 30	
	 30 Objectives of Apartment Design Guide (1) Development consent must not be granted for residential apartment development unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development meets the objectives of the Apartment Design Guide. (2) Development may meet the objectives of the Apartment Design Guide by— (a) meeting the applicable design criteria, to the extent possible, and the design guidance set out in the Apartment Design Guide, or (b) an alternative solution that the consent authority considers achieves a neutral or more beneficial outcome than meeting the design criteria and design guidance set out in the Apartment Design Guide. (3) In determining whether development meets the objectives of the Apartment Design Guide, the consent authority must— (a) apply the design criteria and design guidance set out in the Apartment Design Guide flexibly and consider alternative solutions, and (b) consider the objectives of the Apartment Design Guide only in relation to the particular development application. 		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Part 3 Assessment of development Division 3 Residential apartment development 31 Development control plans cannot be inconsistent with Apartment Design Guide (1) A provision of a development control plan that specifies a requirement, standard or control in relation to the following matters specified in the Apartment Design Guide has no effect— (a) visual privacy, (b) solar and daylight access, (c) common circulation and spaces, (d) apartment size and layout, (e) ceiling heights, (f) private open space and balconies, (g) natural ventilation, (h) storage. (2) This section applies regardless of when the development control plan was made. Part 3 Assessment of development Division 3 Residential apartment development 32 Non-discretionary development standards for residential apartment development (1) This section identifies development standards for particular matters relating to residential apartment development. (2) If the standards are complied with, the consent authority cannot require more onerous standards for the matters. (3) The following are non-discretionary development standards— (a) the car parking for the building must be equal to, or greater than, the lesser of— (ii) the recommended minimum amount of car parking required under an applicable environmental planning instrument or development control plan, (b) the internal area for each apartment must be equal to, or greater than, the recommended minimum internal area for the relevant apartment type specified in the Apartment Design Guide, (c) the ceiling heights for the building must be equal to, or greater than, the	Part 3 / Division 3 / 31 Part 3 / Division 3 / 32	
	Schedule 2 Energy and water use, embodied emissions and thermal performance standards for BASIX affected development Part 5 Thermal performance (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Schedule 2 / Part 5	This is about housing.

04 Transport and connectivity

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Housing	Division 4 Site-related requirements	Division 4 / 93 /	
	93 Location and access to facilities and services—independent living units	(1), (2), (3), (4),	
	(1) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of an	(5)	
	independent living unit unless the consent authority has considered whether residents will		
	have adequate access to facilities and services—		
	(a) by a transport service that complies with subsection (2), or		
	(b) on-site.		
	(2) The transport service must—		
	(a) take the residents to a place that has adequate access to facilities and services, and		
	(b) for development on land within the Greater Sydney region—		
	(i) not be an on-demand booking service for the transport of passengers for a fare, and		
	(ii) be available both to and from the site at least once between 8am and 12pm each day		
	and at least once between 12pm and 6pm each day, and		
	(c) for development on land that is not within the Greater Sydney region—be available both		
	to and from the site during daylight hours at least once each weekday.		
	(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), access is adequate if—		
	(a) the facilities and services are, or the transport service is, located at a distance of not		
	more than 400m from the site, and		
	(b) the distance is accessible by means of a suitable access pathway, and		
	(c) the gradient along the pathway complies with subsection (4)(c).		
	(4) In subsection (3)—		
	(a) a suitable access pathway is a path of travel by means of a sealed footpath or other similar and safe means that is suitable for access by means of an electric wheelchair,		
	motorised cart or the like, and		
	(b) the distance is to be measured by reference to the length of the pathway, and		
	(c) the overall average gradient must be not more than 1:14 and the gradients along the		
	pathway		
	must be not more than—		
	(i) 1:12 for a maximum length of 15m at a time, or		
	(ii) 1:10 for a maximum length of 5m at a time, or		
	(iii) 1:8 for a maximum length of 1.5m at a time.		
	(5) In this section—		
	facilities and services means—		
	(a) shops and other retail and commercial services that residents may reasonably require,		
	and		
	(b) community services and recreation facilities, and		
	(c) the practice		
	94 Location and access to facilities and services—residential care facilities	Division 4 / 94 /	
	(1) Development consent must not be granted for development for the purposes of a	(1), (2)	
	residential care facility unless the consent authority is satisfied that residents of the facility		
	will have access to facilities and services—		
	(a) on-site, or		
	(b) by a transport service other than a passenger service.		
	(2) In this section—		
	facilities and services—see section 93.		
	passenger service has the same meaning as in the Point to Point Transport (Taxis and		
	Hire Vehicles) Act 2016.		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	104 Accessibility	Division 6 / 104	
	Seniors housing should— (a) have obvious and safe pedestrian links from the site that provide access to transport		
	services or		
	local facilities, and		
	(b) provide attractive, yet safe, environments for pedestrians and motorists with convenient access		
	and parking for residents and visitors.		
	125 Matters to be considered by councils	Part 8 / 125	
	(1) A council may grant a development consent pursuant to this Part allowing development for the purposes of a manufactured home estate only if it is satisfied—		
	(a) that each of the sites on which a manufactured home is or will be installed within the		
	manufactured home estate is or will be adequately provided with reticulated water, a		
	reticulated sewerage system, drainage and electricity, and (b) that the manufactured home estate is or will be provided with adequate transport		
	services, and		
	(c) that sufficient community facilities and services, whether situated within or outside the		
	estate, are or will be available and reasonably accessible to the residents of the manufactured home estate, and		
	(d) that the development will not have an adverse effect on any—		
	• conservation area		
	 heritage item waterway or land having special landscape, scenic or ecological qualities, which is 		
	identified in an environmental planning instrument applicable to the land		
Transport and	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Dest	Infill
Transport and Infrastructure	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 10	Infill development
iiiiasiiuciure	Division 10 Health services facilities	/ 2.63 / (1) / (a)	into existing
	2.63 Exempt development		ones
	(1) Any of the following development is exempt development if it is carried out within the boundaries of an existing health services facility and complies with section 2.20—		
	(a) development for the purposes of roads and cycleways,		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 11	
	Part 2.3 Development controls Division 11 Public authority precincts	/ 2.70 / (1) / (a)	
	2.70 Exempt development	, = 5 , (.) , ()	_
	(1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is carried out		_
	by or on behalf of a public authority on land to which this Division applies— (a) roads, cycleways, pedestrian bridges, at grade car parks, ticketing facilities and viewing		
	platforms,		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division	
	Division 11 Public authority precincts	11A / 2.71 / (1)	
	Division 11A Certain development at the Sydney Cricket Ground	/ (b)	
	2.71 Exempt development Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is carried out on		_
	land identified in Schedule 4A, Part 1 of the Sporting Venues Authorities Act 2008—		-
	(b) installation, maintenance and upgrading of bus shelters, pedestrian pathways,		
	cycleways, cycle storage racks, visitor information booths, kiosks, street furniture, access ramps for people, shade shelters, awnings, fences, gates, flag poles, public art, catering		
	outlets, bars and restaurants,		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Part	
	Part 2.3 Development controls Division 12 Parks and other public reserves	2.3 / Division 12 / 2.73 / (3) / (a) /	
	2.73 Development permitted without consent	(i)	
	(3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without		-
	consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council— (a) development for any of the following purposes—		
	(i) roads, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities,		
	viewing platforms and pedestrian bridges,		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 12	
	Division 12 Parks and other public reserves	/ 2.74 / (1) / (a) /	
	2.74 Exempt development	(i), (ii)	
	(1) Development for any of the following purposes that is carried out in the prescribed circumstances is exempt development—		-
	(a) construction or maintenance of—		
	(i) walking tracks, raised walking paths (including boardwalks), ramps, stairways or gates, or		
	(ii) bicycle-related storage facilities, including bicycle racks and other bicycle parking facilities (except for bicycle paths), or		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Part	Improving public
	Part 2.3 Development controls	2.3 / Division 13	transport
	Division 13 Port, wharf or boating facilities 2.80 Development permitted without consent	/ 2.80 / (6)	services
	(6) Development permitted without consent (6) Development for the purposes of associated public transport facilities for a public ferry		
	wharf may be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority without consent on any land.		
	However, such development may be carried out on land reserved under the <i>National Parks</i>		
	and Wildlife Act 1974 only if the development is authorised by or under that Act.	<u> </u>	<u>l</u>

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 15 Railways Subdivision 1 Railways and rail infrastructure facilities 2.92 Development permitted without consent—rail infrastructure facilities generally (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 2.93 Development permitted without consent—particular rail infrastructure facilities (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 2.94 Development permitted with consent (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 15 / Subdivision 1 / 2.92, 2.93, 2.94	Improving public transport services
Precincts	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.2 City West 4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West Environmental Issues Development in City West is to— • complement and reinforce the development and use of the existing and planned integrated public transport, pedestrian and cycling networks in City West.	Chapter 4 / Part 4.2 / 4.8	<eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""> Infill development and integrate new developments into existing ones</eastern>
	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.2 City West 4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West Movement and Parking A range of housing and work, leisure and service facilities is to be provided in City West so that the need for travel is minimised. A high degree of accessibility is to be provided to places in and outside City West for both able and disabled persons. Walking, cycling and use of public transport are to be encouraged as the means of movement. Development in City West is to facilitate the provision and operation of a comprehensive regional public transport network. Development, particularly that which is employment related, is to be within the capacities of existing and proposed public transport and arterial road systems. The provision for vehicular movement is to be consistent with the development of a high-quality pedestrian environment within the street system. Parking controls are to support public transport strategies of the Government and to reflect road network capacities.	Chapter 4 / Part 4.2 / 4.8	<pre><eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""> Encouraging active transport / Improving public transport services / Infill development and integrate new developments into existing ones</eastern></pre>
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.30 Transport (1) Development should support creation of effective public transport and bicycle links to the dominant centres and major transport nodes in the Blacktown City and Penrith City local government areas. (2) Public transport is to be provided early in the development of the land to which this Chapter applies to establish use patterns. (3) Development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to maximise accessibility to services and facilities for people who do not have access to a private car. (4) Development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to effectively link that land into the surrounding road network and traffic generated by the development is to be catered for at a satisfactory level of service. (5) Provision of transport infrastructure and services is to be coordinated with the staging of development on the land. (6) Urban form is to maximise the potential for public transport, walking and cycling to replace car travel, with an overall net neighbourhood density target of at least 15 dwellings per hectare. (7) High trip-generating uses such as employment development, retailing and multi-unit housing are to be concentrated adjacent to major public transport routes and nodes. (8) The overall development of land to which this Chapter applies is to include a range of land uses sufficient to minimise demand for travel outside the land to which this Chapter applies. (9) Public transport infrastructure and services are to be provided to a level sufficient to achieve a significantly higher use of public transport compared to other similar development in the Blacktown City and Penrith City local government areas.	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.30	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development objectives— Transport</western>
	Appendix 4 Sydney Olympic Park site Part 1 Preliminary 25 Transport Development consent must not be granted for development on land within the Sydney Olympic Park site unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development includes measures to promote public transport use, cycling and walking.		<central river<br="">City SEPP></central>

05 Quality employment

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Industry and	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area	Chapter 2 / Part	Aim of the
Employment	Part 2.1 Preliminary	2.1 / 2.1	chapter on
	2.1 Aims of Chapter		Western Sydney
	(1) This Chapter aims to protect and enhance the land to which this Chapter applies		employment
	(the Western Sydney Employment Area) for employment purposes.		area
	(2) The particular aims of this Chapter are as follows—		
	(a) to promote economic development and the creation of employment in the Western		
	Sydney Employment Area by providing for development including major warehousing,		
	distribution, freight transport, industrial, high technology and research facilities,		
	(b) to provide for the co-ordinated planning and development of land in the Western Sydney		
	Employment Area,		
	(c) to rezone land for employment, environmental conservation or recreation purposes,		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(d) to improve certainty and regulatory efficiency by providing a consistent planning regime for future development and infrastructure provision in the Western Sydney Employment Area,		
	(e) to ensure that development occurs in a logical, environmentally sensitive and cost- effective manner and only after a development control plan (including specific development		
	controls) has been prepared for the land concerned,		
	(f) to conserve and rehabilitate areas that have a high biodiversity or heritage or cultural value, in particular areas of remnant vegetation.		
	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.2 Permitted or prohibited development	Chapter 2 / Part 2.2 / 2.10	Land Use Table: Zone
	2.10 Zone objectives and land use table(2) The consent authority must have regard to the objectives for development in a zone		IN1 General Industrial / Zone
	when determining a development application in respect of land within the zone.		IN2 Light
	Land Use Table Zone IN1 General Industrial		Industrial
	 Objectives of zone To facilitate a wide range of employment-generating development including industrial, 		The aim of Zone IN1 General
	manufacturing, warehousing, storage and research uses and ancillary office space. • To encourage employment opportunities along motorway corridors, including the M7 and		Industrial and Zone IN2 Light
	M4.		Industrial To facilitate and
	 To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses. To facilitate road network links to the M7 and M4 Motorways. 		encourage
	 To encourage a high standard of development that does not prejudice the sustainability of other enterprises or the environment. 		employment opportunities
	 To provide for small-scale local services such as commercial, retail and community facilities (including child care facilities) that service or support the needs of employment- 		
	generating uses in the zone. 2 Permitted without consent		
	Nil.		
	3 Permitted with consent Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Depots; Environmental facilities;		
	Environmental protection works; Food and drink premises; Freight transport facilities; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Industrial retail outlets; Industrial training facilities;		
	Industries (other than offensive or hazardous industries); Neighbourhood shops; Places of public worship; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Roads; Service stations;		
	Storage premises; Transport depots; Truck depots; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle		
	repair stations; Warehouse or distribution centres. 4 Prohibited		
	Any development not specified in item 2 or 3. Zone IN2 Light Industrial		
	 Objectives of zone To provide a wide range of light industrial, warehouse and related land uses. 		
	 To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. 		
	 To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses. To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of 		
	workers in the area.To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.		
	 To minimise any adverse effect of development on the natural environment. Permitted without consent 		
	Nil 3 Permitted with consent		
	Aquaculture; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Depots; Food and		
	drink premises; Funeral homes; Garden centres; Hardware and building supplies; Heliports; Industrial training facilities; Kiosks; Light industries; Neighbourhood shops; Recreation areas;		
	Recreation facilities (indoor); Roads; Storage premises; Vehicle repair stations; Vehicle sales or hire premises; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any development not specified in item 2		
	or 4 4 Prohibited		
	Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Amusement centres; Animal boarding or training		
	establishments; Boat building and repair facilities; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Commercial premises; Correctional centres; Crematoria; Eco-tourist facilities;		
	Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Function centres; Health services facilities;		
	Heavy industrial storage establishments; Helipads; Highway service centres; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home occupations; Home occupations (sex services);		
	Industries; Information and education facilities; Marinas; Open cut mining; Port facilities; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential		
	accommodation; Restricted premises; Rural industries; Sewerage systems; Signage; Tourist		
	and visitor accommodation; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures;		
	Wharf or boating facilities; Wholesale supplies Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area	Chapter 2 / Part	
	Part 2.4 Principal development standards 2.23 Development involving subdivision	2.4 / 2.23 / (b)	
	The consent authority must not grant consent to the carrying out of development involving the subdivision of land unless it has considered the following—		-
	(b) whether the subdivision will affect the supply of land for employment purposes,		
Precincts	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 4.2 City West 4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West	4.2 / 4.8	Harbour City SEPP>
	Land Use Activities Development in City West is to contribute to an integrated mixed-use development pattern		
	containing a wide range of housing and employment opportunities, and educational, recreation and cultural activities.		
	Mixed Living and Working Environment		
	Development in City West is to house an increased population and to provide an increased quantity and range of employment opportunities which are compatible with the achievement		
	of a high-quality mixed living and working environment. Movement and Parking		
	∀		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Development, particularly that which is employment related, is to be within the capacities of existing and proposed public transport and arterial road systems.		
	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	
	Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Part 1	Harbour City SEPP>
	4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Part 1 Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct		
	Role and Land Use Activities		
	Development in the Precinct is to provide for a significant increase in residential population in a mixed use development pattern also accommodating employment, educational and other		
	uses. Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Part 2	Harbour City SEPP>
	4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts	4.13 / Fall 2	SLFF
	Part 2 Eveleigh Precinct Role and Land Use Activities		
	Development in the Precinct is to include employment opportunities for people residing in, and in the vicinity of, the Precinct.		
	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	
	Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Part 2	Harbour City SEPP>
	4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Part 3 Bays Precinct		
	Role and land use activities Development in the Precinct is to provide for a mixture of commercial port, port-related,		
	employment, waterfront and recreational uses, but is not to include residential development.		
	The existing diversity and maritime character of the Precinct, particularly the mixed use of waterfront areas, should be retained.		
	Development is to take full advantage of the Precinct's location and its infrastructure, particularly rail or light rail facilities, for the port and other employment generating activities.		
	Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	
	Part 4.3 Precincts Division 4 Zoning	4.3 / Division 4 / 4.16	SEPP>
	4.16 Residential-Business Zone Only uses which the consent authority is satisfied are generally consistent with one or more		
	of the zone objectives are permissible in this zone. The <i>objectives of this zone</i> are—		
	• to accommodate uses which generate employment opportunities and provide facilities and		
	services that enable people to live and work in the same community, and to ensure that the total amount of employment-generating development is compatible with		
	the traffic capacity of the Precinct and adjoining areas, and Chapter 4 City West	Chapter 4 / Part	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 4.3 Precincts	4.3 / Division 4 /	Harbour City
	Division 4 Zoning 4.21 Port and Employment Zone	4.21	SEPP>
	Only uses which the consent authority is satisfied are generally consistent with one or more of the zone objectives are permissible within this zone.		
	The <i>objectives of this zone</i> are— • to encourage a mix of land uses which generate employment opportunities, particularly in		
	relation to port and maritime uses, and		
	• to allow a mix of uses which generate employment opportunities in the White Bay Power Station site, and		
	Chapter 7 Moore Park Showground Part 7.1 Preliminary	Chapter 7 / Part 7.1 / 7.2	<eastern Harbour City</eastern
	7.2 Aims and objectives	,	SEPP>
	This Chapter aims— (c) to recognise the State significance of a film and television studio on the Moore Park		
	Showground in terms of employment generation and additional revenue for the State, and Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Appendix 3 /	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites 8 Business Zone—Business Park	Part 3 / 8 / (1) /	Harbour City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of the Business Zone—Business Park are as follows—	(a)	OLI F7
	(a) to establish business and technology parks to encourage employment generating activities that provide for a wide range of business, technology, educational and		
	entertainment facilities in the Zone, Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Appendix 3 /	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Part 3 / 9 / (1) /	Harbour City
	9 Business Zone—Commercial Core (1) The objectives of the Business Zone—Commercial Core are as follows—	(b)	SEPP>
	(b) to encourage employment generating activities by providing a wide range of retail, business, office, community and entertainment facilities,		
	Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Appendix 3 /	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites 10 Business Zone—Mixed Use	Part 3 / 10 / (1) / (a), (b)	Harbour City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of the Business Zone—Mixed Use are as follows— (a) to support the development of sustainable communities with a mix of employment,		
	educational, cultural and residential opportunities,		
	(b) to encourage employment generating activities by providing a range Chapter 4 Western Sydney Aerotropolis	Chapter 4 / Part	
	Part 4.1 Preliminary 4.1 Aims of Chapter	4.1 / 4.1 / (d)	Parkland City SEPP>
	The aims of this Chapter are as follows—		
	(d) to promote employment and world-class innovation and provide for residential development in suitable locations,		
			

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 4 Western Sydney Aerotropolis	Chapter 4 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City SEPP>
	Enterprise Zone 1 Objectives of zone		SEPP>
	• To encourage employment and businesses related to professional services, high		
	technology, aviation, logistics, food production and processing, health, education and		
	creative industries. • To provide a range of employment uses (including aerospace and defence industries) that		
	are compatible with future technology and work arrangements.		
	To ensure an appropriate transition from non-urban land uses and environmental		
	conservation areas in surrounding areas to employment uses in the zone. Chapter 4 Western Sydney Aerotropolis	Chapter 4 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
	Part 4.7 Precinct plans and master plans	4.7 / Division 1 /	Parkland City
	Division 1 Precinct plans	4.38 / (b) / (ii)	SEPP>
	4.38 Precinct plans (b) whether the plan appropriately supports the economic growth and development of the		
	Western Sydney Aerotropolis by—		
	(ii) providing for land uses that generate employment opportunities		
	Chapter 5 Penrith Lakes Scheme	Chapter 5 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table Employment	Land Use Table	Parkland City SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		OLI 1
	To provide a range of office and light industrial uses and to provide employment		
	opportunities relating to health, high order technology, culture and sports. • To provide for a range of higher order job opportunities including health, cultural and high		
	technology industries.		
	• To encourage the development of business incubators, and other employment opportunities		
	relating to tourism and water-based sport and recreation. Chapter 6 St Marys	Chapter 6 / De-t	<western< td=""></western<>
	Part 6.1 Introduction	Chapter 6 / Part 6.1 / 6.2 / (b)	<pre><vvestern city<="" parkland="" pre=""></vvestern></pre>
	6.2 Aims of this Chapter		SEPP>
	The aims of this Chapter are to—		
	(b) rezone certain land for urban and employment-generating development, and		
	Chapter 6 St Marys	Chapter 6 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
	Part 6.5 Performance objectives	6.5 / 6.32	Parkland City
	6.32 Employment and business development(1) The total number of jobs generated by development on land to which this Chapter applies		SEPP>
	(including jobs generated on the surrounding land) is to approximate the number of workers		Development
	who will be resident on the land to which this Chapter applies after the development has		objectives—
	been carried out. (2) Retail and commercial development on the land to which this Chapter applies is not to		Employment
	undermine the regional and district retail and commercial centre hierarchy.		and business
	(3) Local retail services are to be provided in the early stages of the development of each		development
	precinct. (4) Noise conflict between employment or business-related development and nearby		
	residential development is to be minimised.		
	Chapter 6 St Marys	Chapter 6 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
	Part 6.6 Zoning	6.5 / 6.39	Parkland City
	6.39 Employment zone (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		SEPP>
	Appendix 2 Oran Park and Turner Road Precinct Plan	Appendix 2 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B2 Local Centre 1 Objectives of zone		SEPP>
	• To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations.		
	Appendix 2 Oran Park and Turner Road Precinct Plan	Appendix 2 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B5 Business development 1 Objectives of zone		SEPP>
	• To provide for a wide range of employment generating development.		
	To provide for a mix of ancillary uses to support the primary function of providing		
	employment generating development.To provide for a range of uses, including recreational uses and function centres, that		
	complement other permissible employment generating land uses within the zone.		
	Appendix 2 Oran Park and Turner Road Precinct Plan	Appendix 2 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table Zone IN1 General Industrial	Land Use Table	Parkland City SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		OLFF/
	• To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres.		
	Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan Part 1 Preliminary	Appendix 3 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	1.2 Aims of Precinct Plan	Part 1 / 1.2 / (d)	Parkland City SEPP>
	The aims of this Precinct Plan are as follows—		
	(d) to provide for multifunctional and innovative development in the Precinct that encourages		
	employment and economic growth, Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan	Appendix 3 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B7 Business Park		SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities. Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan	Appendix 3 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone IN1 General Industrial		SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone • To encourage employment opportunities.		
	Appendix 3 Marsden Park Industrial Precinct Plan	Appendix 3 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone IN2 Light Industrial		SEPP>

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. 		
	Appendix 4 Liverpool Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 4 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B2 Local Centre		SEPP>
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Appendix 4 Liverpool Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 4 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone IN2 Light Industrial		SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	 To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan 	Appendix 5 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B2 Local Centre		SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations.	A L' 5 /	20/
	Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan Land Use Table	Appendix 5 / Land Use Table	<western city<="" parkland="" td=""></western>
	Zone B3 Commercial Core	Land Ose Table	SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	 To encourage appropriate employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 5 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B7 Business Park 1 Objectives of zone		SEPP>
	• To encourage employment opportunities.		
	Appendix 5 Camden Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 5 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone IN2 Light Industrial		SEPP>
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. 		
	Appendix 6 Campbelltown Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 6 /	<western< td=""></western<>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	Parkland City
	Zone B2 Local Centre		SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations.	A / /	40 - sets al Disease
	Appendix 2 Huntingwood West Precinct Part 3 Provisions relating to development within Huntingwood West Precinct	Appendix 2 / Part 3	<central city="" river="" sepp=""></central>
	6 Zone IN1 General Industrial	Pail 3	City SEPP
	(1) The objectives of Zone IN1 General Industrial are as follows—		
	(a) to facilitate development for a wide range of employment-generating industrial,		
	manufacturing, warehousing, storage or research purposes, including ancillary office space,		
	(c) to encourage employment opportunities,	Annondiv 2 /	Control Divor
	Appendix 3 Greystanes Southern Employment Lands site Part 2 Provisions relating to development within Greystanes SEL site	Appendix 3 / Part 2	<central city="" river="" sepp=""></central>
	8 Zone B7 Business Park	1 alt 2	Oity OLI 12
	(1) The objectives of Zone B7 Business Park are as follows—		
	(b) to encourage employment opportunities,		
	Appendix 3 Greystanes Southern Employment Lands site	Appendix 3 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Part 2 Provisions relating to development within Greystanes SEL site 9 Zone IN2 Light Industrial	Part 2	City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of Zone IN2 Light Industrial are as follows—		
	(b) to encourage employment opportunities,		
	(e) to facilitate employment-generating development for a wide range of purposes, including		
	light industry, technology-based industry, manufacturing, warehousing, storage and research.		
	Appendix 4 Sydney Olympic Park site	Appendix 4 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Part 2 Provisions relating to development within Sydney Olympic Park site 9 Zone B4 Mixed Use	Part 2	City SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of Zone B4 Mixed Use are as follows—		
	(e) to encourage diverse employment opportunities		
	Appendix 5 North Kellyville Precinct Plan	Appendix 5 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre		
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan	Appendix 6 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B7 Business Park		
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities.	A	10-1-15:
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table	Appendix 6 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Zone IN1 General Industrial	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
		Ì	
	 To encourage employment opportunities. 		
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan	Appendix 6 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table	Appendix 6 / Land Use Table	<central river<br="">City SEPP></central>
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial		
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone		
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone • To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres.	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone		
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone • To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. Appendix 7 Alex Avenue and Riverstone Precinct Plan 2010 Land Use Table Zone B2 Local Centre	Land Use Table Appendix 7 /	City SEPP> <central river<="" td=""></central>
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone • To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. Appendix 7 Alex Avenue and Riverstone Precinct Plan 2010 Land Use Table Zone B2 Local Centre 1 Objectives of zone	Land Use Table Appendix 7 /	City SEPP> <central river<="" td=""></central>
	Appendix 6 Riverstone West Precinct Plan Land Use Table Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone • To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. Appendix 7 Alex Avenue and Riverstone Precinct Plan 2010 Land Use Table Zone B2 Local Centre	Land Use Table Appendix 7 /	City SEPP> <central river<="" td=""></central>

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Zone IN2 Light Industrial 1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities. Appendix 8 Area 20 Precinct Plan	Appendix 8 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre		
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. Appendix 9 Schofields Precinct Plan	Appendix 9 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre		,
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. Appendix 10 The Hills Growth Centre Precincts Plan	Appendix 10 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre		
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Appendix 10 The Hills Growth Centre Precincts Plan	Appendix 10 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor		
	1 Objectives of zone • To provide a range of employment uses (including business, office, retail and light industrial		
	uses).		
	Appendix 10 The Hills Growth Centre Precincts Plan	Appendix 10 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B7 Business Park 1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities.		
	Appendix 10 The Hills Growth Centre Precincts Plan	Appendix 10 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone IN2 Light Industrial		
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities and to support the viability of centres. 		
	Appendix 11 Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 11 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre		
	 1 Objectives of zone To encourage employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Appendix 11 Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 11 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor		
	 1 Objectives of zone To provide a range of employment uses (including business, office, retail and light industrial 		
	uses).		
	Appendix 11 Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 11 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table Zone IN1 General Industrial	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities.		
	Appendix 12 Hawkesbury Growth Centres Precinct Plan	Appendix 12 /	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Land Use Table	Land Use Table	City SEPP>
	Zone B2 Local Centre 1 Objectives of zone		
	• To encourage employment opportunities.		
	Chapter 3 Activation Precincts	Chapter 3 / Part	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 3.1 Preliminary	3.1 / 3.1 / (a)	SEPP>
	3.1 Aims of Chapter The aim of this Chapter is to identify Activation Precincts in order to—		
	(a) promote economic development, industry investment and innovation and to create		
	employment in those Precincts, and		
	Chapter 5 Gosford city centre	Chapter 5 / Part	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 5.1 Preliminary 5.1 Aims of Chapter	5.1 / 5.1 / (d)	SEPP>
	The aims of Chapter are as follows—		
	(d) to promote employment, residential, recreational and tourism opportunities in Gosford City		
	Chapter 5 Gosford city centre	Chapter 5 / Part	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 5.3 Land Use Table	5.3	SEPP>
	Zone B3 Commercial Core 1 Objectives of zone		
	 To encourage appropriate employment opportunities in accessible locations. 		
	Chapter 5 Gosford city centre	Chapter 5 / Part	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 5.3 Land Use Table	5.3	SEPP>
	Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor		
	 1 Objectives of zone To provide a range of employment uses (including business, office, retail and light industrial 		
	uses).		
	Appendix 2 Tomago Industrial site	Appendix 2 /	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 3 Provisions applying to development within Tomago Industrial site	Part 3 / 8 / (1) /	SEPP>
	LO Zana INA O ananal la duatalal	(c)	İ
	8 Zone IN1 General Industrial (1) The objectives of Zone IN1 General Industrial are as follows:	(0)	
	(1) The objectives of Zone IN1 General Industrial are as follows— (c) to encourage employment opportunities,	(0)	

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
SEPPs Precincts	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts 4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Table—Planning Principles for Precincts Part 1 Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct Social Issues A range of services and facilities should be provided to meet the needs of the existing and new residents and workers, including retail, leisure, recreational and welfare facilities that promote the health and well-being of the community and recognise its cultural and ethnic diversity. Urban design is to enhance the conviviality and sense of place of the Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct and reflect the character and heritage of the Precinct. Development is to enable surveillance and to enhance street level activity to increase actual and perceived security. Development is to enhance the creation of a diverse resident community through the provision	Chapter 4 / Part 4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Table / Part 1	<pre></pre>
	of a range of dwelling unit types and sizes. Chapter 4 City West Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts 4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Table—Planning Principles for Precincts Part 3 Bays Precinct Public domain Public recreation areas are to provide for a range of recreational opportunities for those working in and visiting the Precinct. The siting and form of development must consider creating, retaining and enhancing views and vistas from the water and public domain. Links for pedestrians, cyclists, and persons with disabilities are to be provided through the Precinct and to link and integrate the Precinct with adjoining areas. Links through the Precinct, including public access to the foreshores, should recognise the safety and security issues associated with commercial port and maritime activities. Development should help to create a high quality public domain in the Precinct. Master plans for all areas should identify opportunities for public recreation, public access through sites and links to adjoining pedestrian and cyclist networks.	Chapter 4 / Part 4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Table / Part 3	<eastern Harbour City SEPP></eastern
	Appendix 1 Sydney Opera House Part 2 Exempt development 6 Minor building works related to permanent and temporary security arrangements (1) Exempt development includes minor building works related to permanent and temporary security arrangements, including— (a) the installation of security cameras, light fittings and other minor alterations and additions to the interior or exterior spaces of the building to upgrade building security, (b) the installation of emergency security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or other barriers to prevent unauthorised access or to secure public safety.	Appendix 1 / Part 2 / 6 / (1)	<eastern Harbour City SEPP></eastern
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.31 Urban form (4) The overall development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to incorporate urban design measures to discourage crime and facilitate safety and access for disabled persons.	Chapter 6 / Part 6.5 / 6.31 / (4)	Parkland City SEPP>
	Chapter 5 Kurnell Peninsula Part 5.1 Preliminary 5.1 Aims, objectives etc (2) The particular environmental planning aims and objectives of this Chapter are— (c) to protect the health, well-being and safety of the local community,	Chapter 5 / Part 5.1 / 5.1 / (2) / (c)	<central city="" river="" sepp=""></central>

07 Open space and natural features

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Transport and Infrastructure	Division 11A Certain development at the Sydney Cricket Ground 2.71 Exempt development (a) landscaping (including the installation, maintenance and upgrading of playground or recreational equipment, park furniture, gardens, paving and the like),	Division 11A / 2.71 / (a)	Increase of useability through facilities
	Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.73 Development permitted without consent (3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council— (a) development for any of the following purposes— (ii) recreation areas and recreation facilities (outdoor), but not including grandstands, Division 12 Parks and other public reserves	Division 12 / 2.73 / (3) / (a) / (ii)	Increase of useability through facilities
	 2.73 Development permitted without consent (3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council— (a) development for any of the following purposes— (vii) food preparation and related facilities for people using the reserve, 	2.73 / (3) / (a) / (vii)	useability through facilities
	Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.74 Exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes that is carried out in the prescribed circumstances is exempt development— (a) construction or maintenance of— (ii) bicycle-related storage facilities, including bicycle racks and other bicycle parking facilities (except for bicycle paths), or	Division 12 / 2.74 / (1) / (a) / (ii)	Accessibility to open space

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Biodiversity and	Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	Public
Conservation	Part 10.3 Foreshores and Waterways Area	Part 10.3 /	access to,
	Division 2 Matters for consideration 10.20 Public access to, and use of, foreshores and waterways	Division 2 / 10.20	and use of, foreshores
	The matters to be taken into consideration in relation to public access to, and use of, the		and
	foreshores and waterways are as follows— (a) development should maintain and improve public access to and along the foreshore, without		waterways
	adversely impacting on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands or remnant vegetation,		
	(b) development should maintain and improve public access to and from the waterways for		
	recreational purposes (such as swimming, fishing and boating), without adversely impacting on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands or remnant vegetation,		
	(c) if foreshore land made available for public access is not in public ownership, development		
	should provide appropriate tenure and management mechanisms to safeguard public access to,		
	and public use of, that land, (d) the undesirability of boardwalks as a means of access across or along land below the mean		
	high water mark if adequate alternative public access can otherwise be provided,		
Precincts	(e) the need to minimise disturbance of contaminated sediments. Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres	Chapter 3 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
Frecincis	Part 3.3 Land Use—Environment Conservation and Recreation Zones	3.3 / 3.15 / (1) /	Parkland City
	3.15 Objectives for development in land use reservation zones	Table	SEPP>
	(1) The objectives for development in each land use reservation zone are set out in the Table to this section.		The
	Table		objectives for
	Public Recreation—Regional Zone		development
	(a) to enhance, restore and protect the natural and cultural heritage values of the land,(b) to enable the land to be used for regional open space or recreational purposes that are		in Public Recreation—
	consistent with the protection of its natural and cultural heritage values.		Regional and
	Public Recreation—Local Zone		Local Zone
	(a) to enhance, restore and protect the natural and cultural heritage values of the land,(b) to enable the land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes that are		in Sydney region
	consistent with the protection of its natural and cultural heritage values.		growth
			centres
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.27	<western< p=""> Parkland City</western<>
	6.27 Open space and recreation	0.07 0.27	SEPP>
	(1) A range of open space and recreation areas and facilities for passive and active recreation is		
	to be provided, including local playgrounds and neighbourhood parks. (2) The accessibility and utility of open space areas are to be maximised to allow use by the		Development objectives—
	community.		Open space
	(3) Recreational activities and facilities within each precinct are to be located and designed to		and
	maximise conservation of the cultural and natural environmental values of buildings, works and places within the precinct.		recreation
	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres	Chapter 3 / Part	<central< td=""></central<>
	Part 3.3 Land Use—Environment Conservation and Recreation Zones	3.3 / 3.15 / (1) /	River City
	3.15 Objectives for development in land use reservation zones (1) The objectives for development in each land use reservation zone are set out in the Table to	Table	SEPP>
	this section.		The
	Table Public Recreation—Regional Zone		objectives for development
	(a) to enhance, restore and protect the natural and cultural heritage values of the land,		in Public
	(b) to enable the land to be used for regional open space or recreational purposes that are		Recreation—
	consistent with the protection of its natural and cultural heritage values. Public Recreation—Local Zone		Regional and Local Zone
	(a) to enhance, restore and protect the natural and cultural heritage values of the land,		in Sydney
	(b) to enable the land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes that are		region
	consistent with the protection of its natural and cultural heritage values.		growth centres
	Chapter 5 Kurnell Peninsula	Chapter 5 / Part	<central< td=""></central<>
	Part 5.2 General restrictions on development	5.2 / 5.9	River City
	5.9 Zone objectives and development control table Table		SEPP>
	Zone No 9 (a) (Regional Open Space (Reservation) Zone)		
	1 Objectives of this zone		
	The objectives of this zone are— (a) to identify land to be acquired for the provision of regional open space and to protect		
	environmentally sensitive lands,		
	(b) to identify and bring into public ownership those lands of strategic importance to the management of the Towra Point Nature Reserve or the Towra Point Aquatic Reserve, and		
	(c) to provide opportunities to enhance the total environmental quality of the Kurnell Peninsula.		
	Chapter 5 Gosford city centre	Chapter 5 / Part	<regional< td=""></regional<>
	Part 5.8 Gosford City Centre 5.52 Solar access to key public open spaces	5.8 / 5.52	SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of this section are—		
	(a) to protect and enhance sun access to key public open spaces, and		
	(b) to prevent adverse cumulative impacts of development.(2) Development consent may be granted to development if the development will not result in—		
	(a) any more than 40 per cent of Kibble Park receiving less than 4 hours of sunlight between 9		
	am and 3 pm at the winter solstice, and		
	(b) any more than 30 per cent of Leagues Club Field receiving less than 4 hours of sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at the winter solstice.		
	(3) In this section—		
	Kibble Park means the land identified as "Kibble Park" on the Additional Provisions Map.		
	Leagues Club Field means the land identified as "Leagues Club Field" on the Additional Provisions Map.		
Design and Place	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations	Part 2 / 12 / (1) -	-
	12 Design principles and design considerations	(d) / (2)	
	 (1) The principles for design in New South Wales are the following— (d) to deliver sustainable and greener places to ensure the well-being of people and the 		
	environment,		

SEPPs	Co	ntents	References	Note
	(2) The considerations that guide the implementation of the design principles are as follows—			
	Design principle	Design considerations		
	Deliver sustainable and greener places to	Green infrastructure.		
	ensure the well-being of people and the	Resource efficiency and emissions reduction.		
	environment.			
	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations		Part 2 / 20	-
	20 Design consideration—green infrastruct			
	The consent authority must consider the follow			
		proves existing green infrastructure and		
	contributes to the restoration and regeneration of natural systems,			
	(b) whether the development maximises tree canopy cover and provides sufficient deep soil			
	to support the tree canopy, (c) whether new and existing green infrastructure will be appropriately managed and			
	maintained during at least the first 12 months.	ructure will be appropriately managed and		

08 Social infrastructure

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Housing	Division 4 Site-related requirements 93 Location and access to facilities and services—independent living units (5) In this section—	Division 4 / 93 / (5) / (b)	
	facilities and services means— (a) shops and other retail and commercial services that residents may reasonably require, and		
	(b) community services and recreation facilities, and		
	(c) the practice of a general medical practitioner. provide a booking service has the same meaning as in the Point to Point Transport (Taxis		
	and Hire Vehicles) Act 2016, section 7.		
	Part 8 Manufactured home estates	Part 8 / 118 /	
	118 Aims and strategies (1) The aims of this Part are—	(1) / (e)	
	(a) to facilitate the establishment of manufactured home estates as a contemporary form of medium density residential development that provides an alternative to traditional housing		
	arrangements, and (b) to provide immediate development opportunities for manufactured home estates on the commencement of this Part, and		
	(c) to encourage the provision of affordable housing in well designed estates, and (d) to ensure that manufactured home estates are situated only in suitable locations and not on land having important resources or having landscape, scenic or ecological qualities that		
	should be preserved, and (e) to ensure that manufactured home estates are adequately serviced and have access to		
	essential community facilities and services, and (f) to protect the environment surrounding manufactured home estates, and (g) to provide measures which will facilitate security of tenure for residents of manufactured home estates.		
	Part 8 Manufactured home estates	Part 8 / 125 /	
	125 Matters to be considered by councils (1) A council may grant a development consent pursuant to this Part allowing development for the purposes of a manufactured home estate only if it is satisfied—	(1) / (c)	
	(a) that each of the sites on which a manufactured home is or will be installed within the manufactured home estate is or will be adequately provided with reticulated water, a reticulated sewerage system, drainage and electricity, and		
	(b) that the manufactured home estate is or will be provided with adequate transport services, and(c) that sufficient community facilities and services, whether situated within or outside the		
	estate, are or will be available and reasonably accessible to the residents of the manufactured home estate, and		
	(d) that the development will not have an adverse effect on any—conservation areaheritage item		
	 waterway or land having special landscape, scenic or ecological qualities, which is identified in an environmental planning instrument applicable to the land concerned. 	D 10 1100 1	
	Part 9 Caravan parks 126 Aims, objectives etc	Part 9 / 126 / (1) / (c)	
	(1) The aim of this Part is to encourage—(a) the orderly and economic use and development of land used or intended to be used as a		
	caravan park catering exclusively or predominantly for short-term residents (such as tourists) or for long-term residents, or catering for both, and (b) the proper management and development of land so used, for the purpose of promoting		
	the social and economic welfare of the community, and (c) the provision of community facilities for land so used, and		
	(d) the protection of the environment of, and in the vicinity of, land so used. 133 Matters to be considered by Councils	Part 9 / 133 /	
	A Council may grant a development consent required by this Part only after it has considered the following—	(d)	
	(a) whether, because of its location or character, the land concerned is particularly suitable for use as a caravan park for tourists or for long-term residence,		
	(b) whether there is adequate provision for tourist accommodation in the locality of that land, and whether existing or potential tourist accommodation will be displaced by the use of sites for long-term residence,		
	(c) whether there is adequate low-cost housing, or land available for low-cost housing, in that locality,		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(d) whether necessary community facilities and services are available within the caravan park to which the development application relates or in the locality (or both), and whether those		
	facilities and services are reasonably accessible to the occupants of the caravan park, (e) any relevant guidelines issued by the Director, and		
	(f) the provisions of the Local Government (Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds) Transitional Regulation 1993.		
Planning Systems	Schedule 6 Regionally significant development 5 Private infrastructure and community facilities over \$5 million Development that has a capital investment value of more than \$5 million for any of the following purposes—	Schedule 6 / 5 / (b)	Types of social infrastructures considered as a regionally
	(b) affordable housing, child care centres, community facilities, correctional centres, educational establishments, group homes, health services facilities or places of public worship.		significant development
Precincts	Chapter 3 Darling Harbour 3.2 Objects of plan (1) The objects of this Chapter are—	Chapter 3 / 3.2 / (1) / (b)	<eastern city<="" harbour="" td=""></eastern>
	(b) to encourage the development of a variety of tourist, educational, recreational, entertainment, cultural and commercial facilities within that area, and		SEPP> Objects of this Chapter
	Chapter 3 Darling Harbour 3.5 Permit required for certain development Development—	Chapter 3 / 3.5 / (a)	<pre>Chapter <eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern></pre>
	(a) for the purposes of tourist, educational, recreational, entertainment, cultural or commercial facilities (other than facilities used for pawnbroking or other forms of moneylending),	Chapter 4 / Dart	
	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.2 City West 4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West	Chapter 4 / Part 4.2 / 4.8	<eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern>
	Land Use Activities Development in City West is to contribute to an integrated mixed-use development pattern containing a wide range of housing and employment opportunities, and educational, recreation and cultural activities.		Planning principles of regional significance for
	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.2 City West	Chapter 4 / Part 4.2 / 4.8	City West <eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern>
	4.8 Planning principles of regional significance for City West Leisure and Recreation Full advantage is to be taken of the leisure and recreation facilities and the public open space in the city centre and in surrounding areas (particularly in City West) and the use of Sydney Harbour for leisure and recreation.		Planning principles of regional
	Public access to the entire foreshore in City West is to be provided. Opportunities for waterfront and water-based recreation and tourism activities, compatible with adjoining land uses, are to be provided.		significance for City West
	Chapter 4 City West Part 4.3 Precincts Division 3 Planning principles for Precincts	Chapter 4 / Part 4.3 / Division 3 / 4.13 / Part 1	<eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern>
	 4.13 Planning principles of regional significance for Precincts Part 1 Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct Role and Land Use Activities Development in the Precinct is to provide for a significant increase in residential population in a mixed use development pattern also accommodating employment, educational and other 		Planning principles for Ultimo-Pyrmont Precinct
	uses. Appendix 1 Sydney Opera House Part 2 Exempt development	Appendix 1 / Part 2 / 12	<eastern city<="" harbour="" td=""></eastern>
	(1) Exempt development includes the temporary use of public space for community events that are open to the general public with no entry charges, including public gatherings, ceremonies, celebrations, sporting events, events for community and outdoor exhibitions that may involve the installation of temporary structures having minimal visual impact (such as barricading) that are otherwise ancillary to the event. (2) Any such use must comply with the following requirements— (a) the use occurs between the hours of 8.00am to 11.00pm on Sundays to Thursdays and 8.00am to midnight on Fridays and Saturdays, except New Years Eve celebrations which may occur between 8.00am and 2.00am, (b) community events (not more than four events in total in a calendar year) can start as early as 6.00am, (c) set-up and clean-up can occur one day before and one day after each event, except some community events (not more than a total of five events in a calendar year) with longer set-up and clean-up times may be required (not more than six bump in/out days in total per event), (d) should the event involve amplified music, ancillary to the main purpose of the event, the noise levels at the following locations must not exceed the background noise levels— (i) Beulah Street Wharf (off Waruda Street), Kirribilli, (iii) Cremorne Wharf (off Milson Road), Cremorne Point, (iii) a point within 1 metre of the residential boundary nearest to the Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Apartments, East Circular Quay, (iv) Dawes Point Park (off Lower Fort Street), Millers Point, (e) all amplified music is to commence after 8.00am (except for those four events in total in a calendar year which may start as early as 6.00am) and to cease by 10.30pm on Sundays to Thursdays and 11.30pm on Fridays and Saturdays, (f) lighting associated with events must not cause adverse impact on the area surrounding the site, (g) the event does not include staging of private or commercial functions, (h) back of house areas must be carefully designed (fencing and gat		SEPP>
	Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites 12 Recreation Zone—Public Recreation	Appendix 3 / Part 3 / 12, 13	<eastern city="" harbour="" sepp=""></eastern>

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(1) The objectives of the Recreation Zone—Public Recreation are as follows—	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
	(a) to enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes,		
	(b) to enable development for the enjoyment of the community,(c) to ensure the vitality and safety of the community and public domain,		
	(d) to enhance and protect the natural environment for recreational purposes,		
	(e) to promote landscaped areas with strong visual and aesthetic values to enhance the amenity of the area.		
	(2) Development for any of the following purposes may be carried out on land within the		
	Recreation Zone—Public Recreation only with consent—		
	car parks; environmental facilities; environmental protection works; kiosks; passenger transport facilities; recreation areas; recreation facilities (outdoor).		
	(3) Except as otherwise provided by Chapter 2, development is prohibited on land within the		
	Recreation Zone—Public Recreation unless it may be carried out under subsection (2).		
	13 Recreation Zone—Private Recreation (1) The objectives of the Recreation Zone—Private Recreation are as follows—		
	(a) to enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes,		
	(b) to enable a range of recreational and community activities and compatible land uses,		
	(c) to ensure the vitality and safety of the community and public domain, (d) to enhance and protect the natural environment for recreational purposes,		
	(e) to promote landscaped areas with strong visual and aesthetic values to enhance the		
	amenity of the area.		
	(2) Development for any of the following purposes may be carried out on land within the Recreation Zone—Private Recreation only with consent—		
	car parks; community facilities; environmental facilities; environmental protection works;		
	kiosks; passenger transport facilities; recreation areas; recreation facilities (indoor); recreation facilities (outdoor).		
	(3) Except as otherwise provided by Chapter 2, development is prohibited on land within the		
	Recreation Zone—Private Recreation unless it may be carried out under subsection (2).		
	Appendix 3 The Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites Part 3 Provisions relating to development of Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites	Appendix 3 / Part 3 / 16	<eastern Harbour City</eastern
	16 Special Purpose Zone—Community	rait 3 / 10	SEPP>
	(1) The objectives of the Special Purpose Zone—Community are as follows—		
	(a) to enable land to be used for community purposes,(b) to enable development to be carried out for the social, educational and recreational needs		
	of the community,		
	(c) to support development that is related or ancillary to community, recreational or		
	educational use of the land in the Zone, (d) to ensure the vitality and safety of the community and public domain,		
	(e) to ensure that buildings achieve design excellence,		
	(f) to promote landscaped areas with strong visual and aesthetic values to enhance the		
	amenity of the area. (2) Development for any of the following purposes may be carried out on land within the		
	Special Purpose Zone—Community only with development consent—		
	advertisements; advertising structures; boarding houses; car parks; centre-based child care		
	facilities; community facilities; educational establishments; entertainment facilities; function centres; hostels; information and educational facilities; kiosks; medical centres; office		
	premises; passenger transport facilities; recreation areas; recreation facilities (indoor);		
	recreation facilities (outdoor); registered clubs; restaurants; telecommunications facilities;		
	temporary structures; tourist and visitor accommodation related or ancillary to community facilities, educational establishments, recreation facilities (indoor) or recreation facilities		
	(outdoor).		
	(3) Except as otherwise provided by Chapter 2, development is prohibited on land within the		
	Special Purpose Zone—Community unless it may be carried out under subsection (2). Appendix 5 Barangaroo site	Appendix 5 /	<eastern< td=""></eastern<>
	Part 3 Provisions applying to development within Barangaroo site	Part 3 / 9	Harbour City
	Some RE1 Public Recreation The objectives of Zone RE1 Public Recreation are as follows—		SEPP>
	(a) to enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes,		
	(b) to provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses,		
	(c) to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes,(d) to ensure the vitality and safety of the community and public domain,		
	(d) to ensure the vitality and salety of the community and public domain, (e) to promote and maintain public access to and along the foreshore,		
	(f) to allow land beneath the finished surface of the public domain to be used for car parking		
	associated with development on land within Zone B4 Mixed Use if it can be demonstrated that any such use will not detract from the primary use of the land for public open space or		
	recreational purposes,		
	(g) to allow the public domain to be enhanced by a variety of compatible land uses in a		
	manner that contributes positively to, and does not dominate, the primary use of the land for public open space or recreational purposes,		
	(h) to allow land to be used in conjunction with the transportation of passengers by water.		
	(2) Development for any of the following purposes may be carried out with consent on land		
	within Zone RE1 Public Recreation— business identification signs; charter and tourism boating facilities; community facilities; earth		
	works; entertainment facilities; environmental facilities; environmental protection works;		
	filming; flood mitigation works; food and drink premises; function centres; information and		
	education facilities; jetties; kiosks; markets; moorings; passenger transport facilities; public entertainment; public halls; recreation areas; recreation facilities (indoor); recreation facilities		
	(outdoor); roads; telecommunications facilities; telecommunications networks; temporary		
	structures; transport depots; underground car parks; water recreation structures; waterbodies		
	(artificial). (3) Except as otherwise provided by Chapter 2, development is prohibited on land within		
	Zone RE1 Public Recreation unless it is permitted by subsection (2).		
	(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), kiosk means retail premises with a gross floor area		
	not exceeding 80 square metres and that provides food, light refreshments and other small convenience items such as newspapers, films and the like.		
	Chapter 6 St Marys	Chapter 3 / Part	
	Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.26 Community services	6.5 / 6.26	Parkland City
	0.20 Community Services		SEPP>

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	 (1) Development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to integrate community services with land use planning. (2) The full range of human services and community facilities infrastructure appropriate to the changing needs of the community is to be provided in a timely manner, including the provision of basic or core services and facilities in the early stages of the development of each precinct. (3) The amenity of the Blacktown City and Penrith City local government areas is to be promoted through the provision of on-site services and facilities, and through complementing or augmenting existing service networks. (4) Equitable access to services and facilities is to be promoted for all groups and individuals in the community. (5) Community participation is to be encouraged in the identification of community service and facility needs. 		Development objectives— Community services
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.31 Urban form (1) Development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to result in an attractive and safe built environment which satisfies a diverse range of community needs. (2) Development is to integrate the new community with existing adjoining communities. (3) Development on the land to which this Chapter applies is to include— (a) a diverse range of building types and designs, and (b) residences in close proximity (that is, a comfortable walking distance) to public transport, human services and retail, community and recreation facilities, and (c) clearly distinguished public and private spaces, and (d) a legible street layout. (4) The overall development of the land to which this Chapter applies is to incorporate urban design measures to discourage crime and facilitate safety and access for disabled persons.	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.31	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development objectives— Urban form</western>
	Chapter 5 Gosford city centre Part 5.3 Land Use Table Zone RE1 Public Recreation 1 Objectives of zone • To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes. • To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses. • To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes. • To identify areas suitable for development for recreation, leisure and cultural purposes. • To ensure that development is compatible with the desired future character of the zone. 2 Permitted without consent Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works 3 Permitted with consent Camping grounds; Car parks; Caravan parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Kiosks; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Roads; Water recreation structures 4 Prohibited Any development not specified in item 2 or 3	Chapter 5 / Part 5.3	<regional sepp=""> Objectives of zone — Public recreation</regional>

09 Social cohesion and connectivity

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Transport and Infrastructure	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 11 Public authority precincts 2.70 Exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes is exempt development if it is carried out by or on behalf of a public authority on land to which this Division applies— (b) recreation facilities (outdoor), other than grandstands, (c) amenity facilities, including toilets, change rooms and food preparation and related facilities for persons using public spaces within the site,	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 11 / 2.70 / (1) / (b), (c)	-
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.73 Development permitted without consent (3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council— (a) development for any of the following purposes— (ii) recreation areas and recreation facilities (outdoor), but not including grandstands, (vi) amenities for people using the reserve, including toilets and change rooms, (vii) food preparation and related facilities for people using the reserve,	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 12 / 2.73 / (3) / (b) / (ii), (vi), (vii)	-
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 12 Parks and other public reserves 2.74 Exempt development (1) Development for any of the following purposes that is carried out in the prescribed circumstances is exempt development— (a) construction or maintenance of— (v) viewing platforms with an area not exceeding 100m2, or (vi) sporting facilities, including goal posts, sight screens and fences, if the visual impact of the development on surrounding land uses is minimal, or (vii) play equipment if adequate safety measures (including soft landing surfaces) are provided and, in the case of the construction of such equipment, so long as the equipment is situated at least 1.2m away from any fence, or (viii) seats, picnic tables, barbecues, bins (including frames and screening), shelters or shade structures, or	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 12 / 2.74 / (1) / (a) / (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)	-

Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 1) The principles for design in New South Wates are the biologing considerations 2) The principles for design in New South Wates are the biologing of people. (c) to common productive and connected places to enable communities to thrive, and the principles of the principles and connected places to enable communities to thrive. Design principle Design principle Design principles Deliver browing public spaces and enhanced qualities for certain engaged communities. The principles are as follows— Deliver browing public spaces and enhanced qualities for the design principles are as follows— Deliver browing public spaces and enhanced qualities are specified to create engaged communities. The principles are design qualities are specified to create engaged communities. The principles are design qualities are specified to create engaged communities. The principles and design considerations. 10 Every principles and design considerations. 14 Design consideration—overall design qualities. The consent authority must consider whether overall. (a) the calle are consideration—overall design qualities. The consent authority must consider whether overall. (b) the development represents an effective and economical use of space that responds to the contraints of the space. The consent authority must consider whether overall and the principles are designed to the proposed of the space and making of the building area, and (c) the development represents an effective and economical use of space that responds to the contraints of the space. The consent authority must consider whether—(a) the principles and design of the development maximises passive healting and cooling and (b) the development incorporates inclusive design measures that are appropriate for the purpose of the development incorporates inclusive design measures that are appropriate for the purpose of the development incorporates inclusive design measures that are appropriate for the purpose and (ii) to leade	SEPPs	Con	tents	References	Note
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10 Environment and health

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Transport and	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Part	Noise issue
Infrastructure	Part 2.3 Development controls	2.3 / Division 15	
	Division 15 Railways	/ Subdivision 2 /	
	Subdivision 2 Development in or adjacent to rail corridors and interim rail corridors—notification	2.100	
	and other requirements		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	2.100 Impact of rail noise or vibration on non-rail development		
	(1) This section applies to development for any of the following purposes that is on land in or adjacent to a rail corridor and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely		
	affected by rail noise or vibration—		
	(a) residential accommodation,		
	(b) a place of public worship, (c) a hospital,		
	(d) an educational establishment or centre-based child care facility.		
	(2) Before determining a development application for development to which this section applies,		
	the consent authority must take into consideration any guidelines that are issued by the Secretary for the purposes of this section and published in the Gazette.		
	(3) If the development is for the purposes of residential accommodation, the consent authority		
	must not grant consent to the development unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will		
	be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded— (a) in any hadroom in the regidential accommodation. 35 dP(A) at any time between 10.00 nm.		
	(a) in any bedroom in the residential accommodation—35 dB(A) at any time between 10.00 pm and 7.00 am,		
	(b) anywhere else in the residential accommodation (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or		
	hallway)—40 dB(A) at any time.	Chapter 2 / Dort	
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 17	
	Division 17 Roads and traffic	/ Subdivision 2 /	
	Subdivision 2 Development in or adjacent to road corridors and road reservations	2.120	
	2.120 Impact of road noise or vibration on non-road development (1) This section applies to development for any of the following purposes that is on land in or		
	adjacent to the road corridor for a freeway, a tollway or a transitway or any other road with an		
	annual average daily traffic volume of more than 20,000 vehicles (based on the traffic volume		
	data published on the website of TfNSW) and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely affected by road noise or vibration—		
	(a) residential accommodation,		
	(b) a place of public worship,		
	(c) a hospital, (d) an educational establishment or centre-based child care facility.		
	(2) Before determining a development application for development to which this section applies,		
	the consent authority must take into consideration any guidelines that are issued by the Secretary for the purposes of this section and published in the Gazette.		
	(3) If the development is for the purposes of residential accommodation, the consent authority		
	must not grant consent to the development unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will		
	be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded— (a) in any bedroom in the residential accommodation—35 dB(A) at any time between 10 pm and		
	7 am,		
	(b) anywhere else in the residential accommodation (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or		
	hallway)—40 dB(A) at any time. (4) In this section, <i>freeway</i> , <i>tollway</i> and <i>transitway</i> have the same meanings as they have in		
	the Roads Act 1993.		
Biodiversity and	Chapter 8 Sydney drinking water catchment	Chapter 8 / Part	Aims of the
conservation	Part 8.1 Preliminary 8.1 Aims of Chapter	8.1	Chapter
	The aims of this Chapter are—		
	(a) to provide for healthy water catchments that will deliver high quality water while permitting		
	development that is compatible with that goal, and (b) to provide that a consent authority must not grant consent to a proposed development		
	unless it is satisfied that the proposed development will have a neutral or beneficial effect on		
	water quality, and		
	(c) to support the maintenance or achievement of the water quality objectives for the Sydney drinking water catchment.		
	Chapter 8 Sydney drinking water catchment	Chapter 8 / Part	
	Part 8.2 Assessment and approval of development and activities 8.8 Development consent cannot be granted unless neutral or beneficial effect on water	8.2 / 8.8	
	quality		
	(1) A consent authority must not grant consent to the carrying out of development under Part 4		
	of the Act on land in the Sydney drinking water catchment unless it is satisfied that the carrying out of the proposed development would have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.		
	(2) For the purposes of determining whether the carrying out of the proposed development on		
	land in the Sydney drinking water catchment would have a neutral or beneficial effect on water		
	quality, the consent authority must, if the proposed development is one to which the NorBE Tool applies, undertake an assessment using that Tool.		
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SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 9 Hawkesbury-Nepean River Part 9.2 General planning considerations, specific planning policies and recommended	Chapter 9 / Part 9.2 / 9.5 / (3)	Specific planning
	strategies 9.5 Specific planning policies and recommended strategies	0.2 / 0.0 / (0)	policies and recommended
	(3) Water quality		strategies for
	Policy: Future development must not prejudice the achievement of the goals of use of the river for primary contact recreation (being recreational activities involving direct water contact, such as swimming) and aquatic ecosystem protection in the river system. If the quality of the receiving waters does not currently allow these uses, the current water quality must be maintained, or improved, so as not to jeopardise the achievement of the goals in the future. When water quality goals are set by the Government these are to be the goals to be achieved under this policy.		water quality
	Note— Aquatic ecosystems and primary contact recreation have the same meanings as in the document entitled Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters, published in 1992 by the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.		
	Strategies: (a) Quantify, and assess the likely impact of, any predicted increase in pollutant loads on		
	receiving waters. (b) Consider the need to ensure that water quality goals for primary contact recreation and		
	aquatic ecosystem protection are achieved and monitored. (c) Approve development involving primary contact recreation or the withdrawal of water from the river for human contact (not involving water treatment), such as showers, only in locations where water quality is suitable (regardless of water temperature). (d) Do not carry out development involving on-site disposal of sewage effluent if it will adversely affect the water quality of the river or groundwater. Have due regard to the nature and size of		
	the site. (e) Develop in accordance with the land capability of the site and do not cause land		
	degradation. (f) Consider the need for an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (to be in place at the commencement of development) where the development concerned involves the disturbance of soil.		
	(g) Minimise or eliminate point source and diffuse source pollution by the use of best management practices.		
	(h) Site and orientate development appropriately to ensure bank stability. Plant appropriate native vegetation along banks of the river and tributaries of the river, but not so as to prevent or inhibit the growth of aquatic plants in the river, and consider the need for a buffer of native vegetation.		
	(i) Consider the impact of the removal of water from the river or from groundwater sources associated with the development concerned.		
Resilience and	(j) Protect the habitat of native aquatic plants. Chapter 3 Hazardous and offensive development	Chapter 3 / Part	Definitions of
Hazards	Part 3.1 Preliminary 3.2 Definitions of "potentially hazardous industry" and "potentially offensive industry"	3.1 / 3.2	"potentially hazardous industry" and "potentially offensive industry"
	In this Chapter— potentially hazardous industry means a development for the purposes of any industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures (including, for example, isolation from existing or likely future development on other land) to reduce or minimise its impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, would pose a significant risk in relation to the locality— (a) to human health, life or property, or		
	(b) to the biophysical environment, and includes a hazardous industry and a hazardous storage establishment. potentially offensive industry means a development for the purposes of an industry which, if the development were to operate without employing any measures (including, for example, isolation from existing or likely future development on other land) to reduce or minimise its impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, would emit a polluting discharge (including for example, noise) in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land, and includes an offensive industry and an offensive storage establishment.		
	Chapter 3 Hazardous and offensive development	Chapter 3 / Part 3.1 / 3.3	Definitions of
	Part 3.1 Preliminary 3.3 Other definitions (1) In this Chapter— hazardous industry means a development for the purposes of an industry which, when the development is in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the development from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), would pose a significant risk in relation to the locality— (a) to human health, life or property, or (b) to the biophysical environment.	3.173.3	"potentially hazardous industry" and "potentially offensive industry"
	hazardous storage establishment means any establishment where goods, materials or products are stored which, when in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the establishment from existing or likely future development on the other land in the locality), would pose a significant risk in relation to the locality— (a) to human health, life or property, or (b) to the biophysical environment.		
	offensive industry means a development for the purposes of an industry which, when the development is in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the development from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), would emit a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.		
	offensive storage establishment means any establishment where goods, materials or products are stored which, when in operation and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the establishment from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), would emit		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	a polluting discharge (including, for example, noise) in a manner which would have a significant adverse impact in the locality or on the existing or likely future development on other land in the locality.		
	Chapter 4 Remediation of land 4.10 Refusal of consent to category 1 remediation work (1) The consent authority must not refuse development consent for a category 1 remediation work unless the authority is satisfied that there would be a more significant risk of harm to human health or some other aspect of the environment from the carrying out of the work than there would be from the use of the land concerned (in the absence of the work) for any purpose	Chapter 4 / 4.10 / (1)	
	for which it may lawfully be used. Chapter 4 Remediation of land 4.15 Notice of completion of remediation work The notice required by section 4.14(2) must— (g) specify the uses of the land, and the substances, that contaminated it in such a way as to present a risk of harm to human health or some other aspect of the environment, and	Chapter 4 / 4.15 / (g)	
	Chapter 4 Remediation of land 4.19 Perpetual care arrangements required for development at former zinc and lead smelter and fertiliser production site at Boolaroo, Lake Macquarie (1) Objective The objective of this section is to ensure that adequate arrangements are in place to minimise and manage the risks associated with the containment cell on the site of the former Cockle Creek zinc and lead smelter and Incitec fertiliser factory (and other land within that site that has not been fully remediated) so as to protect human health and the environment in perpetuity.	Chapter 4 / 4.19 / (1)	
Industry and Employment	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.4 Principal development standards 2.20 Height of buildings The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land to which this Chapter applies unless it is satisfied that— (a) building heights will not adversely impact on the amenity of adjacent residential areas, and	Chapter 2 / Part 2.4 / 2.20	
	(b) site topography has been taken into consideration. Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.4 Principal development standards 2.22 Development adjoining residential land (1) This section applies to any land to which this Chapter applies that is within 250 metres of land zoned primarily for residential purposes. (2) The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land to which this section applies unless it is satisfied that— (a) wherever appropriate proposed buildings are compatible with the beingt scale siting and	Chapter 2 / Part 2.4 / 2.22	
	 (a) wherever appropriate, proposed buildings are compatible with the height, scale, siting and character of existing residential buildings in the vicinity, and (b) goods, plant, equipment and other material resulting from the development are to be stored within a building or will be suitably screened from view from residential buildings and associated land, and (c) the elevation of any building facing, or significantly exposed to view from, land on which a dwelling house is situated has been designed to present an attractive appearance, and (d) noise generation from fixed sources or motor vehicles associated with the development will be effectively insulated or otherwise minimised, and (e) the development will not otherwise cause nuisance to residents, by way of hours of operation, traffic movement, parking, headlight glare, security lighting or the like, and 		
	(f) the development will provide adequate off-street parking, relative to the demand for parking likely to be generated, and (g) the site of the proposed development will be suitably landscaped, particularly between any building and the street alignment.		
	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.5 Miscellaneous provisions 2.36 Development in areas subject to aircraft noise (3) Before determining a development application for development to which this section applies, the consent authority— (a) must consider whether the development will result in an increase in the number of dwellings or people affected by aircraft noise, and (b) must consider the location of the development in relation to the criteria set out in Table 2.1 (Building Site Acceptability Based on ANEF Zones) in AS 2021:2015, and (c) must be satisfied that the development will meet the indoor design sound levels set out in Table 3.3 (Indoor Design Sound Levels for Determination of Aircraft Noise Reduction) in AS	Chapter 2 / Part 2.5 / 2.36 / (3)	
Resources and Energy	2021:2015. Chapter 2 Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries Part 2.3 Development applications—matters for consideration 2.16 Non-discretionary development standards for mining (3) Cumulative noise level The development does not result in a cumulative amenity noise level greater than the recommended amenity noise levels, as determined in accordance with Table 2.2 of the Noise Policy for Industry, for residences that are private dwellings. (4) Cumulative air quality level The development does not result in a cumulative annual average level greater than 25 μg/m³ of PM₁0 or 8 μg/m³ of PM₂.5 for private dwellings.	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / 2.16 / (3), (4)	Development standards for mining which are related to noise and air quality issues

11 Environmental sustainability and climate change

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Transport and	Chapter 2 Infrastructure	Chapter 2 / Part	-
Infrastructure	Part 2.3 Development controls	2.3 / Division 4 /	
	Division 4 Electricity generating works or solar energy systems	2.38 / (4)	
	2.38 Development permitted without consent		
	(4) Solar energy systems Development for the purpose of a solar energy system may be		
	carried out		
	by or on behalf of a public authority without consent on any land if it is ancillary to—		
	(a) an existing infrastructure facility, or		
	(b) an educational establishment within the meaning of State Environmental Planning Policy		
	(Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017.		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 4 Electricity generating works or solar energy systems 2.39 Complying development	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 4 / 2.39 / (1), (2)	-
	 (1) Small wind turbine systems (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) (2) Solar energy systems (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 		
	Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 4 Electricity generating works or solar energy systems 2.41 Exempt development (1) Small wind turbine systems	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 4 / 2.41 / (1), (2), (3), (4)	-
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) (2) Wind monitoring towers (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) (3) Development for the purpose of a wind monitoring tower used in connection with the investigation or determination of the feasibility of a wind farm that has a generating capacity of more than 1 MW is exempt development if— (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) (4) Solar energy systems		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 4 Electricity generating works or solar energy systems 2.42 Determination of development applications for solar or wind electricity generating works on certain land	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 4 / 2.42	-
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Chapter 2 Infrastructure Part 2.3 Development controls Division 17 Roads and traffic Subdivision 3 Facilities for electric vehicles	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / Division 17 / Subdivision 3 / 2.123, 2.124	-
	 2.123 Premises used for recharging or exchanging batteries Development for the purpose of premises used for recharging or exchanging the batteries of electric vehicles may be carried out by any person with consent on any of the following land adjoining a public road— (a) land in a prescribed zone, (b) land on which there is an existing service station, highway service centre or car washing facility. 		
	 2.124 Exempt development The erection of an electric vehicle charger is exempt development if the erection of the charger complies with section 2.20 and the charger— (a) is for the private non-commercial use of an owner or occupier of the premises where it is erected, or 		
	 (b) is located in compliance with AS/NZS 60079.10.1, Explosive gas atmospheres in an existing— (i) car park, or (ii) bus depot, or (iii) road maintenance depot, or (iv) service station, highway service centre or car washing facility. 		
Biodiversity and conservation	Chapter 2 Vegetation in non-rural areas Part 2.1 Preliminary 2.1 Aims of Chapter The aims of this Chapter are— (a) to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the	Chapter 2 / Part 2.1 / 2.1	Aims of the Chapter
	State, and (b) to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.		
	Chapter 2 Vegetation in non-rural areas Part 2.2 Clearing vegetation in non-rural areas 2.6 Clearing that requires permit or approval (1) A person must not clear vegetation in a non-rural area of the State to which Part 3 applies without the authority conferred by a permit granted by the council under that Part. (2) A person must not clear native vegetation in a non-rural area of the State that exceeds the	Chapter 2 / Part 2.2 / 2.6	Nature conservation
	biodiversity offsets scheme threshold without the authority conferred by an approval granted by the Native Vegetation Panel under Part 2.4. (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to clearing on biodiversity certified land under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Part 8. (4) Clearing of vegetation is not authorised under this section unless the conditions to which		
	the authorisation is subject are complied with. (5) Subsection (4) extends to a condition that imposes an obligation on the person who clears the vegetation that must be complied with before or after the clearing is carried out. (6) For the purposes of the Act, section 4.3, clearing vegetation that requires a permit or approval under this Chapter is prohibited if the clearing is not carried out in accordance with		
	the permit or approval. Chapter 2 Vegetation in non-rural areas Part 2.3 Council permits for clearing of vegetation in non-rural areas 2.10 Council may issue permit for clearing of vegetation (1) A council may issue a permit to a landholder to clear vegetation to which this Part applies in any non-rural area of the State.	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / 2.10 / (2), (3) (a)	Nature conservation
	 (2) A permit cannot be granted to clear native vegetation in any non-rural area of the State that exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold. (3) A permit under this Part cannot allow the clearing of vegetation— 		
	(a) that is or forms part of a heritage item or that is within a heritage conservation area, or Chapter 2 Vegetation in non-rural areas Part 2.4 Approval of Native Vegetation Panel for clearing native vegetation in non-rural areas 2.14 Obtaining approval of Panel for clearing of native vegetation	Chapter 2 / Part 2.4 / 2.14 / (5), (6)	Role of Native Vegetation Panel consideration

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(5) In determining an application for approval under this Part, the Native Vegetation Panel is to take into consideration the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed clearing (in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development) having regard to the purpose for which the land is to be used after it is cleared. In relation to the environmental impacts, the Native Vegetation Panel is to take into consideration (without limitation) the following— (a) the likely impact of the proposed clearing on biodiversity values as set out in a biodiversity development assessment report that has been submitted by the applicant for the approval in accordance with this Part, (b) whether the clearing of the native vegetation is likely to cause or increase soil erosion, salination, acidification, land slip, flooding, pollution or other adverse land or water impacts, (c) any future clearing of native vegetation on the land that has been duly authorised or notified but not yet carried out. The Native Vegetation Panel is also to take into consideration any biodiversity or heritage matter that an applicable environmental planning instrument or development control plan requires the Panel to take into consideration in relation to the impact of the proposed clearing. (6) The Native Vegetation Panel must refuse to grant approval under this Part if the Panel is of the opinion that the proposed clearing of native vegetation is likely to have serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity values means serious and irreversible impacts on biodiversity values as determined under section 6.5 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> that would remain after the measures proposed to be taken to avoid or minimise the impact of the proposed clearing on biodiversity values.		the environmental (such as biodiversity values), social and economic impacts of clearing native vegetation in non-rural areas
	Chapter 3 Koala habitat protection 2020 Part 3.1 Preliminary 3.1 Aims of Chapter This Chapter aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to ensure a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline— (a) by requiring the preparation of plans of management before development consent can be granted in relation to areas of core koala habitat, and (b) by encouraging the identification of areas of core koala habitat, and (c) by encouraging the inclusion of areas of core koala habitat in environment protection zones.	Chapter 3 / Part 3.1 / 3.1	Aims of the Chapter Koala habitat protection
	Chapter 4 Koala habitat protection 2021 Part 4.1 Preliminary 4.1 Aim of Chapter This Chapter aims to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline.	Chapter 4 / Part 4.1 / 4.1	Aims of the Chapter Koala habitat protection
	Chapter 5 River Murray lands Part 5.1 Introduction 5.1 Aims of this Chapter The aims of this Chapter are to conserve and enhance the riverine environment of the River Murray for the benefit of all users. 5.2 Objectives of this Chapter The objectives of this Chapter are— (a) to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to development with the potential to adversely affect the riverine environment of the River Murray, and (b) to establish a consistent and co-ordinated approach to environmental planning and assessment along the River Murray, and (c) to conserve and promote the better management of the natural and cultural heritage values of the riverine environment of the River Murray.	Chapter 5 / Part 5.1 / 5.1, 5.2	Aims of the Chapter
	Chapter 5 River Murray lands Part 5.2 Planning principles 5.9 Specific principles When this Part applies, the following must be taken into account— Access * The waterway and much of the foreshore of the River Murray is a public resource. Alienation or obstruction of this resource by or for private purposes should not be supported. * Development along the main channel of the River Murray should be for public purposes. Moorings in the main channel should be for the purposes of short stay occupation only. * Human and stock access to the River Murray should be managed to minimise the adverse impacts of uncontrolled access on the stability of the bank and vegetation growth. Bank disturbance * Disturbance to the shape of the bank and riparian vegetation should be kept to a minimum in any development of riverfront land. Flooding * Where land is subject to inundation by floodwater— (a) the benefits to riverine ecosystems of periodic flooding, (b) the hazard risks involved in developing that land, (c) the redistributive effect of the proposed development on floodwater, (d) the availability of flood free access for essential facilities and services, (f) the pollution threat represented by any development in the event of a flood, (g) the cumulative effect of the proposed development on the behaviour of floodwater, and (h) the cost of providing emergency services and replacing infrastructure in the event of a flood. * Flood mitigation works constructed to protect new urban development should be designed and maintained to meet the technical specifications of the Department of Water Resources. Land degradation Development should seek to avoid land degradation processes such as erosion, native vegetation decline, pollution of ground or surface water, groundwater accession, salination and soil acidity, and adverse effects on the quality of terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Landscape * Measures should be taken to protect and enhance the riverine landscape by maintaining native vegetation along the riverbank and adjacent	Chapter 5 / Part 5.2 / 5.9	Planning principles to protect River Murray lands

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	* Only development which has a demonstrated, essential relationship with the river Murray should be located in or on land adjacent to the River Murray. Other development should be set		11500
	well back from the bank of the River Murray. * Development which would intensify the use of riverside land should provide public access to the foreshore.		
	Settlement * New or expanding settlements (including rural-residential subdivision, tourism and recreational development) should be located—		
	 (a) on flood free land, (b) close to existing services and facilities, and (c) on land that does not compromise the potential of prime crop and pasture land to produce food or fibre. 		
	Water quality * All decisions affecting the use or management of riverine land should seek to reduce pollution caused by salts and nutrients entering the River Murray and otherwise improve the quality of water in the River Murray.		
	Wetlands * Wetlands are a natural resource which have ecological, recreational, economic, flood storage and nutrient and pollutant filtering values.		
	Land use and management decisions affecting wetlands should— (a) provide for a hydrological regime appropriate for the maintenance or restoration of the productive capacity of the wetland, (b) consider the potential impact of surrounding land uses and incorporate measures such as		
	a vegetated buffer which mitigate against any adverse effects,(c) control human and animal access, and(d) conserve native plants and animals.		
	Chapter 6 Bushland in urban areas	Chapter 6 / 6.1	Aims of the
	6.1 Aims, objectives etc(1) The general aim of this Chapter is to protect and preserve bushland within the urban areas referred to in Schedule 5 because of—		Chapter
	(a) its value to the community as part of the natural heritage,(b) its aesthetic value, and(c) its value as a recreational, educational and scientific resource.		
	 (2) The specific aims of this Chapter are— (a) to protect the remnants of plant communities which were once characteristic of land now 		
	within an urban area, (b) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration which will enable the existing plant		
	and animal communities to survive in the long term, (c) to protect rare and endangered flora and fauna species, (d) to protect habitats for native flora and fauna,		
	 (e) to protect riabitats for riative nora and fauria; (e) to protect wildlife corridors and vegetation links with other nearby bushland, (f) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface, 		
	(g) to protect bushland for its scenic values, and to retain the unique visual identity of the landscape,		
	 (h) to protect significant geological features, (i) to protect existing landforms, such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, (j) to protect archaeological relics, (k) to protect the recreational potential of bushland, 		
	(i) to protect the recreational potential of bushland, (ii) to protect the educational potential of bushland, (iii) to maintain bushland in locations which are readily accessible to the community, and		
	(n) to promote the management of bushland in a manner which protects and enhances the quality of the bushland and facilitates public enjoyment of the bushland compatible with its conservation.		
	Chapter 7 Canal estate development 7.1 Aims, objectives etc	Chapter 7 / 7.1	Aims of the Chapter
	This Chapter aims to prohibit canal estate development as described in this Chapter in order to ensure that the environment is not adversely affected by the creation of new developments of this kind.		Chapter
	Chapter 9 Hawkesbury-Nepean River Part 9.1 Introduction 9.2 Aim of this Chapter	Chapter 9 / Part 9.1 / 9.2	Aims of the Chapter
	The aim of this Chapter is to protect the environment of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system by ensuring that the impacts of future land uses are considered in a regional context.		
	Chapter 9 Hawkesbury-Nepean River Part 9.2 General planning considerations, specific planning policies and recommended	Chapter 9 / Part 9.2 / 9.5 / (2)	Specific planning
	strategies 9.5 Specific planning policies and recommended strategies (2) Environmentally sensitive areas		policies and recommended strategies -
	Policy : The environmental quality of environmentally sensitive areas must be protected and enhanced through careful control of future land use changes and through management and		Preservation and protection
	(where necessary) remediation of existing uses. Note—		of Environmentally
	Environmentally sensitive areas in the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment are: the river, riparian land, escarpments and other scenic areas, conservation area subcatchments, national parks and nature reserves, wetlands, other significant floral and faunal habitats and corridors, and known and potential acid sulphate soils. Strategies:		sensitive areas
	 (a) Rehabilitate parts of the riverine corridor from which sand, gravel or soil are extracted so that attached aquatic plant beds are replaced and water quality and faunal habitats improved. (b) Minimise adverse impacts on water quality, aquatic habitats, riverine vegetation and bank stability. 		
	 (c) Minimise direct and indirect adverse impacts on land reserved or dedicated under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 or the Forestry Act 2012 and conservation area subcatchments in order to protect water quality and biodiversity. (d) Protect wetlands (including upland wetlands) from future development and from the 		
	impacts of land use within their catchments.		

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	(e) Consider the need to include buffer zones (such as adequate fire radiation zones) for		
	proposals on land adjacent to land reserved or dedicated under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife</i> Act 1974 or the Forestry Act 2012.		
	(f) Consideration should be given to the impact of the development concerned on the water		
	table and the formation of acid sulphate soils. (g) New development in conservation area sub-catchments should be located in areas that are		
	already cleared.		
	Chapter 9 Hawkesbury-Nepean River	Chapter 9 / Part	Specific
	Part 9.2 General planning considerations, specific planning policies and recommended strategies	9.2 / 9.5 / (6)	planning policies and
	9.5 Specific planning policies and recommended strategies		recommended
	(6) Flora and fauna Policy: Manage flora and fauna communities so that the diversity of species and		strategies - Manage flora
	genetics within the catchment is conserved and enhanced.		and fauna
	Strategies, generally:		communities
	(a) Conserve and, where appropriate, enhance flora and fauna communities, particularly threatened species, populations and ecological communities, aquatic habitats, wetland flora,		
	rare flora and fauna, riverine flora, flora with heritage value, habitats for indigenous and		
	migratory species of fauna, and existing or potential fauna corridors. (b) Locate structures where possible in areas which are already cleared or disturbed instead		
	of clearing or disturbing further land.		
	(c) Minimise adverse environmental impacts, protect existing habitat and, where appropriate, restore habitat values by the use of management practices.		
	(d) Consider the impact on ecological processes, such as waste assimilation and nutrient		
	cycling.		
	(e) Consider the range of flora and fauna inhabiting the site of the development concerned and the surrounding land, including threatened species and migratory species, and the impact		
	of the proposal on the survival of threatened species, populations and ecological communities,		
	both in the short and longer terms. (f) Consider the need to provide and manage buffers, adequate fire radiation zones and		
	building setbacks from significant flora and fauna habitat areas.		
	(g) Consider the need to control access to flora and fauna habitat areas.		
	(h) Consider the need to maintain corridors for fish passage, and protect spawning grounds and gravel beds.		
	Strategies for wetlands:		
	(i) Maintain the ability of wetlands to improve the quality of water entering the river through the filtering of sediments and the absorption of nutrients.		
	(j) Maintain the ability of wetlands to stabilise soils and reduce bank erosion.		
	(k) Maintain the ability of wetlands to reduce the impact of flooding downstream through the		
	retention of floodwaters. (I) Maintain a variety of wetland flora and fauna species in the region and consider the scarcity		
	of particular species on a national basis.		
	(m) Encourage the appropriate management of wetlands, including monitoring and weed control.		
	(n) Provide opportunities for recreation, scientific research and education where they are		
	compatible with the conservation of wetlands. (o) Consider the need to protect and improve the quality and quantity of surface water and		
	groundwater entering wetlands by controlling development in the catchment of wetlands.		
	(p) Consider the desirability of protecting any wetlands of local significance which are not		
	included on the map. (q) Consider the desirability of protecting or, if necessary, actively managing, constructed		
	wetlands if they have significant conservation values or make a significant contribution to		
	improvements in water quality. Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	Aims of the
	Part 10.1 Preliminary	Part 10.1 / 10.1	Chapter
	10.1 Aims of Chapter (1) This Chapter has the following sime with respect to the Sudmey Herbour Catalyment		
	 (1) This Chapter has the following aims with respect to the Sydney Harbour Catchment— (a) to ensure that the catchment, foreshores, waterways and islands of Sydney Harbour are 		
	recognised, protected, enhanced and maintained—		
	(i) as an outstanding natural asset, and(ii) as a public asset of national and heritage significance,		
	for existing and future generations,		
	 (b) to ensure a healthy, sustainable environment on land and water, (c) to achieve a high quality and ecologically sustainable urban environment, 		
	(d) to ensure a prosperous working harbour and an effective transport corridor,		
	(e) to encourage a culturally rich and vibrant place for people,		
	(f) to ensure accessibility to and along Sydney Harbour and its foreshores,(g) to ensure the protection, maintenance and rehabilitation of watercourses, wetlands,		
	riparian lands, remnant vegetation and ecological connectivity,		
	(h) to provide a consolidated, simplified and updated legislative framework for future planning. Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	Or, maybe
	Part 10.2 Planning principles	Part 10.2 /	suitable for the
	10.10 Sydney Harbour Catchment The planning principles for land within the Sydney Herbeur Catchment are as follows	10.10	themes of '07.
	The planning principles for land within the Sydney Harbour Catchment are as follows— (a) development is to protect and, where practicable, improve the hydrological, ecological and		Open Space and Natural
	geomorphological processes on which the health of the catchment depends,	Featur than th	Features' rather
	(b) the natural assets of the catchment are to be maintained and, where feasible, restored for their scenic and cultural values and their biodiversity and geodiversity,		than this theme?
	(c) decisions with respect to the development of land are to take account of the cumulative		because of the
	environmental impact of development within the catchment, (d) action is to be taken to achieve the targets set out in <i>Water Quality and River Flow Interim</i>		accessibility of open spaces?
	Environmental Objectives: Guidelines for Water Management: Sydney Harbour and		5p511 5p4003 :
	Parramatta River Catchment (published in October 1999 by the Environment Protection		
	Authority), such action to be consistent with the guidelines set out in <i>Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters</i> (published in November 2000 by the Australian and		
	New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council),		
	(e) development in the Sydney Harbour Catchment is to protect the functioning of natural drainage systems on floodplains and comply with the guidelines set out in the document		
1	titled <i>Floodplain Development Manual 2005</i> (published in April 2005 by the Department),		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(f) development that is visible from the waterways or foreshores is to maintain, protect and enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour,		
	(g) the number of publicly accessible vantage points for viewing Sydney Harbour should be		
	increased,		
	(h) development is to improve the water quality of urban run-off, reduce the quantity and frequency of urban run-off, prevent the risk of increased flooding and conserve water,		
	(i) action is to be taken to achieve the objectives and targets set out in the Sydney Harbour		
	Catchment Blueprint, as published in February 2003 by the then Department of Land and Water Conservation,		
	(j) development is to protect and, if practicable, rehabilitate watercourses, wetlands, riparian		
	corridors, remnant native vegetation and ecological connectivity within the catchment,		
	(k) development is to protect and, if practicable, rehabilitate land from current and future urban salinity processes, and prevent or restore land degradation and reduced water quality resulting		
	from urban salinity,		
	(I) development is to avoid or minimise disturbance of acid sulfate soils in accordance with the <i>Acid Sulfate Soil Manual</i> , as published in 1988 by the Acid Sulfate Soils Management		
	Advisory Committee.		
	Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	Or, maybe
	Part 10.2 Planning principles 10.11 Foreshores and Waterways Area	Part 10.2 / 10.11	suitable for the themes of '07.
	The planning principles for land within the Foreshores and Waterways Area are as follows—		Open Space
	(a) development should protect, maintain and enhance the natural assets and unique environmental qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores,		and Natural Features' rather
	(b) public access to and along the foreshore should be increased, maintained and improved,		than this
	while minimising its impact on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands and remnant vegetation,		theme?
	(c) access to and from the waterways should be increased, maintained and improved for public recreational purposes (such as swimming, fishing and boating), while minimising its		because of the accessibility of
	impact on watercourses, wetlands, riparian lands and remnant vegetation,		open spaces?
	(d) development along the foreshore and waterways should maintain, protect and enhance the unique visual qualities of Sydney Harbour and its islands and foreshores,		
	(e) adequate provision should be made for the retention of foreshore land to meet existing and		
	future demand for working harbour uses,		
	(f) public access along foreshore land should be provided on land used for industrial or commercial maritime purposes where such access does not interfere with the use of the land		
	for those purposes,		
	(g) the use of foreshore land adjacent to land used for industrial or commercial maritime purposes should be compatible with those purposes,		
	(h) water-based public transport (such as ferries) should be encouraged to link with land-		
	based public transport (such as buses and trains) at appropriate public spaces along the		
	waterfront, (i) the provision and use of public boating facilities along the waterfront should be encouraged		
	Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	-
	Part 10.3 Foreshores and Waterways Area Division 2 Matters for consideration	Part 10.3 / Division 2 /	
	10.19 Biodiversity, ecology and environment protection	10.19	
	The matters to be taken into consideration in relation to biodiversity, ecology and environment		
	protection are as follows— (a) development should have a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water entering the		
	waterways,		
	(b) development should protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic species, populations and ecological communities and, in particular, should avoid physical damage and shading of		
	aquatic vegetation (such as seagrass, saltmarsh and algal and mangrove communities),		
	(c) development should promote ecological connectivity between neighbouring areas of		
	aquatic vegetation (such as seagrass, saltmarsh and algal and mangrove communities), (d) development should avoid indirect impacts on aquatic vegetation (such as changes to flow,		
	current and wave action and changes to water quality) as a result of increased access,		
	(e) development should protect and reinstate natural intertidal foreshore areas, natural landforms and native vegetation,		
	(f) development should retain, rehabilitate and restore riparian land,		
	(g) development on land adjoining wetlands should maintain and enhance the ecological		
	integrity of the wetlands and, where possible, should provide a vegetative buffer to protect the wetlands,		
	(h) the cumulative environmental impact of development,		
	(i) whether sediments in the waterway adjacent to the development are contaminated, and what means will minimise their disturbance.		
	Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment	Chapter 10 /	Objectives of
	Part 10.6 Wetlands protection	Part 10.6 /	the Chapter
	10.61 Objectives The objectives of this Chapter in relation to wetlands are—	10.61	
	(a) to preserve, protect and encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, and		
	(b) to maintain and restore the health and viability of wetlands, and		
	(c) to prevent the fragmentation of wetlands, and(d) to preserve the scenic qualities of wetlands, and		
	(e) to ensure that wetlands continue to perform their natural ecological functions (such as the		
	provision of wetland habitat, the preservation of water quality, the control of flooding and		
	erosion).		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Chapter 10 Sydney Harbour Catchment Part 10.6 Wetlands protection	Chapter 10 / Part 10.6 /	Considerations for Wetlands
	10.63 Matters for consideration	10.63	protection
	 (1) The matters referred to in this section (together with any other relevant matters)— (a) are to be taken into consideration by consent authorities before granting consent to 		
	development under Part 4 of the Act, and		
	(b) are to be taken into consideration by public authorities and others before they carry out activities to which Part 5 of the Act applies.		
	(2) The matters to be taken into consideration in relation to any development are as follows—		
	(a) the development should have a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water entering the waterways,		
	(b) the environmental effects of the development, including effects on—(i) the growth of native plant communities,		
	(ii) the survival of native wildlife populations,		
	(iii) the provision and quality of habitats for both indigenous and migratory species,(iv) the surface and groundwater characteristics of the site on which the development is		
	proposed to be carried out and of the surrounding areas, including salinity and water quality		
	and whether the wetland ecosystems are groundwater dependent, (c) whether adequate safeguards and rehabilitation measures have been, or will be, made to		
	protect the environment,		
	(d) whether carrying out the development would be consistent with the principles set out in <i>The NSW Wetlands Management Policy</i> (as published in March 1996 by the then		
	Department of Land and Water Conservation),		
	(e) whether the development adequately preserves and enhances local native vegetation,(f) whether the development application adequately demonstrates—		
	(i) how the direct and indirect impacts of the development will preserve and enhance wetlands,		
	and (ii) how the development will preserve and enhance the continuity and integrity of the		
	wetlands, and (iii) how soil erosion and siltation will be minimised both while the development is being carried		
	out and after it is completed, and		
	(iv) how appropriate on-site measures are to be implemented to ensure that the intertidal zone is kept free from pollutants arising from the development, and		
	(v) that the nutrient levels in the wetlands do not increase as a consequence of the		
	development, and (vi) that stands of vegetation (both terrestrial and aquatic) are protected or rehabilitated, and		
	(vii) that the development minimises physical damage to aquatic ecological communities, and		
	(viii) that the development does not cause physical damage to aquatic ecological communities,		
	(g) whether conditions should be imposed on the carrying out of the development requiring the		
Resilience and	carrying out of works to preserve or enhance the value of any surrounding wetlands. Chapter 2 Coastal management	Chapter 2 / Part	Coastal
Hazards	Part 2.2 Development controls for coastal management areas Division 2 Coastal vulnerability area	2.2 / Division 2 / 2.9 / (b) / (i), (ii)	management: Nature
	2.9 Development on land within the coastal vulnerability area	2.97 (b) / (i), (ii)	Nature
	Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the area identified as "coastal vulnerability area" on the Coastal Vulnerability Area Map unless the		
	consent authority is satisfied that—		
	 (b) the proposed development— (i) is not likely to alter coastal processes to the detriment of the natural environment or other 		
	land, and		
	(ii) is not likely to reduce the public amenity, access to and use of any beach, foreshore, rock platform or headland adjacent to the proposed development, and		
	Chapter 2 Coastal management	Chapter 2 / Part	Coastal
	Part 2.2 Development controls for coastal management areas Division 3 Coastal environment area	2.2 / Division 3 / 2.10 / (1) / (a),	management: Resilience of
	2.10 Development on land within the coastal environment area(1) Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the	(e)	nature / Accessibility
	coastal environment area unless the consent authority has considered whether the proposed		and safety of
	development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following— (a) the integrity and resilience of the biophysical, hydrological (surface and groundwater) and		public open space
	ecological environment,		ораос
	(e) existing public open space and safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for members of the public, including persons with a disability,		
	Chapter 2 Coastal management	Chapter 2 / Part	Coastal
	Part 2.2 Development controls for coastal management areas Division 4 Coastal use area	2.2 / Division 4 / 2.11 / (1) / (a) /	management: Nature /
	2.11 Development on land within the coastal use area (1) Development expects must not be granted to development on land that is within the	(i), (ii), (iii)	Accessibility and safety of
	(1) Development consent must not be granted to development on land that is within the coastal use area unless the consent authority—		public open
	(a) has considered whether the proposed development is likely to cause an adverse impact on the following—		space
	(i) existing, safe access to and along the foreshore, beach, headland or rock platform for		
	members of the public, including persons with a disability, (ii) overshadowing, wind funnelling and the loss of views from public places to foreshores,		
	(iii) the visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast, including coastal headlands,		
Industry and Employment	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.4 Principal development standards	Chapter 2 / Part 2.4 / 2.19	-
Linkioyillelit	2.19 Ecologically sustainable development		
	The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land to which this Chapter applies unless it is satisfied that the development contains measures designed to minimise—		
	(a) the consumption of potable water, and		
	(b) greenhouse gas emissions. Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area	Chapter 2 / Part	_
	Part 2.4 Principal development standards	2.4 / 2.21	
	2.21 Rainwater harvesting The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land to which this Chapter		
	applies unless it is satisfied that adequate arrangements will be made to connect the roof		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
52.10	areas of buildings to such rainwater harvesting scheme (if any) as may be approved by the	110101011000	11010
	Secretary.	Object of O / Deat	
	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area Part 2.5 Miscellaneous provisions	Chapter 2 / Part 2.5 / 2.39	-
	2.39 Water recycling and conservation	2.0 / 2.00	
	(1) This section applies to land—		
	(a) that is serviced by a water recycling facility, or(b) that will be serviced by a water recycling facility as soon as the facility becomes		
	operational.		
	(2) A consent authority must not grant consent to the carrying out of development on land		
	unless the consent authority is satisfied that recycled water from the water recycling facility will be provided to the development.		
	(3) However, the consent authority may grant consent if it is satisfied that the development will		
	be provided with recycled water from a water recycling or water conservation system approved by the Minister and specified in the Table to this section.		
	Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area	Chapter 2 / Part	-
	Part 2.5 Miscellaneous provisions	2.5 / 2.41	
	 2.41 Development on flood prone land (1) This section applies to development requiring consent that is carried out on flood prone 		
	(1) This section applies to development requiring consent that is carried out on nood profile land.		
	(2) Consent is not to be granted to the carrying out of development to which this section		
	applies unless the consent authority has taken into consideration whether or not— (a) the development will adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in		
	the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and		
	(b) the development will alter flow distributions and velocities to the detriment of other		
	properties or the environment of the floodplain, and (c) the development will enable safe occupation of the flood prone land, and		
	(d) the development will detrimentally affect the floodplain environment or cause avoidable		
	erosion, siltation, salinity, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of the		
	riverbank/watercourse, and (e) the development will be likely to result in unsustainable social and economic costs to the		
	flood affected community or general community, as a consequence of flooding, and		
	(f) the development is compatible with the flow conveyance function of the floodway, and		
	(g) the development is compatible with the flood hazard, and (h) in the case of development consisting of the excavation or filling of land, the		
	development—		
	(i) will detrimentally affect the existing drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality, and		
	(ii) will adversely impact or alter flood behaviour. Chapter 2 Western Sydney employment area	Chapter 2 / Part	_
	Part 2.5 Miscellaneous provisions	2.5 / 2.44	
	2.44 Stormwater, water quality and water sensitive design		
	(1) The objective of this section is to avoid or minimise the adverse impacts of stormwater on the land on which development is to be carried out, adjoining properties, riparian land, native		
	bushland, waterways, groundwater dependent ecosystems and groundwater systems.		
	(2) Before granting development consent to development on land to which this Chapter		
	applies, the consent authority must take into consideration whether— (a) water sensitive design principles are incorporated into the design of the development, and		
	(b) riparian, stormwater and flooding measures are integrated, and		
	(c) the stormwater management system includes all reasonable management actions to avoid adverse impacts on the land to which the development is to be carried out, adjoining		
	properties, riparian land, native bushland, waterways, groundwater dependent ecosystems and		
	groundwater systems, and		
	(d) if a potential adverse environmental impact cannot be feasibly avoided, the development minimises and mitigates the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff on adjoining properties,		
	riparian land, native bushland, waterways, groundwater dependent ecosystems and		
	groundwater systems, and		
	(e) the development will have an adverse impact on—(i) the water quality or quantity in a waterway, including the water entering the waterway, and		
	(ii) the natural flow regime, including groundwater flows to a waterway, and		
	(iii) the aquatic environment and riparian land (including aquatic and riparian species,		
	communities, populations and habitats), and (iv) the stability of the bed, banks and shore of a waterway, and		
	(f) the development includes measures to retain, rehabilitate and restore riparian land.		
	(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), the <i>water sensitive design principles</i> are as follows—		
	(a) protection and enhancement of water quality, by improving the quality of stormwater runoff		
	from catchments,		
	(b) minimisation of harmful impacts of development on water balance and on surface and groundwater flow regimes,		
	(c) integration of stormwater management systems into the landscape in a manner that		
	provides multiple benefits, including water quality protection, stormwater retention and		
	detention, public open space, habitat improvement and recreational and visual amenity, (d) retention, where practical, of on-site stormwater for use as an alternative supply to mains		
	water, groundwater or river water.		
Resources and	Chapter 2 Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries Part 2.1 Preliminary	Chapter 2 / Part 2.1 / 2.1	Aimes of Chapter
Energy	2.1 Aims of Chapter	2.1/2.1	Good
	The aims of this Chapter are, in recognition of the importance to New South Wales of mining,		environmental
	petroleum production and extractive industries— (a) to provide for the proper management and development of mineral, petroleum and		management as part of
	extractive material resources for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of		environmental
	the State, and		sustainability
	(b) to facilitate the orderly and economic use and development of land containing mineral, petroleum and extractive material resources, and		
	(c) to promote the development of significant mineral resources, and		
	(d) to establish appropriate planning controls to encourage ecologically sustainable		
	development through the environmental assessment, and sustainable management, of development of mineral, petroleum and extractive material resources, and		
<u> </u>	1	1	

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(e) to establish a gateway assessment process for certain mining and petroleum (oil and gas) development—		
	(i) to recognise the importance of agricultural resources, and		
	(ii) to ensure protection of strategic agricultural land and water resources, and(iii) to ensure a balanced use of land by potentially competing industries, and		
	(iv) to provide for the sustainable growth of mining, petroleum and agricultural industries. Chapter 2 Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries	Chapter 2 / Part	_
	Part 2.3 Development applications—matters for consideration	2.3 / 2.20	-
	 2.20 Natural resource management and environmental management (1) Before granting consent for development for the purposes of mining, petroleum production 		
	or extractive industry, the consent authority must consider whether or not the consent should		
	be issued subject to conditions aimed at ensuring that the development is undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner, including conditions to ensure the following—		
	(a) that impacts on significant water resources, including surface and groundwater resources,		
	are avoided, or are minimised to the greatest extent practicable, (b) that impacts on threatened species and biodiversity, are avoided, or are minimised to the		
	greatest extent practicable,		
	(c) that greenhouse gas emissions are minimised to the greatest extent practicable.(2) Without limiting subsection (1), in determining a development application for development		
	for the purposes of mining, petroleum production or extractive industry, the consent authority		
	must consider an assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions (including downstream emissions) of the development, and must do so having regard to any applicable State or		
	national policies, programs or guidelines concerning greenhouse gas emissions.		
	Chapter 2 Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries Part 2.3 Development applications—matters for consideration	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / 2.21	-
	2.21 Resource recovery	2.0 / 2.2 1	
	(1) Before granting consent for development for the purposes of mining, petroleum production or extractive industry, the consent authority must consider the efficiency or otherwise of the		
	development in terms of resource recovery.		
	(2) Before granting consent for the development, the consent authority must consider whether or not the consent should be issued subject to conditions aimed at optimising the efficiency of		
	resource recovery and the reuse or recycling of material.		
	(3) The consent authority may refuse to grant consent to development if it is not satisfied that the development will be carried out in such a way as to optimise the efficiency of recovery of		
	minerals, petroleum or extractive materials and to minimise the creation of waste in association		
	with the extraction, recovery or processing of minerals, petroleum or extractive materials.	Chapter 2 / Part	
	Chapter 2 Mining, petroleum production and extractive industries Part 2.3 Development applications—matters for consideration	Chapter 2 / Part 2.3 / 2.23	-
	2.23 Rehabilitation(1) Before granting consent for development for the purposes of mining, petroleum production		
	or extractive industry, the consent authority must consider whether or not the consent should		
	be issued subject to conditions aimed at ensuring the rehabilitation of land that will be affected		
	by the development. (2) In particular, the consent authority must consider whether conditions of the consent		
	should— (a) require the preparation of a plan that identifies the proposed end use and landform of the		
	land once rehabilitated, or		
	(b) require waste generated by the development or the rehabilitation to be dealt with		
	appropriately, or (c) require any soil contaminated as a result of the development to be remediated in		
	accordance with relevant guidelines (including guidelines under clause 3 of Schedule 6 to the Act and the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i>), or		
	(d) require steps to be taken to ensure that the state of the land, while being rehabilitated and		
Draginata	at the completion of the rehabilitation, does not jeopardize public safety.	Chapter 2 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
Precincts	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres Part 3.3 Land Use—Environment Conservation and Recreation Zones	Chapter 3 / Part 3.3 / 3.15 / (1) /	Parkland City
	 3.15 Objectives for development in land use reservation zones (1) The objectives for development in each land use reservation zone are set out in the Table 	Table	SEPP>
	to this section.		The objectives
	Table Environment Conservation Zone		for development in
	(a) to protect and restore areas of special ecological, scientific or aesthetic values,		Environment
	(b) to conserve biological diversity, native vegetation corridors, aboriginal heritage or cultural values of the land, and its scenic qualities.		Conservation Zone
	values of the land, and its seeme quanties.		in Sydney
			region growth centres
	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres	Chapter 3 / Part	<western< td=""></western<>
	Part 3.5 Development controls—flood prone and major creeks land 3.26 Development on flood prone and major creeks land—additional heads of	3.5 / 3.26 / (1), (2)	Parkland City SEPP>
	consideration	(-,	
	(1) This section applies to development requiring consent that is carried out on flood prone and major creeks land (other than any such land to which section 3.27 applies).		Development controls—flood
	(2) Consent is not to be granted to the carrying out of development to which this section		prone and
	applies unless the consent authority has taken the following into consideration— (a) whether or not the development will adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in		major creeks land in Sydney
	detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties,		region growth
	(b) whether or not the development will alter flow distributions and velocities to the detriment of other properties or the environment of the floodplain,		centres
	(c) whether the development will enable safe occupation of the flood prone and major creeks		
	land, (d) whether or not the development will detrimentally affect the floodplain environment or		
	cause avoidable erosion, siltation, salinity, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in		
	the stability of the riverbank/watercourse, (e) whether or not the development will be likely to result in unsustainable social and		
	(e) whether or not the development will be likely to result in unsustainable social and economic costs to the flood affected community or general community, as a consequence of		
	(e) whether or not the development will be likely to result in unsustainable social and		

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	(g) whether or not the development is compatible with the flood hazard, (h) in the case of development consisting of the excavation or filling of land, whether or not the development— (i) will detrimentally affect the existing drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality, and (ii) will significantly impact on the likely future use or redevelopment of the land, and (iii) will adversely impact on the existing and likely amenity of adjoining properties, and (iv) will minimise the disturbance of relics, and (v) will adversely impact on any watercourse, drinking water catchment or environmentally sensitive area.		
	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres Part 3.6 Development controls—vegetation 3.30 Consent for clearing native vegetation (2) Development consent under this section is not to be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied of the following in relation to the disturbance of bushland caused by the clearing of the vegetation— (a) that there is no reasonable alternative available to the disturbance of the bushland, (b) that as little bushland as possible will be disturbed, (c) that the disturbance of the bushland will not increase salinity, (d) that bushland disturbed for the purposes of construction will be re-instated where possible on completion of construction, (e) that the loss of remnant bushland caused by the disturbance will be compensated by revegetation on or near the land to avoid any net loss of remnant bushland, (f) that no more than 0.5 hectare of bushland will be cleared unless the clearing is essential for a previously permitted use of the land.	Chapter 3 / Part 3.6 / 3.30 / (2)	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development controls— vegetation in Sydney region growth centres</western>
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.22 Ecologically sustainable development Development on the land to which this Chapter applies is to be planned and carried out so that it supports the goal of ecologically sustainable development within the region declared under the Act and known as the Sydney Region.	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.22	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development objectives— Ecologically sustainable development</western>
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.23 Air quality (1) Adverse impact on the air quality of the Blacktown City and Penrith City local government areas is to be minimised through the implementation of appropriate measures as part of any development. (2) Development on the land to which this Chapter applies should contribute to improved regional air quality by containing growth in vehicle kilometres travelled, by achieving higher than normal public transport use, encouraging walking and cycling, and promoting energy-efficient businesses and homes.	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.23	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development objectives— Air quality</western>
	Chapter 6 St Marys Part 6.5 Performance objectives 6.24 Conservation (1) A representative and significant proportion of the natural values of the land are to be conserved within a regional park in order to protect the variety of Western Sydney vegetation communities, native flora and fauna species and fauna habitat. (2) Urban design and site planning in the Employment and Urban zones are to have regard to significant stands of trees and, where practicable, retain those trees. (3) Adverse impacts on the vegetation and fauna habitats within the Regional Park and Regional Open Space zones resulting from the development of areas zoned Employment or Urban are to be minimised. (4) Infrastructure is to be designed and located to minimise potential adverse impacts on the conservation values of the land. (5) Infrastructure and recreational facilities within the regional park are to be sited and constructed to minimise adverse impact on the park's natural values.	Chapter 3 / Part 6.5 / 6.24	<western city="" parkland="" sepp=""> Development objectives— Conservation</western>
	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres Part 3.3 Land Use—Environment Conservation and Recreation Zones 3.15 Objectives for development in land use reservation zones (1) The objectives for development in each land use reservation zone are set out in the Table to this section. Table Environment Conservation Zone (a) to protect and restore areas of special ecological, scientific or aesthetic values, (b) to conserve biological diversity, native vegetation corridors, aboriginal heritage or cultural values of the land, and its scenic qualities.	Chapter 3 / Part 3.3 / 3.15 / (1) / Table	<central city="" river="" sepp=""> The objectives for development in Environment Conservation Zone in Sydney region growth centres</central>
	Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres Part 3.5 Development controls—flood prone and major creeks land 3.26 Development on flood prone and major creeks land—additional heads of consideration (1) This section applies to development requiring consent that is carried out on flood prone and major creeks land (other than any such land to which section 3.27 applies). (2) Consent is not to be granted to the carrying out of development to which this section applies unless the consent authority has taken the following into consideration— (a) whether or not the development will adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, (b) whether or not the development will alter flow distributions and velocities to the detriment of other properties or the environment of the floodplain, (c) whether the development will enable safe occupation of the flood prone and major creeks land, (d) whether or not the development will detrimentally affect the floodplain environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, salinity, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of the riverbank/watercourse,	Chapter 3 / Part 3.5 / 3.26 / (1), (2)	<central city="" river="" sepp=""> Development controls—flood prone and major creeks land in Sydney region growth centres</central>

SEPPs	Cor	ntents	References	Note
	(e) whether or not the development will be like			
	economic costs to the flood affected communit flooding,	y or general community, as a consequence of		
	(f) whether or not the development is compatil	ole with the flow conveyance function of the		
	floodway, (g) whether or not the development is compati	ble with the flood hazard.		
	(h) in the case of development consisting of the	e excavation or filling of land, whether or not the		
	development— (i) will detrimentally affect the existing drainage	e patterns and soil stability in the locality, and		
	(ii) will significantly impact on the likely future	use or redevelopment of the land, and		
	(iii) will adversely impact on the existing and lil (iv) will minimise the disturbance of relics, and			
	(v) will adversely impact on any watercourse,	drinking water catchment or environmentally		
	sensitive area. Chapter 3 Sydney region growth centres		Chapter 3 / Part	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Part 3.6 Development controls—vegetation		3.6 / 3.30 / (2)	City SEPP>
		not to be granted unless the consent authority		Development
	is satisfied of the following in relation to the dis the vegetation—	turbance of bushland caused by the clearing of		controls— vegetation in
	(a) that there is no reasonable alternative avai	lable to the disturbance of the bushland,		Sydney region
	(b) that as little bushland as possible will be di(c) that the disturbance of the bushland will no			growth centres
	(d) that bushland disturbed for the purposes of	f construction will be re-instated where possible		
	on completion of construction, (e) that the loss of remnant bushland caused by	by the disturbance will be compensated by		
	revegetation on or near the land to avoid any n	net loss of remnant bushland,		
	(f) that no more than 0.5 hectare of bushland of a previously permitted use of the land.	will be cleared unless the clearing is essential for		
	Chapter 5 Kurnell Peninsula		Chapter 5 / Part	<central river<="" td=""></central>
	Part 5.2 General restrictions on development 5.9 Zone objectives and development control	table	5.2 / 5.9	City SEPP>
	Table			
	Zone No 8 (a) (National Parks and Nature Ro	eserves (Existing) Zone)		
	The objectives of this zone are—	Lof the National Dayle and Wildlife Coming		
	(a) to identify lands presently under the contro(b) to conserve areas of natural, ecological, so			
	importance, and (c) to permit development of the land as consi	dered appropriate by the Director of the National		
	Parks and Wildlife Service.	** *		
Design and Place	Part 2 Design principles and design considerated 12 Design principles and design considerated 15 Part 2 Design principles and design principles and design considerated 15 Part 2 Design principles and design considerated 15 Part 2 Design principles and design considerated 15 Part 2 Design principles and desi		Part 2 / 12 / (1) - (d) / (2)	-
	(1) The principles for design in New South Wales are the following— (d) to deliver sustainable and greener places to ensure the well-being of people and the			
	environment,	o ensure the well-being of people and the		
	(2) The considerations that guide the implemen	ntation of the design principles are as follows—		
	Design principle	Design considerations		
	Deliver sustainable and greener places to	Green infrastructure.		
	ensure the well-being of people and the environment.	Resource efficiency and emissions reduction.		
	Part 2 Design principles and design conside	erations	Part 2 / 21	-
	21 Design consideration—resource efficien The consent authority must consider whether t			
	(a) for urban design development involving	g subdivision—minimises, and excludes as far		
	as practicable, the use of on-site gas for cookir (b) is designed to minimise waste from as	ng, heating and hot water, and sociated demolition, construction and during the		
	ongoing use of the development, including by t	the choice and reuse of building materials, and		
	(c) minimises greenhouse gas emissions, emissions by 2050, including by incorporating	as part of the goal of achieving net zero the following—		
	(i) passive design,	g		
	(ii) energy efficiency, (iii) the use of renewable energy, and			
	(d) uses water sensitive urban design and max		D-+ 0 / 00	
	Part 2 Design principles and design consideration—resilience and ad	lapting to change	Part 2 / 22	-
	The consent authority must be satisfied that the	e development is resilient to natural hazards by		
	(a) incorporating measures to—			
	(i) avoid or reduce exposure to natural ha (ii) mitigate and adapt to the risks of natur	nzards, and ral hazards, including risks of climate change		
	and compounding risks, and			
	(b) mitigating the impact of expected natural development.	ral hazards through the siting and design of the		
	Part 3 Assessment of development Division 1 Urban design development		Part 3 / Division 1 / 26	-
	26 Energy and water use standards for non		1 / 20	
	Development consent must not be granted to r authority is satisfied the development—	non-residential development unless the consent		
	(a) enables the following—			
	(i) the reduction and shifting of peak dem(ii) storage of renewable energy, for exam			
	(iii) metering and monitoring of energy con	sumption, and		
	(b) is capable of achieving the standards f 1.	or energy and water use specified in Schedule		
				

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
	Part 3 Assessment of development Division 2 BASIX standards for residential development	Part 3 / Division 2 / 27	-
	27 BASIX standards		
	(1) Development consent must not be granted to BASIX affected development that involves the erection of a BASIX affected building unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development is capable of achieving the standards for the following specified in Schedule 2—		
	(a) energy use, (b) water use, (c) embodied emissions,		
	 (d) thermal performance. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to development involving a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area if the Planning Secretary is satisfied that the development is not capable of achieving the standard specified in Schedule 2 because of the development controls that 		
	apply.		
	Schedule 1 Energy and water use standards for non-residential development	Schedule 1 / 2,	-
	2 Energy use	3	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) 3 Water use		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		
	Schedule 2 Energy and water use, embodied emissions and thermal performance standards for BASIX affected development	Schedule 2 / Part 2, Part 3,	-
	Part 2 Energy use (Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 3 Water use	Part 4	
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long) Part 4 Embodied emissions		
	(Working note: original full texts under this clause are not included here as too long)		

12 Mental health

SEPPs	Contents	References	Note
Housing	Chapter 2 Affordable housing Part 2 Development for affordable housing Division 1 In-fill affordable housing 18 Non-discretionary development standards—the Act, s 4.15 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to the carrying out of development to which this Division applies— (e) living rooms and private open spaces in at least 70% of the dwellings receive at least 3 hours of direct solar access between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter,	Chapter 2 / Part 2 / Division 1 / 18 / (2) / (e)	No contents specifically related to 'mental health' But, Development standards considering private open
	Chapter 3 Diverse housing Part 5 Housing for seniors and people with a disability Division 7 Non-discretionary development standards 108 Non-discretionary development standards for independent living units—the Act, s 4.15 (2) The following are non-discretionary development standards in relation to development for the purposes of independent living units— (g) at least 70% of the dwellings receive at least 2 hours of direct solar access between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter in living rooms and private open spaces, (h) for a dwelling in a single storey building or a dwelling located, wholly or in part, on the ground floor of a multi-storey building— (i) at least 15m² of private open space per dwelling, and (ii) at least 1 private open space with minimum dimensions of 3m accessible from a living area located on the ground floor,	Chapter 3 / Part 5 / Division 7 / 108 / (2) / (g), (h)	spaces No contents specifically related to 'mental health' But, Development standards considering private open spaces
Design and Place	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 12 Design principles and design considerations (2) The considerations that guide the implementation of the design principles are as follows— Design principle: Deliver inviting public spaces and enhanced public life to create engaged communities———— Design considerations: Comfortable, inclusive and healthy places.	Part 2 / 12 / (2)	No contents specifically related to 'mental health' But, This is about social connection (social cohesion)
	Part 2 Design principles and design considerations 15 Design consideration—comfortable, inclusive and healthy places The consent authority must consider whether— (a) the layout and design of the development maximises passive heating and cooling and minimises adverse impacts on residents and public amenity, and (b) the development incorporates inclusive design measures that are appropriate for the purpose of the development, and (c) for development that includes open space—the open space is accessible, comfortable and enables pedestrian circulation.	Part 2 / 15	No contents specifically related to 'mental health'

Table S3: Local Environmental Plans and their considerations of healthy planning principles

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
01a. promote access to fresh, nutritious and affordable food and drink	Fresh food	-	-	Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-
	Affordable			RU5 • Land Use Table / Zone RU6					
	food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
041 8	Healthy food / Nutritious food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01b. discourage overconsumption of	Unhealthy food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
unhealthy food and drink including alcohol	Unhealthy eating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Alcohol	-	-	• Schedu le 2 / Adverti sement s— signs on field fencing and amenit y facilitie s at sports fields in Zone RE1 / (2) / (a)	-	-	-	-	-
01c. preserve food growing (agricultural	Food growing area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
areas)	Agricultural areas	• 5.13 / (3) / (j) • 6.28 / (1) • 6.28 / (3) / (d)	• 1.2 / (2) / (g) • 5.13 / (3) / (j) • 5.18	• 1.2 / (2) / (c) • 4.2B / (3) / (b) • 5.13 / (3) / (j)	• 1.2 / (2) / (e)	 1.2 / (2) / (b) Land Use Table / Zone RU1 	1.2 / (2) / (n) Land Use Table / Zone RU2	 Land Use Table / Zone RU1 5.13 / (3) / (j) 7.6 / (1) / (b) 	-
	Urban agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01d. support local food production	Local food	-	-	 Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU5 Land Use Table / Zone RU6 	-	-	-	-	 Land Use Table / Zone RU1 Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU4
	Community gardening	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Growers' markets / Farmers' markets	-	-	- Physical activ	-	-	-	-	-
02a. encourage	Physical	• 7.5 / (4)	• 7.7 / (2)	Physical activ					
physical activity	activity	/ (e)	/ (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
		• 7.10 / (1) / (e)							
	Walkable / Walkability	-	ı	-	-	-	-	-	 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Zone R3
	(Easy access to) public transport	• 1.2 / (2) / (p)	-	 Land Use Table / Zone R4 Land Use Table / Zone B4 6.3 / (3) / (b) 7.11 / (1) / (b) 	-	-	 1.2 / (2) / (e) 1.2 / (2) / (I) Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	• Land Use Table / Zone B4	• Land Use Table / Zone B4
O2b. promote opportunities for walking, cycling and other forms of active transport	Walking	• 1.2 / (2) / (p) • Land Use Table / Zone B2 • 7.6 / (20) / (d)	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 7.11 / (4) / (g) 	• Land Use Table / Zone B2	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 7.5A / (4) / (b) 7.9 / (2) / (vii) 7.27 / (3) / (d) 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4
	Cycling	 1.2 / (2) / (p) Land Use Table / Zone B2 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 	• Land Use Table / Zone B2	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
				 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 	• 7.11 / (4) / (g)		 Land Use Table / Zone B4 7.5A / (4) / (b) 7.9 / (2) / (c) / (vii) 7.27 / (3) / (d) 	• Land Use Table / Zone B4	
	Active transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02c. promote access to quality open spaces, including green space and recreational facilities	Open space(s)	 1.2 / (2) / (I) Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 6.1 / (3) / (c) 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 7.11 / (4) / (b) 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 4.3 / (1) / (a) 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2
	Green space(s) /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Park Recreational facilities	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 03 Housing 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2
03a. encourage housing that supports	Human health Environmental	-	-	-	-				
human and environmental health	health	- Lond	-	-	- 42/(1)				
	Crowding / Privacy	 Land Use Table / Zone B1 7.5 / (1) / (c) 7.13 / (1) / (c) 7.13 / (2) / (c) 	-	-	• 4.3 / (1) / (f)	-	-	 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Schedu le 3 / Part 3 / Dwellin g houses (in Zone RU5 Village) / (7) 	-
03b. encourage dwelling diversity	Dwelling diversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing diversity / A	• 4.1c / (1)	• 4.1A / (1)	• 4.1 / (1) / (g)	• 4.1c / (1) / (a)	• Land Use Table /	• Land Use Table /	• 1.2 / (2) / (c)	• Land Use Table /

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
	range of housing types	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R3 7.2 / (5) / (e) 7.6 / (11) / (a) 7.6 / (17) / (a) 7.8 / (4) / (b) 7.8 / (5) / (b) 	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R3 	 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone R4 	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone R4 	Zone R1 • Land Use Table / Zone R3	Zone R1 • Land Use Table / Zone R3 • Land Use Table / Zone R4	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone R4 	Zone R3
	Housing choice	• 7.2 / (1) / (c) • 7.3 / (1) / (b) • 7.5 / (1) / (b) • 7.5 / (2) / (b) • 7.6 / (14) / (a) • 7.6 / (15) / (a) • 7.7 / (1) / (b) • 7.11 / (1) / (c) • 7.12 / (1) / (c) • 7.13 / (1) / (b) • 7.13 / (2) / (b)	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R3	• 1.2 / (2) / (a)	• Land Use Table / Zone R3	-	• 7.15 / (2) / (b)	-
03c. promote affordable housing	Affordable housing	• 1.2 / (2) / (k) • 6.22	-	• 8.4	-	• 1.2 / (2) / (f)	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R4	• Land Use Table / Zone R3
	Home ownership	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing affordability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03d. ensure housing is adaptable and	Adaptable housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
accessible	Accessible housing	• 1.2 / (2) / (k)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Universal design / Accessible design	- (K)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04a. reduce car	Car		04 Trans	sport and con	nectivity				
dependency and	dependency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
encourage active transport	Active transport Walking / Cycling	- 1.2 / (2) / (p) • Land Use Table / Zone B2 • 7.6 / (20) / (d) • 1.2 / (2) / (p)	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Table / Table / 	Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone	• Land Use Table / Zone B2	- 1.2 / (2) / (l) • Land Use Table / Zone B2 • Land Use Table / Zone B3	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Table / Table / 	- Land Use Table / Zone B2 - Land Use Table / Zone B4

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
		• Land Use Table / Zone B2		Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone RE1 Land Use Table / Zone RE2	Zone B4 • 7.11 / (4) / (g)		 Land Use Table / Zone B4 7.5A / (4) / (b) 7.9 / (2) / (c) / (vii) 7.27 / (3) / (d) 	Zone B4	
04b. improve public transport services	Public transport	 1.2 / (2) / (p) Land Use Table / Zone B2 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4 6.3 / (3) / (b) 	• 6.3 / (3) / (b)	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 7.1 / (4) / (g) 	• Land Use Table / Zone B2	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 	 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4
04c. encourage infill development and integrate new developments into existing ones, including key destinations and active transport infrastructure	Infill development / Brownfield development / Greyfield development	• 7.6 / (3) / (b) • 7.6 / (5) / (c) • 7.6 / (12) / (b) • 7.6 / (15) / (e) • 7.7 / (3) / (b) • 7.8 / (4) / (b)	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R4	-	-	-	-	-
	Integrate new development	• 1.2 / (2) / (p) • 7.8 / (4) / (a)	-	• Land Use Table / Zone B4	• Land Use Table / Zone R1	-	• Land Use Table / Zone B4	• Land Use Table / Zone B4	• Land Use Table / Zone B4
	Mixed use development	-	- 05 Q	• Land Use Table / Zone B3	• Land Use Table / Zone B6	-	 Land Use Table / Zone B6 7.6 / (1) / (b) Schedu le 1 / 6 / (2) Schedu le 1 / 7 / (2) 	-	-
05a. improve the	Location of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
location of jobs in terms of housing and community options	jobs Commuting times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
	Employment hub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05b. increase access to a range of quality employment opportunities	Employment opportunities Job	 1.2 / (2) / (m) Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 7.6 / (14) / (e) 7.6 / (15) / (b) 	Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1	 1.2 / (2) / (k) Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B4 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 7.9 / (1) 	 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 	 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 IN2 	 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN3 7.38 / (1) / (b) 	Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2	 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B4 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 IN3
	opportunities	-	-	-	-	-	-	Use Table / Zone B7	-
05c . increase access	Job training	_	_	-		_	_	(1)	_
to appropriate job training	Vocational training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			06 Commi	unity safety an	d security	I	I		
06a. consider crime prevention and a	Crime prevention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sense of security	Sense of security /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Safety Lighting	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_
06b. address risks	Alcohol use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
associated with alcohol use	Alcohol outlets Alcohol-free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
070 provide	Groon and		07 Open sp	ace and natu	ral features				
07a. provide access to green and blue open spaces and natural	Green open spaces Blue open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
areas	spaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07b. ensure that public	Natural areas Safe open	• 7.6 / (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
open spaces are safe,	spaces	• 7.67(6) /(d)	-	-	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	-	
accessible, attractive and easy to maintain	Accessible open spaces / Proximity	• 7.6 / (6) / (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Easy to maintain / Natural shade / Built shade / Drinking water fountains / Smoke-free / clear sight lines	-	-	• 1.2 / (2) / (m) • 7.26 / (a)	-	• 1.2 / (2) / (h)	-	-	-
07c. promote quality streetscapes that encourage activity	Quality streetscapes	• 6.17 / (1)	-	-	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R2	-	-	-

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
07d. engender a sense of cultural	Sense of cultural identity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
identity, sense of place and incorporate public	Sense of place Public art	• 7.6 / (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
art		/ (d)	08 S	ocial infrastru	cture				
08a. provide access to a range of facilities to attract and support a diverse population	Facilities : schools, community centres, libraries, healthcare facilities (hospitals, community health centres, general practitioners), childcare centres, recreational facilities, local shops, pharmacies, post offices, banking facilities	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	Diverse population	-	-	-	-	-	• 1.2 / (2) / (c)	-	-
O8b. respond to existing and projected community needs and current gaps in facilities and services	Community needs	• 1.2 / (2) / (c) • 1.2 / (2) / (l) • Land Use Table / Zone B2 • Land Use Table / Zone RE2 • 7.2 / (1) / (b) • 7.2 / (2) / (b) • 7.6 / (1) / (a) • 7.6 / (3) / (a) • 7.8 / (1) / (a) • 7.8 / (1) / (b) • 7.10 / (1) / (b) • 7.10 / (2) / (b) • 7.12 / (1) / (b)	 1.2 / (2) / (f) 1.2 / (2) / (h) Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 	 1.2 / (2) / (p) Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B5 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 	 1.2 / (2) / (b) 1.2 / (2) / (c) Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B5 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 	1.2 / (2) / (a) Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone R4 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1	 1.2 / (2) / (c) Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B3 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone B7 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 	 Land Use Table / Zone R2 Land Use Table / Zone R3 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone B2 Land Use Table / Zone B5 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Land Use Table / Zone IN2 Ind Use Table / Zone IN2

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
				• Land Use Table / Zone RE1					
08c. provide for early delivery of social	Early delivery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
infrastructure 08d. promote an	Social infrastructure Social	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
integrated approach to social infrastructure planning	infrastructure planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08e. maximise efficiencies in social infrastructure planning and provision	Social infrastructure planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
•			09 Social c	ohesion and o	connectivity				
09a. provide environments that will	Social interaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
encourage social interaction and	Social connection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
connection	Social cohesion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09b. promote a sense of community and	Sense of community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
attachment to place	Sense of attachment to place	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09c. encourage local involvement in	Local involvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
planning and community life	Community engagement	-	 Land Use Table / Zone R1 Land Use Table / Zone R2 	-	-	-	-	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R2
09d. minimise social disadvantage and	Social disadvantage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
promote equitable access to resources	Equitable access	-	-	Land Use Table / Zone RE1	-	-	 1.2 / (2) / (f) Land Use Table / Zone RE1 	-	-
09e. avoid community severance, division or	Community severance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dislocation	Community division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Community dislocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			10 Env	vironment and	health				
10a. help improve air quality	Air quality	• 6.21 / (2) / (f)	-	-	-	-	-	Land Use Table / Zone IN2	-
	Air pollution Ozone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10b. help improve water quality, safety and supply	Water quality / Microbial contaminatio n	• 1.2 / (2) / (g) • 6.8 / (1) / (a) • 6.8 / (3) / (a) / (i) • 6.9 / (2) / (e) • 6.28 / (3) / (e)	• 6.3 / (3) / (e)	• 6.3 / (3) / (e) • 7.3 / (1) / (a) • 7.3 / (3) / (a) / (i)	 Land Use Table / Zone C2 6.6 / (1) / (a) 6.6 / (3) / (a) / (i) 	 Land Use Table / Zone RU1 Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 	• 6.6 / (2) / (e) • 7.6 / (2) / (e)	• 6.3 / (3) / (e) • 9.6 / (1) / (e)	• 1.2 / (2) / (c) • 6.3 / (3) / (e) • 6.3 / (5) / (a) • 7.2 / (1) / (d) • 7.2 / (3) / (e) • 7.3 / (1) / (a) • 7.3 / (3) / (a)

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
						Zone C3 • Land Use Table / Zone C4 • 4.1E / (4) / (a) / (i) • 6.5 / (3) / (a) / (iii)			
	Water safety	-	-	• 2.8 / (3A) / (d)	-	-	-	-	-
	Water supply	• 6.30 / (3) / (c)	-	• 2.8 / (3A) / (d)	-	• Land Use Table / Zone R2	-	• 7.7 / (2) / (a)	• 1.2 / (2) / (c)
10c. minimise disturbance and health effects caused by noise, odour and light pollution	Noise	 Land Use Table / Zone B1 Land Use Table / Zone IN1 5.20 / (2) 	• 6.20 / (2) • 7.3 • 7/8 / (1) / (c)	• 5.20 / (2) • 7.14 / (d) • 7.21 / (6) / (e) / (i)	• 5.20 / (2)	• 5.20 / (2) • 6.6	• 5.20 / (2) • 7.18 • 7.22 / (1) / (b) • 7.38 / (1) / (c)	• 5.20 / (2) • 7.15 / (2) / (d) • 7.20 / (1) / (a) • 7.20 / (3) / (a) • 7.20 / (3) / (b) • 7.22 / (4) / (a) • 7.22 / (4) / (b) • 7.22 / (4) / (c)	• 5.20 / (2)
	Odour / Landfill sites	-	• 5.18 / (3) / (b) • 7.8 / (1) / (b)	• 7.14 / (d)	• 5.18 / (3) / (b)	-	• 5.18 / (3) / (b)	• 5.18 / (3) / (b)	• 5.18 / (3) / (b) • 7.6 / (1)
10d. consider the potential for hazards (both natural and manmade) and mitigate them	Light pollution Natural hazards	- 2.8 / (3) / (c)	• 1.2 / (2) / (d) • 2.8 / (3) / (c) • 6.3 / (3) / (f)	- 2.8 / (3) / (c) • 2.8 / (3A) / (c) • 6.3 / (3) / (f)	Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone SP3 Land Use Table / Zone SP3 Cone SP3 Cone SP3 Cone C3	- 2.8 / (3) / (c)	- 1.2 / (2) / (i) • 2.8 / (3) / (c)	- 1.2 / (2) / (g) • 2.8 / (3) / (c) • 9.6 / (1) / (f)	- 2.8 / (3) / (c) • 6.3 / (3) / (f) • 7.9 / (3) / (b) / (v)
	Manmade hazards	-	-	-	 Land Use Table / Zone RU2 Land Use Table / Zone RU4 Land Use Table / Zone SP3 Land Use 	• 2.8 / (3) / (c)	-	-	-

Healthy planning principle themes and key questions	Key terms	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly
					Table / Zone				
	Industrial sites	-	-	-	C3 -	-	-	-	-
10e. consider pest	Pest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
management strategies when	management New urban	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
determining the location of new urban	development Water bodies		Schedu	Schedu	Schedu	• 6.1 / (6)	Schedu	Schedu	Schedu
development		-	le 6 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / 10 / (3)	le 6 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / 10 / (3)	le 6 / Part 1 / Divisio n 2 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / Part 2 / Divisio n 2 / 10 (3)	/ (a) `	le 6 / Part 1 / Divisio n 2 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / Part 2 / Divisio n 2 / 10 (3)	le 6 / Part 1 / Divisio n 2 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / Part 2 / Divisio n 2 / 10 (3)	le 6 / Part 1 / Divisio n 2 / 4 • Schedu le 6 / Part 2 / Divisio n 2 / 10 (3)
11a. meet	Environmental			ustainability	and climate c	hange			
environmental sustainability objectives	sustainability	• 1.2 / (2) / (b) • 6.19 / (4) / (f) / (viii) • 6.21	• 1.2 / (2) / (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coastal areas	• 5.3 / (3) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (d)	• 3.3 / (2) / (a) • 5.3 / (3) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (d)	• 3.3 / (2) / (a) • 5.3 / (3) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (d)	 3.3 / (2) / (a) 3.3 / (2) / (b) 3.3 / (2) / (c) 5.3 / (3) / (b) 5.21 / (3) / (d) 	 3.3 / (2) / (a) 3.3 / (2) / (b) 3.3 / (2) / (c) 5.3 / (3) / (b) 5.21 / (3) / (d) 	 3.3 / (2) / (a) 3.3 / (2) / (b) 3.3 / (2) / (c) 5.3 / (3) / (b) 5.21 / (3) / (d) 	 3.3 / (2) / (a) 3.3 / (2) / (b) 3.3 / (2) / (c) 5.3 / (3) / (b) 5.21 / (3) / (d) 	 3.3 / (2) / (a) 3.3 / (2) / (b) 3.3 / (2) / (c) 5.3 / (3) / (b) 5.21 / (3) / (d)
	Urban heat islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11b. consider climate change mitigation	Climate change mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Infrastructure choices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Waste management technologies	• 5.13 / (3) / (k) / (iii) • 6.5 / (3) / (d) • 6.5 / (4) / (a) • 6.21 / (2) / (g) • 6.23 / (5) / (b) • 6.23 / (5) / (c)	• 5.13 / (3) / (f) • 5.13 / (3) / (k) / (iii)	• 5.13 / (3) / (f) • 5.13 / (3) / (k) / (iii)	• 6.7 / (3) / (d) • 6.7 / (4)	• 5.13 / (3) / (f) • 5.13 / (3) / (k) / (iii)	• 3.2 / 3A / (e) • 5.13 / (3) / (f) / (vii)	• 5.13 / (3) / (f) • 5.13 / (3) / (k) / (iii) • 7.4 / (h) • 7.28 / (3) • Schedu le 1 / 7 / (2)	-
11c. adopt measures to adapt to climate change	Adapt to climate change	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 1.2 / (2) / (h) • 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)	• 5.21 / (1) / (b) • 5.21 / (3) / (a)
	Coastal communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Farming communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11d. promote community resilience	Community resilience	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
•		<u>'</u> I		2 Mental	<u>'</u> I	<u>'</u> I	<u>'</u> I	<u>'</u> I	
12. Mental health	Mental health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table S4: Healthy planning indicators – Indigenous Australians

rable 04. Healthy planning male													1
	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSW
1a Meet recommended daily													0.0
consumption (vegetables) (%)1													2.9
1b Meet recommended daily consumption (fruit) (%) ¹													33.2
2a Insufficient weekly physical activity (%) ¹													36.2
3a Persons living in crowded* dwellings (%) ²	8.1	6.7	14.5	16.7	12.5	15.1	10.9	7.7		12.9		11.0	12.8
3b Low income households with housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who													
travelled to work using active transport [@] only (%) ⁴	3.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.6	4.0	1.7	2.3					4.3
6a People who feel very/safe walking alone in local area after dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²)6													
7b Amount of public land with													
tree coverage per capita (m²)6													
8a Local community directory that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	Y	Y	Y	N					
9a People who participated in volunteer work (%)²													
9b People who strongly/disagree with acceptance of other cultures (SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Urban Heat Island effect (%)6!													
10b Number of days NEPH exceeded accepted standard8													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±} 12a Intentional self-harm:													264.6
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹ 12b High or very high													264.6
psychological distress (%) ¹ Source: 1 HealthStats NSW; 2 PHIDU	. 0 0 0 1 1 4	4.0040.4:	4	5 NO	W/ DC CC *	D. C.NOVA	Diam'r - 5) - who . 7	!		it 0.5 :	- NOV44	23.7

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

 $Note: \pm indicates \ local \ community \ directory \ that \ highlights \ services \ that \ specifically \ caters \ to \ Indigenous \ people.$

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Table S5: Healthy planning indicators – Refugees and migrants

	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSW
1a Meet recommended daily													
consumption (vegetable) (%)¹													
1b Meet recommended daily													
consumption (fruit) (%)1													
2a Insufficient weekly physical													
activity (%) ¹													
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ² 3b Low income households with													
housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places													
needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment													
rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who													
travelled to work using active													
transport [@] only (%) ⁴													
6a People who feel very/safe													
walking alone in local area after													
dark (SR, Aust=100) ² 6b Liquor offences (2-year													
trend % change)⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²) ⁶ 7b Amount of public land with													
ree coverage per capita (m²)6													
Ba Local community directory													
that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N					
9a People who participated in													
olunteer work (%) ²													
9b People who													
strongly/disagree with													
acceptance of other cultures													
(SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Jrban Heat Island effect (%) ^{6!}													
10b Number of days NEPH													
exceeded accepted standard ⁸ 11a Council/State government													
nas implemented a													
sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:													
nospitalisations (per 100,000)¹													
12b High or very high													
osychological distress (%)¹											I		

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: ± indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to refugees and migrants.

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Table S6 Healthy planning indicators – Culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Legend: ESB NESB	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSM
1a Meet recommended daily													9.5
consumption (vegetable) (%) ¹													2.6
1b Meet recommended daily													47.8
consumption (fruit) (%)1													37.8
2a Insufficient weekly physical activity (%) ¹													33.0 44.9
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ²													
3b Low income households with housing stress# (%) ² (Census)													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places													
needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment													
rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.5					4.3
travelled to work using active													
transport [@] only (%) ⁴⁺	5.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	5.1	2.0	2.3	1.5					5.4
6a People who feel very/safe													
walking alone in local area after													
dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²)6													
7b Amount of public land with													
tree coverage per capita (m²)6													
8a Local community directory	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N					
that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}													
9a People who participated in volunteer work (%) ²													
9b People who													
strongly/disagree with													
acceptance of other cultures													
(SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Urban Heat Island effect (%) ^{6!} 10b Number of days NEPH											1		
exceeded accepted standard ⁸													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a													
sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:													
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹													
12b High or very high													10.2
psychological distress (%) ¹										Ī		1	18.4

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: $^{\land}$ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: + ESB defined as persons born in Australia, New Zealand, UK, Ireland, and North America; NESB defined as persons born in all other countries except not stated. Categorised using BPLP 2-digit level data.

Note: ± indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to people of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Table S7: Healthy planning indicators –Socio-economically disadvantaged communities

rable or. Healthy planning male		1								T	T	Т	T
	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSW
1a Meet recommended daily consumption (vegetable) (%) ¹													5.1
1b Meet recommended daily consumption (fruit) (%) ¹													36.4
2a Insufficient weekly physical activity (%) ¹													46.9
3a Persons living in crowded* dwellings (%) ²													14.8
3b Low income households with housing stress# (%) ²													31.2
4a People who often have difficulty or cannot get to places needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													129
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment rate (%)3													
5b Persons in labour force who travelled to work using active transport [®] only (%) ⁴													
5c Persons in labour force who worked at home (%) ⁴													
6a People who feel very/safe walking alone in local area after dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													81
6b Liquor offences (2-year trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with grass coverage per capita (m²)6													
7b Amount of public land with tree coverage per capita (m ²) ⁶													
8a Local community directory that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	N	N	N	Υ	N	N	N	N					
9a People who participated in volunteer work (%) ²													14.0
9b People who strongly/disagree with acceptance of other cultures (SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C Urban Heat Island effect (%) ⁶¹													
10b Number of days NEPH exceeded accepted standard8													
11a Council/State government has implemented a sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±} 12a Intentional self-harm:													106.1
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹ 12b High or very high													
psychological distress (%) ¹ Source: 1 HealthStats NSW; 2 PHIDU;	3 SALM;	4 2016 Aus	tralian Cer	sus; 5 NS	W BOCSA	R; 6 NSW	Planning F	Portal; 7 Lo	cal govern	ment webs	sites; 8 Data	a.NSW	22.2

Note: Socio-economically disadvantaged communities definition based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Socio-Economic Indexes of Areas – Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage at Statistical Areas Level 2, lowest quintile (Q5).

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: ± indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to socio-economically disadvantaged communities.

Table S8: Healthy planning indicators - Older Australians

Legend: 65-74 75+	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	MSM
1a Meet recommended daily													7.2
consumption (vegetable) (%) ¹													7.2
1b Meet recommended daily													45.9
consumption (fruit) (%)1													50.0
2a Insufficient weekly physical													45.1
activity (%) ¹													66.2
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ² (Census)													
3b Low income households with housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places													
needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment													
rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	3.3					4.4
travelled to work using active													
transport@ only (%)4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.8	4.8	6.6	3.5					5.6
6a People who feel very/safe													
walking alone in local area after dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year													
trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²)6													
7b Amount of public land with													
tree coverage per capita (m²)6													
8a Local community directory	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N					
that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	I	ı	I	ī	I	I	I	IN					
9a People who participated in													
volunteer work (%) ²													
9b People who													
strongly/disagree with													
acceptance of other cultures													
(SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Urban Heat Island effect (%) ^{6!}													
10b Number of days NEPH													
exceeded accepted standard8													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a													
sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:													34.7
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹													36.1
12b High or very high													11.5
psychological distress (%) ¹										Ī	1		11.5

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: ± indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to older persons.

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Table S9: Healthy planning indicators – Young adults

	untains	_	elltown		bury	10		illy	Q	<u>z</u>	Q	z	
	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	MSN
1a Meet recommended daily													4.2
consumption (vegetable) (%)1~													
1b Meet recommended daily consumption (fruit) (%)1~													41.2
2a Insufficient weekly physical													20.2
activity (%)1~													29.3
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ² 3b Low income households with													
housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places													
needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment													
rate (%) ³													<u> </u>
5b Persons in labour force who													
travelled to work using active transport+ only (%)4	5.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.1					5.6
6a People who feel very/safe													
walking alone in local area after													
dark (SR, Aust=100)²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²) ⁶ 7b Amount of public land with													<u> </u>
tree coverage per capita (m²) ⁶													
8a Local community directory	V	N.	V	V	V	V	V	N.					
that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N					<u> </u>
9a People who participated in													
volunteer work (%) ² 9b People who													}
strongly/disagree with													
acceptance of other cultures													
(SR, Aust=100) ² 10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Urban Heat Island effect (%) ^{6!}													
10b Number of days NEPH													
exceeded accepted standard8													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:									447.0	447.0	000.0	000.0	005.0
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹									117.9	117.9	222.8	222.8	225.9
12b High or very high													29.6
psychological distress (%) ^{1~} Source: 1 HealthStats NSW; 2 PHIDU;													

Note: ~ Data for 16-24 years

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: + Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: \pm indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to people of young adults.

Table S10: Healthy planning indicators - children

Table 510: Healthy planning indi	icators - t	Jilliul C II											
	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSW
1a Meet recommended daily													5.2
consumption (vegetable) (%)1~													5.2
1b Meet recommended daily													64.2
consumption (fruit) (%)1~ 2a Insufficient weekly physical													
activity (%)1~									86.1		76.7		81.9
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ²													
3b Low income households with housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who													
travelled to work using active transport ⁺ only (%) ⁴													
6a People who feel very/safe walking alone in local area after													
dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m ²) ⁶ 7b Amount of public land with													
tree coverage per capita (m ²) ⁶													
8a Local community directory	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V					
that caters to diverse groups ^{7±}	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ					
9a People who participated in volunteer work (%) ²													
9b People who													
strongly/disagree with acceptance of other cultures (SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C Urban Heat Island effect (%) ⁶¹													
10b Number of days NEPH													
exceeded accepted standard ⁸													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a													
sustainability/climate change strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:													226.1
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ^{1°} 12b High or very high													
psychological distress (%) ^{1~}													
Source: 1 HealthStats NSW: 2 PHIDU:	. 2 CALM.	1 2016 Aug	tralian Can	SUIS E NE	W BOCSA	D. 6 NCW	Dlanning F	ortal: 7 La	cal gavern	mont wobs	itaa: 9 Date	NCM/	

Note: ~ Data for 5-15 years

Note: ° Data for 5-14 years

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: + Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: \pm indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to children.

Table S11: Healthy planning indicators – Persons with a Disability

	Blue Mountains	Camden	Campbelltown	Fairfield	Hawkesbury	Liverpool	Penrith	Wollondilly	SWSLHD	SWSPHN	NBMLHD	NBMPHN	NSM
1a Meet recommended daily													
consumption (vegetable) (%) ¹													
1b Meet recommended daily													
consumption (fruit) (%) ¹ 2a Insufficient weekly physical													
activity (%) ¹													
3a Persons living in crowded*													
dwellings (%) ²													
3b Low income households													
with housing stress# (%) ²													
4a People who often have													
difficulty or cannot get to places													
needed (SR, Aust=100) ²													
4b Dwellings with no motor													
vehicle (%) ²													
5a Smoothed^ unemployment													
rate (%) ³													
5b Persons in labour force who													
travelled to work using active transport@ only (%)4													
6a People who feel very/safe													
walking alone in local area after													
dark (SR, Aust=100) ²													
6b Liquor offences (2-year													
trend % change) ⁵													
7a Amount of public land with													
grass coverage per capita (m²)6													
7b Amount of public land with													
tree coverage per capita (m²)6													
8a Local community directory	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N					
that caters to diverse groups ⁷	•	•	•				•	"					
9a People who participated in													
volunteer work (%) ² 9b People who													
strongly/disagree with													
acceptance of other cultures													
(SR, Aust=100) ²													
10a SA1 experiencing ≥ 3°C													
Urban Heat Island effect (%) ^{6!}													
10b Number of days NEPH													
exceeded accepted standard8													
11a Council/State government													
has implemented a													
sustainability/climate change													
strategy ^{7±}													
12a Intentional self-harm:													
hospitalisations (per 100,000) ¹													
12b High or very high													
psychological distress (%) ¹					W BOCSA								<u> </u>

Note: # Low income households defined as those with income in the two lowest quintiles. Housing stress defined as households spending 30+% of income on housing costs.

Note: ^ Smoothed rate represents an average of the preceding 12 months.

Note: @ Active transport involves bicycling and/or walking only.

Note: ± indicates local community directory that highlights services that specifically caters to persons with a disability.

Note: * Crowded dwelling is defined as "dwellings requiring extra bedrooms".