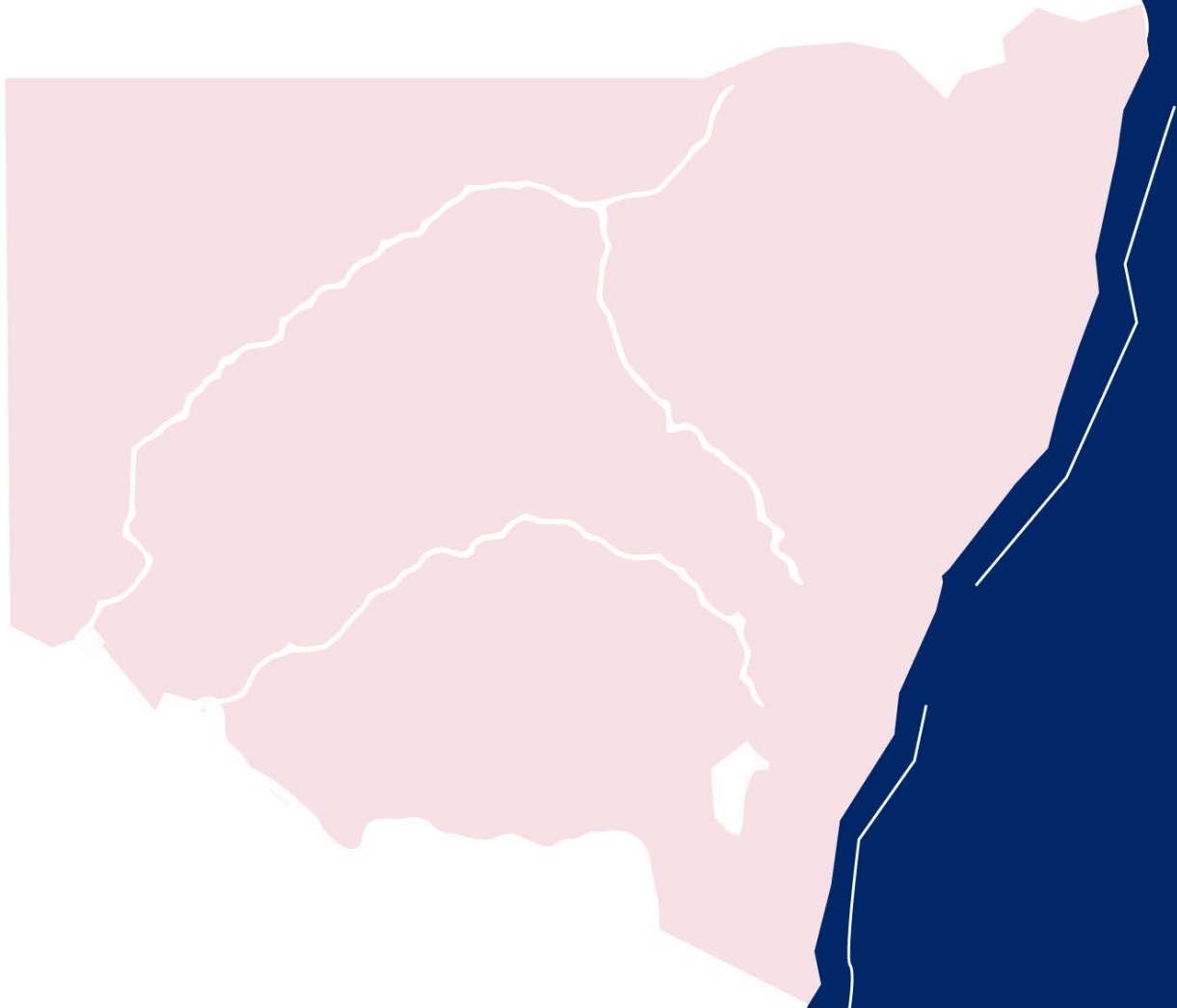


# Appendix A: Glossary

State Plan

August 2026



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# Glossary

This glossary applies to the NSW State Land Use Plan and Region Plans. It provides definitions for terms as they are used and intended within these plans to support consistent interpretation and application across the plans.

**Aboriginal:** We use the term Aboriginal to mean both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and cultures. We acknowledge these are not interchangeable. In this context, we use the term Aboriginal and acknowledge other titles such as First Nations and People/s.

**Aboriginal Alliances:** Aboriginal Alliances (sometimes known as Assemblies) are regional Aboriginal governance bodies with their own structures and priorities. They promote community aspirations through Local Decision Making and negotiate with the NSW Government on behalf of their local Aboriginal communities. There are eight Aboriginal Alliances/Assemblies in NSW: Barang Regional Alliance (Central Coast), Illawarra Regional Aboriginal Alliance Corporation (Illawarra), La Perouse Aboriginal Community Alliance (La Perouse), Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly (Far Western NSW), North Coast Aboriginal Development Alliance (North Coast), Riverina-Murray Regional Alliance (Riverina Murray), Three Rivers Regional Assembly (Central West) and Western Sydney Aboriginal Regional Alliance (Western Sydney).

**Aboriginal cultural heritage:** Aboriginal cultural heritage includes Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, as they are defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

**Aboriginal landowners:** Aboriginal community land managers who are constituted under State and Commonwealth legislation, this includes Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs), Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs),

Aboriginal Corporations (Acs), Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) and Aboriginal Medical Services (AMS).

**Affordable housing:** As defined under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

**Affordable Housing Contribution Scheme:** A scheme which sets out the requirements for an affordable housing contribution as defined under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

**Biodiversity values:** As defined under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

**Blue and green infrastructure:** Blue infrastructure comprises of water elements, such as rivers, canals, ponds, wetlands, floodplains and water treatment facilities. Green infrastructure comprises of green spaces, natural systems and semi-natural systems, including bushland, tree canopy, green ground cover, parks and open spaces. Together, they form an integrated network that supports biodiversity, climate resilience, recreation and liveability. In more urban contexts, this is sometimes referred to as the **blue-green grid**.

**Caring for Country:** The holistic practices that Aboriginal people use to care for Country. We acknowledge that Aboriginal people have managed, cultivated and cared for Country for thousands of generations and that they hold profound knowledge, understanding and custodianship of the landscape and waterways. This is often referred to as 'Connection to Country'.

**Categorisation of industrial lands:** Industrial land across the region categorised as State significant, regionally significant and locally significant in accordance with the Statewide Policy for Industrial Lands.

**Centre:** Focal points of activity within towns and cities of varying scale and function as set out in the Centres Framework.

**Commercial land:** Land that is predominantly used or intended to be use for commercial land uses, including business, retail, office, health, education, community, civic and cultural activities, that provide services and employment opportunities for people who live, work or visit the area. Commercial land is a form of *employment land*.

**Country:** The interconnected relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their lands, waters and skies. It encompasses tangible and intangible elements including knowledge, cultural practices, belonging, identity, wellbeing and relationships. People are part of Country.

**Co-design:** Involves working collaboratively with people affected by an outcome to help shape and inform it, rather than designing on their behalf. This approach may take different forms depending on the project context and nature. Through meaningful and culturally appropriate partnership, co-design with Aboriginal communities recognises Aboriginal peoples' land rights and knowledge as ongoing custodians of Country, ensuring their cultural, social, environmental, and economic perspectives directly shape land use outcomes.

**Development readiness:** The status of land in terms of how quickly it is able to accommodate construction.

**Disaster Adaptation Plan (DAP):** As defined in the *NSW Reconstruction Authority Act 2022*.

**Employment land:** Land that is predominantly used or intended to be use for employment opportunities and economic growth. Employment land includes both *industrial land* and *commercial land*.

**Employment Land Investigation Areas:** Areas identified in the relevant region plans as locations where zoned land, once serviced,

can increase the supply of development-ready industrial lands. Investigation Areas have the potential to become development ready with active management. These are areas where the Department will work with councils and government agencies on the coordination of key infrastructure projects and other constraints resolution.

**Enabling infrastructure:** Projects such as water, wastewater, roads and schools that are required to unlock development.

**Greenfield development:** New development on land that has not been previously developed or used for urban purposes.

**Housing and employment land supply:** The available supply of lands for housing and employment in the region as identified by the NSW Employment Lands Development Monitor and NSW Urban Development Program.

**Housing and Productivity Contribution (HPC):** A contribution required under Division 7.1, Subdivision 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and related Ministerial planning orders.

**Housing demand:** Refers to 'implied dwelling demand' determined by the NSW Government population projections and is the estimated number of homes that the projected population in an LGA will need at a given time. Housing demand focuses on the volume of houses required.

**Housing diversity:** The mix and availability of different housing types and forms. Housing diversity considers aspects such as lot sizes, the number of bedrooms, and accommodating the different needs of the community.

**Housing completion target:** The minimum number of housing completions to be delivered by local government area during a 5-year period. The current 5-year housing targets commit to the delivery of 377,000 new homes between June 2024 and June 2029, in alignment with NSW's commitment under the

National Housing Accord. The targets have been set for the 43 Local Government Areas in the Sydney, Central Coast and Lower Hunter and Illawarra Shoalhaven regions and one region wide target for Regional NSW.

**Industrial land:** Land that is predominantly used or intended to be used for industrial and industrial related land uses. Industrial land is a form of *employment land*.

**Infill development:** Development on land that has been previously developed.

**Infrastructure Opportunities Plan (IOP):** A plan completed by the Department for each Housing and Productivity Contribution Area to identify State and regional infrastructure projects which will enable and support planned housing growth over the short to medium term.

**Jobs targets:** Aspirational employment growth targets set for relevant areas within Region Plans that reflect the long-term economic vision for a region. They are not forecasts, but strategic benchmarks that support sustainable employment growth while recognising local economic conditions and opportunities.

**Land use:** The purpose for which land is used or developed, including activities that are permitted, prohibited or regulated under planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

**Nature positive:** A systemic approach where the decline of species and ecosystems is stopped and the environment is actively regenerated and restored.

**Self-determination:** Concerned with the fundamental right of people to shape their own lives. In a practical sense, self-determination means having the freedom to live well, to determine what it means to live well according to one's own values and beliefs.

**Sequencing:** An approach assessing the development readiness of different areas to coordinate the staging and timing of land use and infrastructure planning and delivery. Sequencing may also coordinate the actions required to improve readiness over time. The methodology and outputs for sequencing may vary between regions.

**Serviced land:** Land is serviced when there is access to water, wastewater, roads and electricity.

**Short, medium and long term:**

Short term: 5 years or less

Medium term: 6 – 10 years

Long term: 11 – 20+ years

**Special Entertainment Precincts:** As defined in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

**State-led rezoning:** A rezoning initiative led by NSW Government through the State Significant Rezoning Policy. It is a rezoning pathway for large scale areas or precincts that make a positive contribution towards the delivery of strategically important land for new housing and employment opportunities.

**Supporting infrastructure:** Projects that support the development of liveable, productive and sustainable communities such as open space and health services.

**The Department:** The NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

**Transport Oriented Development (TOD):** A land use planning approach that encourages sustainable and mixed-use development around transport hubs, and aims to create vibrant and walkable communities.

**Urban Development Program (UDP):** The NSW Government's program for monitoring and coordinating housing development, land supply and infrastructure delivery in nominated areas.

**Urban Growth Area (UGA):** Identifies land suitable for urban development to meet a Region's projected need for housing, employment and infrastructure. The UGA is made up of the following components:

- Existing urban area: Areas with existing urban development including a mix of housing, commercial employment lands and a range of infrastructure types such as schools and open space.
- Rezoned greenfield precincts: Areas already zoned and identified for future urban development but may be at different stages of delivery.
- Investigation areas: Areas identified for further investigation as to their suitability for future urban development to meet the region's projected need for housing and employment. Investigation areas may be identified for greenfield or infill development.

The methodology used to determine the location of mapped urban growth areas may vary between regions according to local context, growth pressures and the maturity of strategic coordination mechanisms (such as a UDP). The approach for each region will be outlined in the relevant technical appendix for that plan.

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