



Towards Digital Plan Making

Discussion paper

May 2019

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Executive Summary

Maps form a crucial part of NSW planning instruments. They provide valuable insights to planners, citizens and developers, into where planning controls apply. Originally in paper form, planning maps currently exist in electronic format as PDF map sheets. They are unambiguous, easy to print and easy to read.

However, PDFs have some serious drawbacks. There are over 16,000 planning PDFs throughout NSW; a single planning instrument can have hundreds of associated PDF maps. They are labour intensive to produce and update and can be error prone. The list of maps is not searchable and finding the appropriate map for a property can be cumbersome and time consuming. The maps don't provide a historical evidence base of planning controls. And most importantly, as static PDFs, the mapping information cannot be combined, visualised or analysed in modern mapping tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

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

By switching to geospatial data, users will move from a 20th century 'filing cabinet' experience, to a 21st century 'digital mapping' experience.

The transition will benefit councils, planners and the public. It gives them the opportunity to save time and costs, and reduce errors, by retiring PDF maps and moving to digital records.

The ease of implementing the transition to digital map making will vary between councils. There will be differences in readiness, variations in internal skills, resources and technical infrastructure, and diversity in investment in local geospatial databases such as the cadastre.

The Department is ready to assist councils and industry in managing the transition and any barriers to implementation.

The Department aims to consult widely with stakeholders throughout this transition. This document is aimed at explaining the changes, the benefits they bring, the steps involved, and how the Department will assist. It asks stakeholders to respond on how the changes should be implemented, and how to minimise disruption and maximise the benefits.

Introduction

Purpose of this document

As part of the NSW ePlanning initiative, the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment is transitioning from using (PDF) maps to ‘digital mapping’ as the legal map reference of environmental planning instruments (EPIs). Digital mapping will manage EPI map data in a centralised geospatial¹ database and make it available to all stakeholders through the NSW Planning Portal, and also for use in organisations’ own IT and GIS systems.

This transition will bring many benefits to councils, planners and the public, as are several supporting initiatives.

The Department will involve all stakeholders throughout this transition. This document clarifies the rationale, roles and responsibilities, the steps involved, and how the Department will assist stakeholders. It encourages stakeholders to give feedback on how the transition should be implemented, and what aspects should be considered to minimise disruption and maximise the benefits.

How to provide feedback

Stakeholder engagement is a significant aspect of the transition to digital plan making. Your feedback will directly inform our approach to key issues. We invite you to consider the issues raised and submit your feedback on the form provided on the Planning Portal during consultation.

After the closing date, the Department will give all submissions due consideration. Submissions will be published on the NSW Planning Portal. Once a determination is made the results will also be published on the Planning Portal.

Contributors

The following organisations contributed to, or were consulted on, this discussion paper:

- Central Coast Council
- City of Canterbury Bankstown
- City of Sydney Council

¹ geospatial data or geographic information is the data or information that identifies the geographic location of features and boundaries on Earth, such as natural or constructed features, oceans, and more. See also

- Dubbo Regional Council
- Greater Sydney Commission
- NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Spatial Services
- NSW Parliamentary Counsel's Office
- Tweed Shire Council

Part 1: What is digital plan making?

Digital plan making vision

Planners spend too many hours recreating, manually checking and reviewing thousands of PDF map sheets. Finding the right one for a specific property means browsing through a virtual filing cabinet of maps. Amended map sheets require tedious and time-consuming manual checking and remediation.

The digital transformation of plan making will save councils and their customers time, cost and headaches. In the near future, council staff will be able to view proposed, current and historical planning instruments online, with interactive maps, from a single source of truth. The new system will be easy to use and search, robust and reliable. The transition will reduce the amount of errors and rework in preparing planning maps, and council staff and their customers can spend their time more productively.

The change from PDF maps to a single, digital database will be a positive transition. Collaboration between councils and the NSW State Government will guide stakeholders on their move to a new paradigm with minimum disruption, allowing them to enjoy the benefits of digital plan making.

The NSW ePlanning Program

Digital plan making is a key component of the ePlanning program.

The NSW ePlanning program's aspiration is to "provide a digital experience that supports effective planning and decision making under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)". This means creating an easy and transparent user experience that is digital first, seamless, trusted and robust.

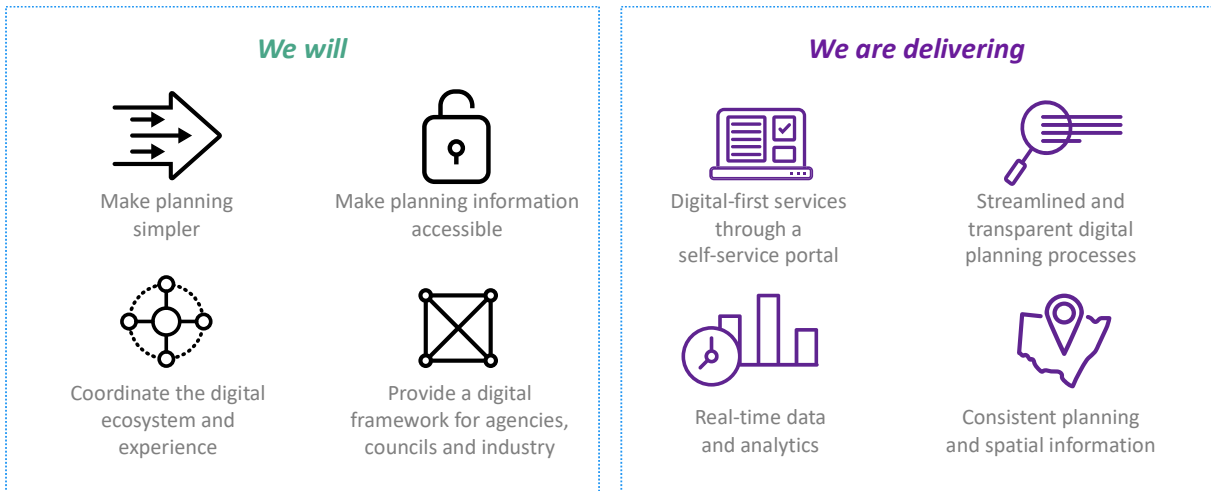


Figure 1: ePlanning aspiration

The ePlanning program was established in 2013 to provide for the digital transformation of the NSW planning system and to deliver services via the NSW Planning Portal (www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au). ePlanning is transforming the traditional paper-based and face-to-face interactions to an online environment where people can access planning services and information from anywhere at any time. ePlanning will deliver significant outcomes, illustrated in Figure 2 below.

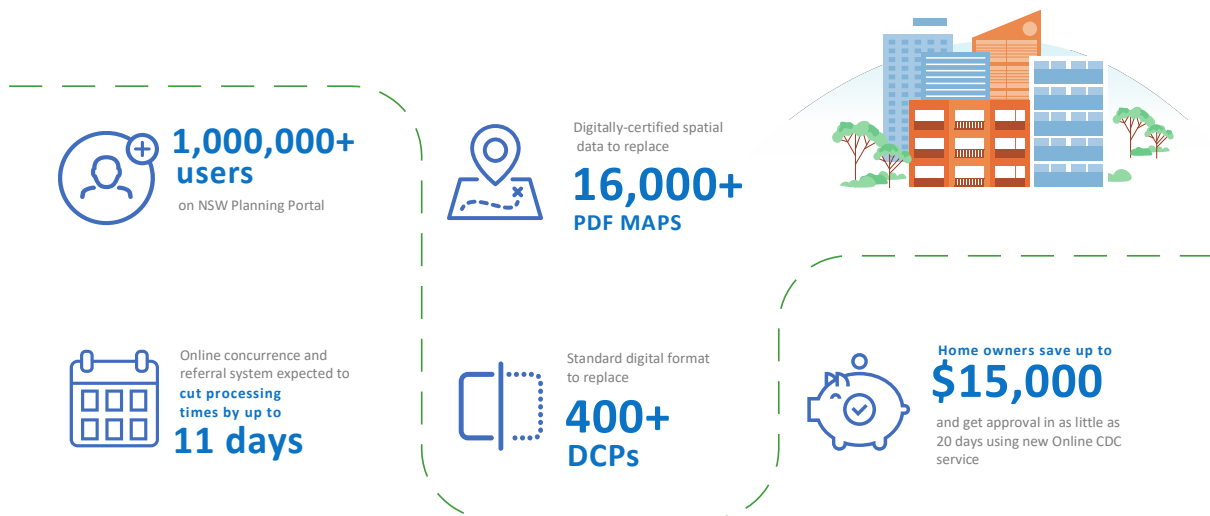


Figure 2: ePlanning outcomes

The changing role of maps and spatial data

With the introduction of the NSW Planning Portal and the updated EP&A Act, the legal mapping basis for NSW planning instruments is shifting from the static (paper) format to the digital (database) format. All this gives key stakeholders, such as councils, the opportunity to save time and costs and reduce errors, by retiring PDF maps and transitioning to digital records.

The NSW Planning Portal will ensure a seamless end-to-end experience. The maps associated with environmental planning instruments (and their amendments) will be stored and managed in the NSW Planning Database throughout the entire process, from preparation, through consultation, submission and approval, to publication.

At every step of the process, proposed, current and historical EPIs are accessible from a reliable, single source of truth, and can be accessed, visualised and integrated with other (spatial) data sources through the Planning Portal's interactive map viewer, see Figure 3.

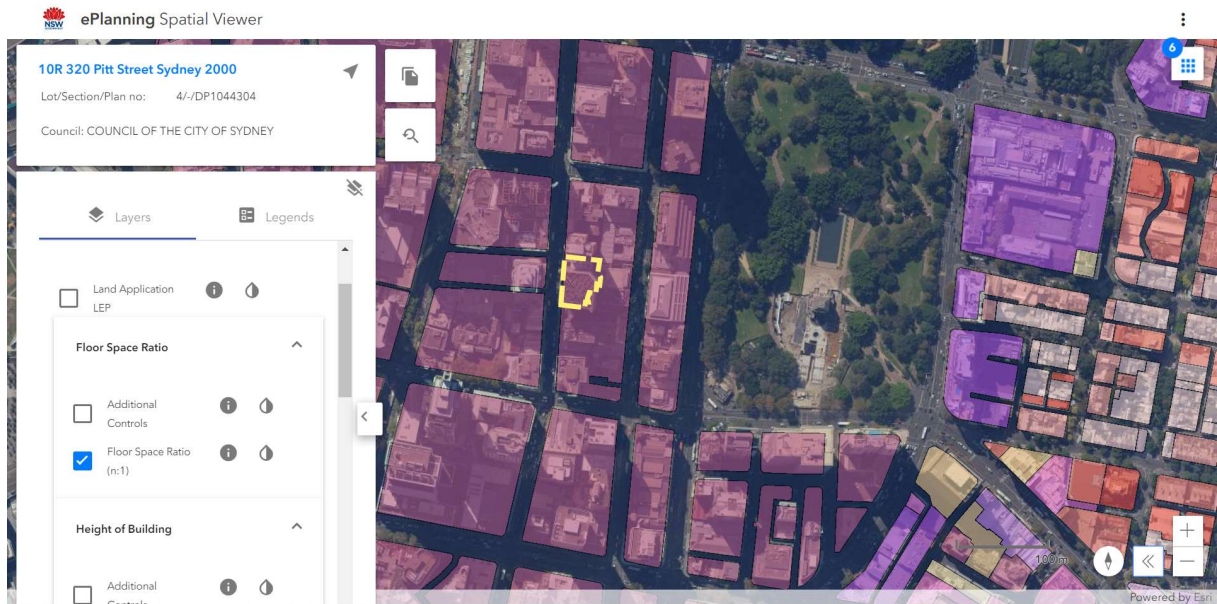


Figure 3: The Planning Portal's interactive map viewer combines EPI layers and other layers such as hazards or land-use

To achieve this, it is inevitable that the map view of environmental planning instruments will be sourced from consolidated, single source of truth, geospatial databases, rather than the current practice of using stand-alone, static (PDF) map sheets.

The NSW Planning Database will enable the digital management of historic versions, the linking of planning instruments to the affected land in the state-wide digital cadastral database (DCDB), and make planning instruments more accessible, searchable and easier to visualise in combination with other spatial data sources.

The way maps and geospatial data relate to environmental planning instruments is regulated through the EP&A Act and supporting regulations (see Appendix B for detail). Currently, the text of environmental planning instruments refers to PDF maps as the statutory spatial reference. As environmental planning instruments evolve, they will increasingly be referring to the planning database as the statutory reference, through the NSW Planning Portal. The Department will facilitate changes to environmental planning instruments and other instruments, such as the Standard Local Environmental Plan (LEP) template, to enable this transition.

Local cadastral databases

The transition to digital plan making will allow councils to continue to manage their own, local cadastral databases if they wish.

Some councils choose to maintain their own cadastre, instead of using the statewide NSW DCDB. When these councils generate planning proposals with associated geospatial data, based on their local cadastre, the Department will continue to adjust council data to align with the DCDB to ensure a consistent statewide planning database, that also aligns with other government datasets such as heritage, Crown lands, or national parks.

NSW DFSI Spatial Services, who maintain the DCDB, works with councils to upgrade the statewide cadastre in areas where it is considered inaccurate (Part 3 of this paper includes an example for Canterbury-Bankstown). The intention is that over time, councils can choose to migrate to the upgraded DCDB if they wish.

Part 2: Why digital plan making?

The current practice is to use PDF map tiles as the spatial reference for environmental planning instruments (EPIs). Each EPI has a related list of PDFs, one for each map tile, as illustrated in Figure 4. A single EPI can easily have hundreds of PDF maps associated with it. In 2018, there were over 16,000 associated PDF maps in NSW.

The screenshot shows the NSW legislation website interface. The main content area is titled 'Map Index' and lists various map types associated with the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012. A table provides a detailed list of map sheets, including their identification numbers, dates of application, and amending instruments.

Map types	Map sheets (identification numbers)	Dates of application	Amending instrument
Acid Sulfate Soils Map 9			
ASS_001	7200_COM_ASS_001_005_20120926 (361 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_002	7200_COM_ASS_002_005_20121023 (223 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_003	7200_COM_ASS_003_005_20121023 (221 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_004	7200_COM_ASS_004_005_20120926 (242 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_005	7200_COM_ASS_005_005_20121023 (119 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_007	7200_COM_ASS_007_005_20120926 (399 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_008	7200_COM_ASS_008_005_20121023 (390 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_009	7200_COM_ASS_009_005_20121023 (272 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to date	
ASS_010	7200_COM_ASS_010_005_20150703 (241 kB)	18 Sep 2015 to date	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Amendment No 23)
	7200_COM_ASS_010_005_20150327 (312 kB)	12 Jun 2015 to 17 Sep 2015	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Amendment No 17)
	7200_COM_ASS_010_005_20140404 (1175 kB)	25 Jul 2014 to 11 Jun 2015	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Amendment No 10)
	7200_COM_ASS_010_005_20121023 (303 kB)	14 Dec 2012 to 24 Jul 2014	
ASS_011	7200_COM_ASS_011_005_20150710	18 Sep 2015 to date	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

Figure 4: Example of PDF map listing

The PDFs are static representations of an entire area covered by the respective PDF map tile. Effectively, they are an electronic version of traditional paper maps. They are unambiguous and easy to print and read.

However, PDF maps also have several inherent inefficiencies:

- It is hard to get a good overview of an area or instrument. A suburb, or even a single block of land, may be covered by several map sheets, making it hard to get a good overview of an area (see Figure 5 for an example)
- The maps are not searchable. Users find themselves browsing through a virtual filing cabinet to find the right map or maps.
- On a static map, important bits of information can be obscured by a map feature such as a label or a line.
- Many maps represent only a single control, e.g. floor space ratio, or acid sulfate soils. It is not possible to overlay different controls, planning instruments (e.g. LEPs and SEPPs) or other data layers (e.g. flood prone areas), which limits insight and decision making.
- EPI amendments require replacement of an entire map tile, even when only a single parcel may be affected. This makes it hard to identify the change, and track and view the EPI's history.
- When PDF maps are updated for an amendment, the entire map needs to be checked for correctness and compliance. This is a time-consuming, manual process involving Departmental and council staff.
- Errors can occur when two amendments are processed in parallel that cover the same map tile (so-called 'two-speed amendments'). In some cases that may lead to an amendment being 'overwritten' in a subsequent PDF. Since the introduction of PDFs, there has been a vast increase in such errors, that required 'erratum notices' to be fixed.

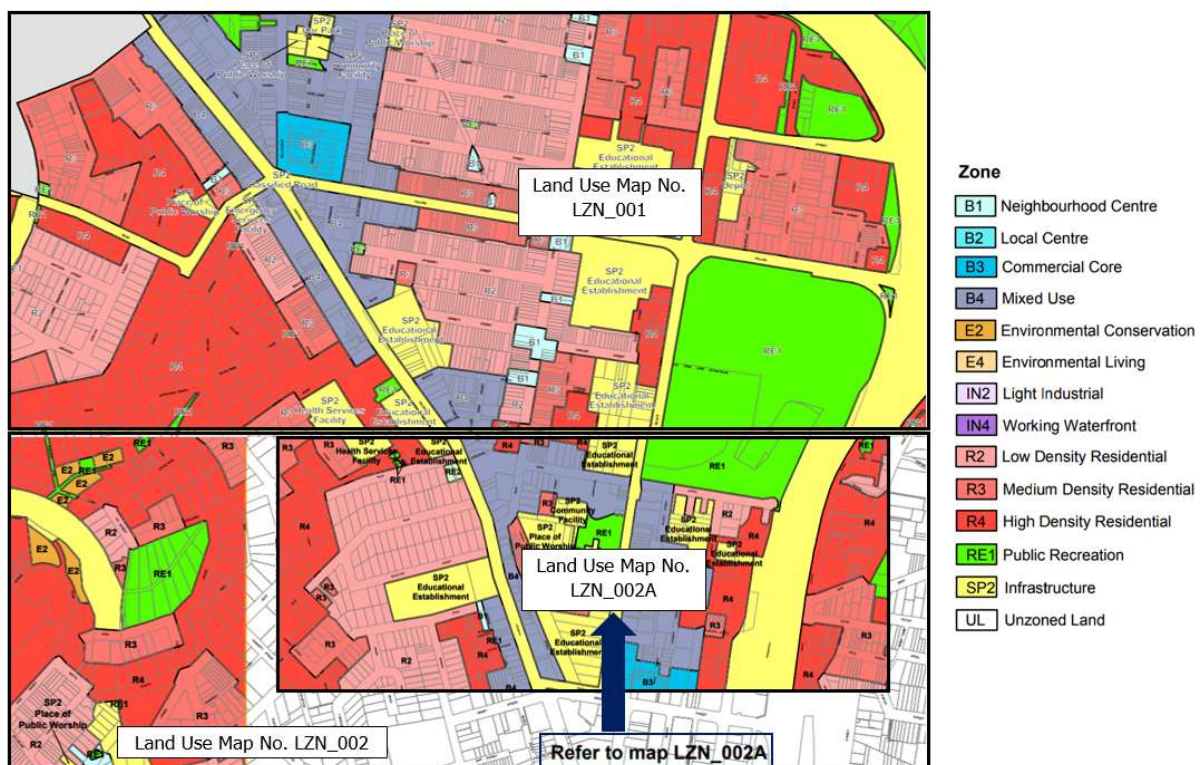


Figure 5: North Sydney LEP 2013 - Land use zones within (a portion of) North Sydney local government area

Effects of transitioning to a geospatial database

By switching to geospatial data, users will move from a 20th century ‘filing cabinet’ experience, to a 21st century ‘digital mapping’ experience.

Table 1 below shows how transitioning from using PDF maps to a centralised geospatial database, saves councils and their customers time and money, and addresses many of the PDF maps’ inefficiencies.

PDF maps	Planning database and NSW Planning Portal
List of maps is not searchable	Geospatial data is discoverable by keyword, attribute, and location.
Hard to get an overview of an area	Overview of, and insights into, an area enabled through pan and zoom, and augmentation with additional spatial data layers.
Information may be obscured	Interactive mapping allows map information to be switched off, repositioned or re-ordered.
Cannot combine layers	Layers from the planning database can be combined, and augmented with other geospatial data, in the NSW Planning Portal, or users’ own GIS software environment.
Hard to track history of amendments	The planning database will maintain a full history of time-stamped amendments, enabling a full history view, which can be critical in court cases.
Need to update entire map sheets for each single amendment	Updating the relevant geospatial data object only will be much quicker and easier
Conflicting ‘two-speed amendments’	Conflicts drastically reduced, because amendments will only relate to the relevant land, instead of needing the corresponding PDF map sheet(s) to be entirely replaced.

Table 1: Effects of transitioning to a geospatial database

Benefits of digital plan making

The transition will benefit councils, planners, industry, and the public. It will increase confidence and trust in the plan-making process.

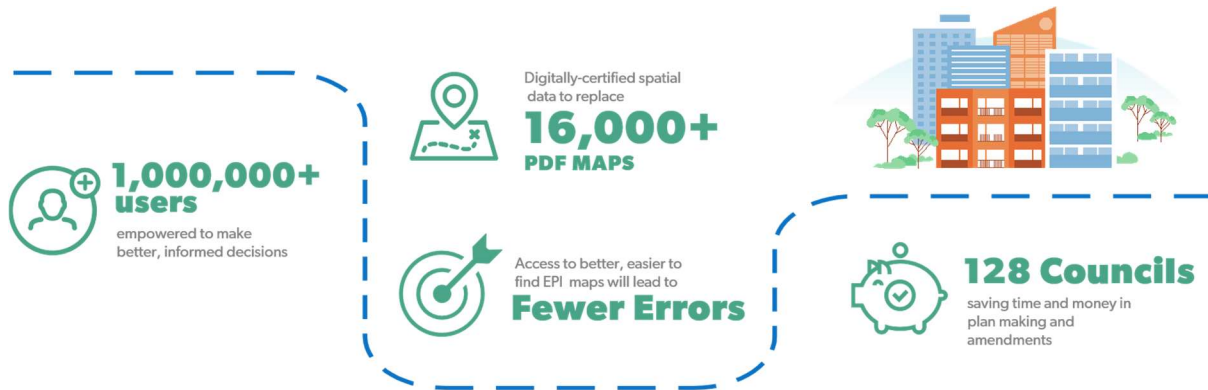


Figure 6: Key benefits of digital plan making

In addition to resolving the inefficiencies associated with PDF maps, it will enable users to:

- Conduct more self-service transactions online, which will be cheaper and faster, reducing errors and the need for rework.
- Access better, easier to find EPI maps with fewer errors.
- Get a better understanding of development opportunities and constraints.
- Be empowered to make better, informed decisions.
- Access a historical evidence base of EPIs accessible anytime, anywhere.
- Better manage citizens' demand for planning information, by enabling private providers to create new information services (e.g. third-party property intelligence tools and mapping platforms).
- Avoid concerns about misalignment of layers from different State government sources, due to differences in map projections (e.g. GDA94, vs. MGA vs. GDA2020 coordinate systems).

Over the next few years, councils will be conducting mandatory LEP review processes. This provides opportunities to undergo the transition to digital plan-making in step with the review process.

“We would be very happy not ever to have to make PDFs again. The Department just sent back the latest PDF amendment for us to correct. We are manually repositioning 1000s of map labels, costing us several days of extra work per PDF” (NSW council representative)

Case Study: The Dubbo Regional Council story

In May 2016, The City of Dubbo and Wellington council merged to form Dubbo Regional Council. From a geospatial data perspective, the newly formed council now had to deal with two different GIS systems and - formats, as well as needing to integrate cadastral data and LEPs from two sources.

The new situation triggered Dubbo to modernise its geospatial data management. Prior to the merge, the two councils had adopted the State cadastre (DCDB) to replace their local cadastral databases. After the merge, it was straightforward to integrate the DCDB, live feeds of state-based planning layers, and local geospatial data from the two amalgamated council sources. The NSW Government provided support to assist Dubbo in this process.

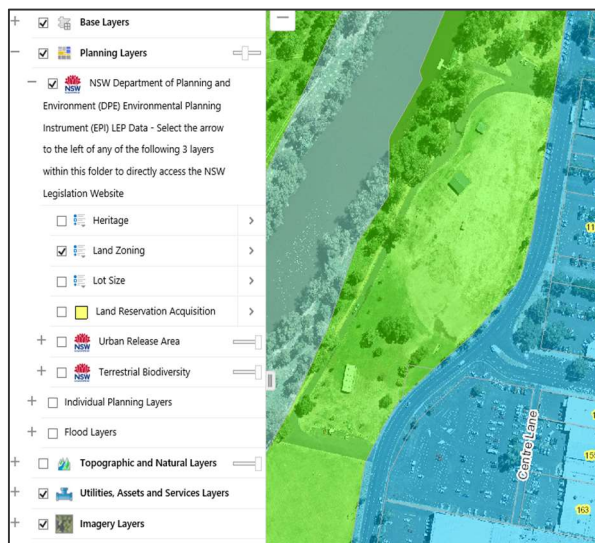


Figure 7: An image from the Dubbo Regional Council mapping facility

Less than two years later, Dubbo Regional Council has a self-service intranet mapping facility available to all its staff. It accesses state-based layers such as the DCDB, LEPs, heritage and biodiversity; combined with local data such as utilities, flood zones, or local imagery.

Being a best-practice implementation, with data obtained from a single source of truth, all the data aligns without gaps or overlaps, and council benefits from eliminating duplication of effort and reducing the headaches associated with managing their own datasets.

Council is looking forward to using this capability to move away from producing PDF maps and adding historical amendments to its mapping tools.

Part 3: Implementing the transition

What will the new system look like?

The Department continues to develop the NSW Planning Database, with the NSW Planning Portal being its main access mechanism. A pilot between Central Coast Council and the Department is the first trial of replacing PDF maps with geospatial data (see case study below).

When the transition is complete, the planning database will be the central, secure, robust repository of geospatial EPI data.

The Department, as custodian of this data, already publishes it as 'open data' for viewing, download or access through a live data feed. This is a critical capability, because it means that users can not only analyse and view planning data through the NSW Planning Portal but can also integrate it with their existing business systems such as council's GIS tools.

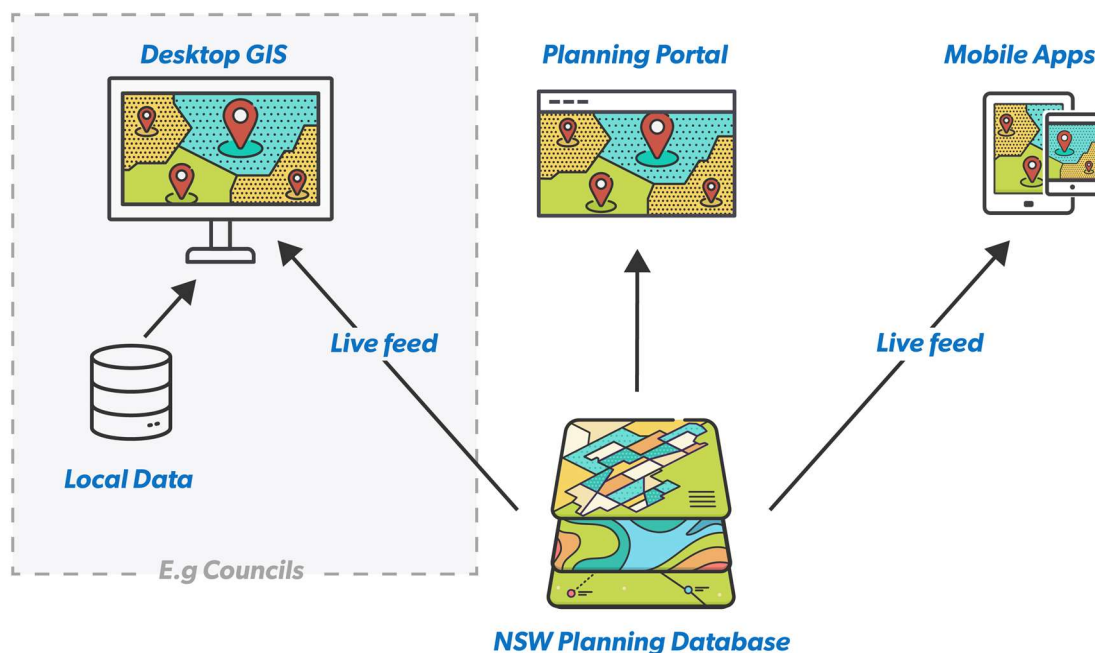


Figure 8: Digital map data can be accessed through the NSW Planning Portal or via live feeds

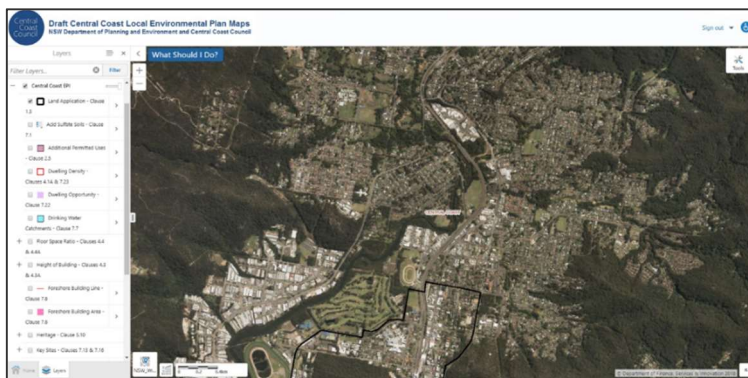
Future versions of the NSW Planning Portal will have functionality to add your own data layers to the Portal's map viewer.

Case Study: Digital Plan Making Pilot – Central Coast and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

"It's really exciting for council to be part of this pilot" (council representative).

Central Coast Council is an amalgamation of the former Gosford City and Wyong Shire Councils, effective May 2016. The amalgamation meant that four existing EPIs needed to be replaced with a single, consolidated LEP. The consolidated LEP is currently being prepared and is expected to be placed on public exhibition in the near future.

Faced with the challenge of generating over 800 PDF map sheets for the consolidated LEP (with many iterations each), council approached the Department to jointly pilot a digital plan-making approach instead.



As the first NSW council taking this approach, Central Coast Council were in a unique position and needed to innovate. Council generated the LEP data, which the Department loaded in the planning database, and accessed through a web-based mapping portal.

Figure 9: The consolidated LEP maps for Central Coast Council will be accessible through the web portal

One of the main challenges for Council is that it manages two versions of the base cadastre; the State wide DCDB is utilised for half the LGA, while the remaining half of the LGA utilises a self-managed cadastre. While there are short-term workarounds for this, Council recognises that over time, transitioning to a single cadastral database is inevitable. Council is working closely with NSW Spatial Services to improve the DCDB accuracy and currency to prepare for this transition.

Council has been successful implementing the technical aspects of the pilot. Its next step, in conjunction with the Department, is to develop a new governance framework and business protocols to align with the digital plan-making process.

Council has saved significant time and resources by avoiding the generation and iteration of over 800 PDF map sheets, and council planners find digital plan making intuitive and easy to use. They consider the initial investment of running the pilot and transitioning to the statewide cadastre to be well worth it, given the long-term savings and benefits.

Work on the pilot will continue while the consolidated LEP is being prepared.

Roles and Responsibilities

The basic process for creating, reviewing, approving and publishing EPIs, will essentially be unchanged in the digital plan making future, as illustrated in Figure 10. The only difference is that instead of PDF maps, the submission references spatial data, as does the EPI after notification by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

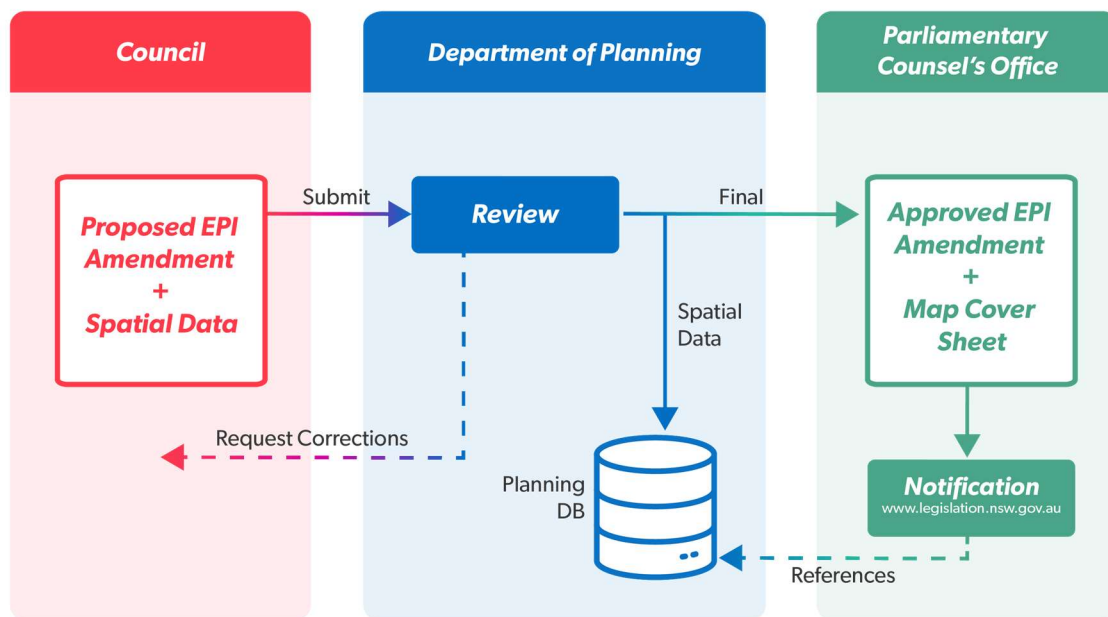


Figure 10: EPI submission, review, approval and publication process

Implementation will be a joint effort between the Department, councils, other Government agencies and planners:

- Councils will remain responsible for preparing planning proposals, and generating the associated geospatial data
- The ePlanning team will act as custodian of councils' geospatial data and make adjustments to ensure state-wide consistency.
- The Department's Business and Information Services division (BIS) will be responsible for the geospatial data lifecycle process, the geospatial technical architecture and data security.
- The NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation (DFSI), through its Spatial Services division, is responsible for maintaining the DCDB and enhancing DCDB data, services and processes to support the transition.
- The Parliamentary Counsel's Office (PCO) will continue to be responsible for preparing and maintaining the legislation, associated regulations, and EPIs written text.

How the Department will assist

The ease of implementing the transition to digital map making will vary between councils. There will be differences in readiness, variations in internal skills, resources and technical infrastructure, and diversity in investment in local geospatial databases, such as the cadastre.

The Department is ready to assist councils and industry in managing the transition and any barriers to implementation.

Staggered roll-out

The Department takes a phased approach to transitioning from PDFs to digital geospatial data. The initial pilot with Central Coast Council will be evaluated and followed with a limited roll-out with up to 17 councils² who are currently reviewing their LEPs. During this process, we aim to learn from the experiences, and capture stakeholders' feedback, including in response to this discussion paper.

From there onwards, we plan an incremental roll-out with councils over the next few years. We expect that councils' regular, 5-yearly LEP 'health-checks' will form a natural transition point for inclusion in the roll-out.

Training and Support

The Department will provide learning materials, training sessions and support services.

Tailored to readiness

The roll-out and individual approach will be tailored to address the diversity in council readiness and infrastructures.

Cadastral enablers to the transition

The government is driving a number of initiatives that will support the transition. The most notable of these are the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation (DFSI) Spatial Services' cadastre as a service, proposed layers, and cadastral upgrade programs.

Initiative	Benefits
Cadastre as a Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cloud-based• Live data feeds

² Bayside Council, Blacktown City Council, City of Canada Bay, Canterbury-Bankstown, Camden Council, Campbelltown City Council, Cumberland Council, Fairfield City Council, Georges River Council, Hornsby Council, Inner West Council, Liverpool City Council, City of Parramatta, City of Ryde, The Hills Shire Council, Penrith City Council, Wollondilly Shire Council

Proposed layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivisions pre-registration • Live data feed
Cadastral upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving accuracy • Council collaboration

Table 2: Cadastral Enablers from DFSI Spatial Services

‘Cadastral as a service’ platform and ‘proposed layer’

DFSI Spatial Services recently launched a cloud-based ‘cadastral as a service’ platform, an overhaul to its approach to managing cadastral data. Representing a major upgrade to the process for maintaining and updating the NSW cadastre, the new system comprises live-data feeds, and is primarily aimed at reducing duplication of data and effort by becoming the automated backbone for the creation of new property data through subdivision.

Cadastral as a service will help councils gain efficiencies in capturing data for new properties across their Local Government Area and speed up the state-wide publication of cadastral updates, including into the NSW Planning Portal.

Cadastral as a service also allows the capture, management and publication of the **‘proposed layer’** for subdivision plans that are not yet registered. Currently, the DCDB only contains properties with a registered title. The proposed layer will capture proposed property records as submitted by council. Similar to planning data services from the Department, these services are made available through live data feeds.

The ‘cadastral as a service’ platform and ‘proposed layer’ will benefit councils in a number of ways:

- Earlier creation of property records to support improved customer services (less delay in making planning certificate and Development Application services available to new properties)
- Support the transition to digital assessment of applications
- Fast capture timeframes (plan data available within 48 hours of receipt of a PDF file)
- High level of accuracy (plan and parcel features are created in their surveyed position)
- Minimise manual data entry tasks and realise opportunities for automation

The proposed layer is being progressively rolled out to NSW Councils, with an initial focus on Councils with high levels of greenfield development. For more information, contact CadastralNSW@finance.nsw.gov.au.

Cadastral upgrade

Spatial Services’ cadastral upgrade program is aimed at addressing parts of the DCDB where the accuracy is seen to be insufficient. Spatial Services will work with councils to upgrade priority areas to address accuracy concerns to meet council & community needs.

The intention is that over time, councils can choose to migrate to the upgraded DCDB. Upgrades are achieved using a combination of shifting to accurate LGA data, back-capture of original survey plans, review against up-to-date aerial imagery and mathematical adjustments.

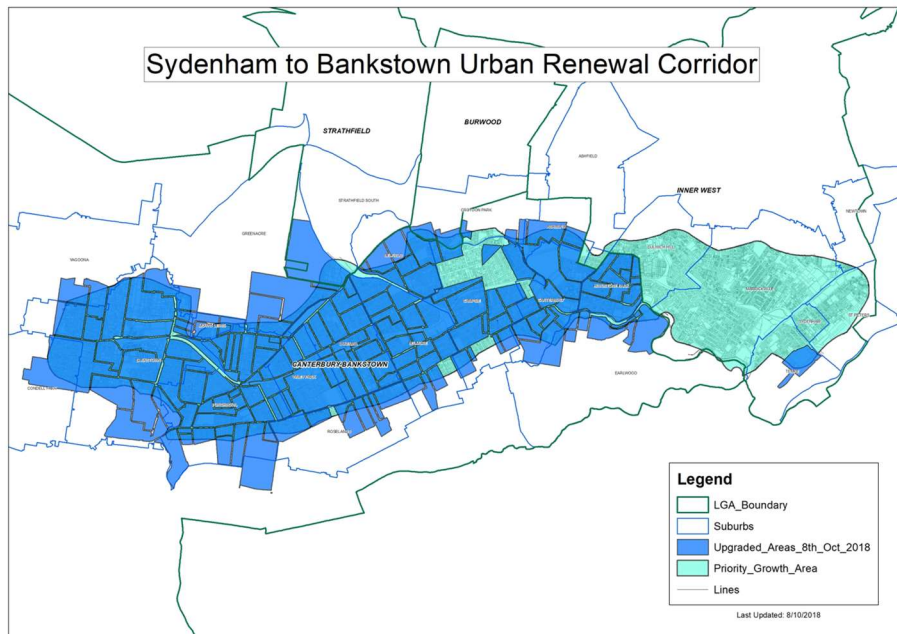


Figure 41: Example of priority are for development-driven DCDB upgrades

Case Study: Cadastral Upgrade – Canterbury-Bankstown Council

The opportunity arose for the recently formed Canterbury-Bankstown Council to bring together cadastral data from the two-former local government areas.

The former Bankstown Council had invested significant effort in upgrading the accuracy of their cadastre, which they maintained in house. On the other hand, the former Canterbury Council had adopted the Spatial Services Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB).

NSW Spatial Services were able to deliver an upgraded DCDB that met the needs of the whole LGA by adopting two methods:

- Adjustment of the DCDB to align with upgraded areas from the former Bankstown LGA
- Capture and utilisation of accurate measurements from registered survey plans to upgrade areas of poor accuracy in the former Canterbury LGA. The position of the cadastre was then optimised.

Attachment A: More information

For information about:	Go to:
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's website	http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/
NSW Planning Portal	https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203
Guide to the updated Environmental Planning and Assessment Act	https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Policy-and-Legislation/Environmental-Planning-and-Assessment-Act-updated/Guide-to-the-updated-Environmental-Planning-and-Assessment-Act-1979
Spatial Source: "NSW cadastre as a service goes live"	https://www.spatialsource.com.au/surveying/nsw-cadastre-as-a-service-goes-live

Attachment B: Legislative context

The legislative context for the digitisation of planning services in NSW is set by the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* and supporting regulations. Part 2 of the EP&A Act requires the Secretary establish and facilitate the online delivery of services and information including the NSW Planning Portal and provides, in Schedule 3, a set of high-level requirements for its delivery:

s2.25 NSW Planning Portal and other online services and information

(1) *The Planning Secretary is to establish and facilitate the online delivery of planning services and information (including the NSW Planning Portal).*

(2) *Schedule 3 contains provisions relating to the NSW Planning Portal and the online delivery of those services and information.*

The *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation* provides for the Planning Reform Fund, in part, to be utilised to deliver those services:

c246A What is the maximum fee? (clause 92 of EP&A Regulation 1994)

...

(2) *The services covered by the fee for a development application include the following:*

...

(d) *the online delivery of planning services and information by the Secretary, including:*

(i) *the compilation and maintenance of the NSW planning database, and*

(ii) *the operation of the NSW Planning Portal, and*

(iii) *the enhancement of the NSW planning database and the NSW Planning Portal.*

Attachment C: Glossary

Term	Description
DCDB	NSW Spatial Services' Digital Cadastral Database, which consists of 46 tables or layers, representing different aspects of land and property boundaries in NSW
DFSI	Department of Finance, Services and Innovation
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 and the Regulation</i>
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
Geospatial data	Also known as spatial data or geographic information it is the data or information that identifies the geographic location of features and boundaries on Earth, such as natural or constructed features, oceans, and more. Geospatial data is usually stored as coordinates and topology and is data that can be mapped. It is often accessed, manipulated or analysed through Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
GIS	Geographic Information System. Tools used to gather, transform, manipulate, analyse, and produce information related to the surface of the Earth.
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
PDF	Portable Document Format
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
Spatial data	See geospatial data