

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure

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Community participation plan

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure

September 2025



Acknowledgement of Country

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

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Planning is enhanced by understanding what communities need and desire.

That's the basis of this Community Participation Plan. At the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure, we know if we are to achieve the best results for the people of NSW, we must include you in the process as early as possible.

We also realise planning from the outside can seem complicated or daunting.

This Plan is designed to make it easier for you to participate in planning. It outlines the many ways you can participate in the process. And we will use the Plan, and your input, to continue evaluating and improving our community participation methods. I'm adamant this Department will do everything it can to consult broadly so we act with a proper understanding of your values, priorities and concerns.

I want respect, collaboration and communication embedded in our organisational structure, so community participation can thrive.

One way we've improved this is by committing to provide reasons for planning decisions, including consideration of how we considered community views.

And participation in planning must be available to all, so the plan recognises the need to engage with Aboriginal and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities. No matter who you are, you should have easy access to a planning system that works for you.

This plan applies to the planning functions of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and mine, as the Planning Secretary, as well as those carried out by my Department. This Plan helps us meet the objectives of the EP&A Act, including the need to increase opportunities for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.

We want planning to be a partnership with the people who know their local communities best. While planning can be contentious, this Plan ensures your community views are considered among the many factors informing approvals and the development of plans and projects.

I trust you find this Plan a useful and encouraging guide.

The Community Participation Plan

This Community Participation Plan (CPP) is designed to clearly state how and when the community can participate when the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and the Secretary of the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (Planning Secretary) undertake their planning functions. This Plan includes:

- community participation objectives
- approaches to community engagement, including minimum and typical public exhibition timeframes.

This Plan has been prepared by the Planning Secretary to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) Division 2.6 and applies to:

- planning functions exercised by the Minister administering the EP&A Act (Minister for Planning and Public Spaces) and the Planning Secretary (and their delegates and nominees)
- the Planning Secretary when exercising consent authority functions on behalf of the Independent Planning Commission under section 4.6 of the EP&A Act.

This Plan is intended to be a reference tool for community members wanting to know how and when the Department invites community participation. It does not outline specific engagement strategies for individual proposals or projects. Specific strategies are prepared on a project-by-project basis, guided by this Plan.

Our community is anyone affected by, or interested in, NSW's planning system. This includes individuals, community groups, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, peak bodies, businesses, local government, and State and Commonwealth government agencies.

This Plan describes community participation activities undertaken by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure on behalf of the Minister for Planning and the Planning Secretary under the EP&A Act. It does not apply to other NSW planning authorities such as councils or the Independent Planning Commission. These authorities are required to prepare their own CPPs. This Plan will be reviewed periodically and may be updated following legislative amendments passed by NSW Parliament.

Our approach to preparing this Plan is informed by international best practice, including the International Association for Public Participation.

The Department's commitment to community participation

Community participation in planning creates a shared sense of purpose and direction that manages growth while protecting the natural environment and promoting sustainable management of built and cultural heritage, including Aboriginal cultural heritage. It can achieve this by:

facilitating discussion between stakeholders so they can hear each other's concerns and ideas

creating opportunities for up-front discussions that can reduce potential disputes

assisting decision makers identify community concerns

utilising local knowledge and expertise

empowering local communities in the planning process

Community participation objectives

Community participation does not require or guarantee consensus. However, meaningful participation allows stakeholders to acknowledge a fair and open process, and understand how community views and concerns are considered in the making of decisions.

The Department considered the community participation principles in section 2.23(2) of the EP&A Act when developing the community participation objectives in this Plan.

The objectives set the approach for inviting community participation. Each objective contains actions prompting the Department to embed best practice in individual proposals and community participation strategies and evaluate community participation initiatives.

Objectives	Actions
Open and inclusive	• Keep the community informed • Promote participation • Seek community input and accurately capture community views • Build strong partnerships with the community • Incorporate culturally appropriate practices when engaging Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse communities • Conduct community participation initiatives in a safe environment
Easy to access	• Outline in advance how and when the community can participate • Use best practice community participation techniques • Make relevant information available in plain English and translate information when engaging linguistically diverse communities or people living with disabilities • Incorporate visual representations to clearly illustrate possible impacts of a proposal • Ensure information is accessible for groups who find it difficult to participate in usual community participation activities • Stage events at convenient times and locations
Relevant	• Establish what things can be discussed • Ensure as many community members as possible can participate • Recognise previous community input on the project and similar issues • Tailor activities to the: - o context, which could include location, type of application, stage of the assessment process, previous engagement undertaken; and - o scale, nature and known impacts for the proposal • Adjust activities (if necessary) in response to community interest and participation preferences

Objectives	Actions
Timely	• Start community participation as early as possible, and continue for an appropriate period • Provide regular project updates to the community • Ensure the community has reasonable time to provide input • Facilitate ongoing discourse with local community networks • Consider holidays and other community events when setting dates for engagement initiatives
Meaningful	• Always explain at the end of projects how community views were considered when reaching decisions • Be clear about what aspects of a plan, project or proposal the community can inform • Have planners and decision makers engage directly with the community • Ensure responses to community input are relevant and proportionate • Give genuine and proper consideration to community input • Keep accurate records of community input and participation activities • Review the effectiveness of community participation initiatives regularly • Integrate community input into the evaluation process • Comply with statutory obligations, protect privacy and respect confidentiality



How and when the community can participate

The Department uses a range of engagement methods and communication channels. This ensures the NSW community is informed of the planning functions the Department carries out and can have their say on planning matters that affect them. These planning functions are:

- Planning framework matters, such as amendments to the planning legislation and the making of environmental planning instruments
- Strategic planning matters such as creating or amending regional plans
- Assessment of projects that have State and regional significance.

The Department actively seeks community views and tailor engagement programs to capture harder-to-reach audiences including the young, people living with disabilities, the elderly, those living in rural areas, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and culturally and linguistically diverse people. All feedback and submissions received are considered in decision-making and the Department commits to documenting and providing the community with reasons for those decisions, including how community views have been considered.



Ways to participate

Keep up to date

- This can be as simple as:
 - reading mailouts, public notices and advertisements (some of these notifications are required by the EP&A Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation))
 - signing up for digital updates including the Department's regular newsletter
 - following the Department's social media channels
 - regularly checking the Department's website and the NSW Planning Portal for updates on plans and projects.

Attend events

- Events include:
 - information sessions
 - open days
 - mobile engagement at festivals
 - public meetings and hearings
 - walking tours
 - lectures and symposia
 - digital engagement initiatives
 - drop-in session
 - shopfronts near key sites.

Provide informal feedback

- The community can provide informal feedback by:
 - contacting project teams (contact details are provided on the relevant project or planning proposal webpage)
 - completing a survey relating to a plan or project
 - contacting a community consultative committee if one is in place
 - contacting the Department's compliance team
 - feedback sessions and workshops
 - community reference groups
 - online forums
 - one-on-one meetings
 - comment through social media
 - public meetings and hearings.

Provide formal feedback

- The community is able to provide formal feedback by making a submission during the public exhibition of a planning proposal or project, or when the Department would like formal submissions on non-statutory plans, policies or guidelines:
 - Public exhibition includes a consultation period and provides the community an opportunity to provide support for, suggest amendments to, or raise concerns or objections on a proposed project or plan, policy or project
- The minimum mandatory and typical public exhibition timeframes are set out on page 17-19.

Engaging the community

The community participation approach for planning framework matters, strategic planning and assessment projects and plans is explained in the following sections.

To ensure relevant and meaningful community participation, the Department approaches engagement for the three different types of planning functions differently. For example, when managing the whole lifecycle of planning frameworks and strategic planning projects the Department can invite community participation at all stages. When assessing development applications, the Department seeks formal submissions during the public exhibition phase of the project, although pre- and post-approval community engagement requirements for applicants can be set.

Planning frameworks

Have a say in setting up the overall architecture and controls for planning across NSW.

The planning framework includes the legislative, regulatory and policy instruments that shape the NSW planning system. This includes making or amending legislation and regulations, State environmental planning policies (SEPPs), certain rezoning proposals, State significant precinct proposals, development control plans and contribution plans.

The primary instruments in the planning framework that this CPP applies to are:

- the **EP&A Act**, which sets the structure for the NSW planning system. It is the principal legislation regulating land use in NSW and allows plans to be made to guide the process of development and regulate competing land uses. The Act includes provisions that outline how strategic planning is incorporated into the NSW planning system.
- the **EP&A Regulation**, which contain provisions and processes planning authorities must follow when assessing DAs. The EP&A Regulation also contains information about fees. Provisions for development certification, and fire safety are in the separate Environmental Planning and Assessment (Development Certification and Fire Safety) Regulation 2021.
- **SEPPs**, which are environmental planning policies for state significant or statewide planning matters. They inform how land can be developed and how natural resources can be used, managed and conserved in NSW.

How to participate in planning framework matters

Keep up to date	The Department will notify the community, as required under the EP&A Act and EP&A Regulation, when entering into a planning agreement and when creating or updating a SEPP, and other statutory instruments. The community will be notified of: • events the Department will host • the release of draft or related information • updates to a project • public exhibitions • outcomes and how community feedback was considered when reaching a project decision.
Provide informal feedback	The Department uses informal community feedback, along with social, environmental and economic factors, to identify where planning reforms are needed.
Attend events	In the design and development of policy, legislative and regulatory reform projects the Department engages the community through workshops, community reference groups and other types of feedback sessions.
Provide formal feedback	Once draft proposals have been developed, they may be publicly exhibited. At this point the community is invited to make a formal submission responding to the proposal. Submissions will be published by the Department, where considered necessary.



Strategic planning

Have a say in setting the vision for your local area.

Strategic planning involves developing long-term land use plans. These plans set the framework, vision and direction for strategic planning and land use while considering the unique characteristics of an area. These plans may inform policy documents, including SEPPs and local environmental plans (LEPs), which provide the legal framework to strategically manage land use.

Strategic planning includes creating or amending:

- **Regional Plans**, that are developed to support future community needs in regions across NSW and include plans for homes, jobs, community infrastructure and a healthy environment.
- **Plans for new communities in greenfield and urban renewal areas**, that set a new future direction for areas by creating new communities that build on local character and provide choices of housing, work and business opportunities and green spaces.

The community can also participate in strategic planning by engaging with their local council as they develop and update their Local Strategic Planning Statements. The Department supports councils in preparing these plans.

How to participate in strategic planning matters

Keep up to date	The community is generally notified: • at the beginning of regional strategic plan preparations • at the beginning of greenfield and urban renewal plan preparations • of any plan updates and opportunities to participate • once a plan has been finalised with information on how community views were considered.
Provide informal feedback	Community knowledge is important when developing a strategic plan that delivers a shared vision. Plans for communities in greenfield and urban renewal areas are developed using a placed-based approach, beginning with identification of local character.
Attend events	The Department may also invite community participation to develop plans before they go on exhibition through walking tours, digital feedback maps, surveys, drop-in sessions and other methods.
Provide formal feedback	Once draft proposals have been developed, they may be exhibited through public exhibition. At this point the community is invited to make a formal submission responding to the proposal. For some strategic planning functions there are minimum mandatory exhibition timeframes as set out on page 17.

Assessments

Have your say on State significant projects under assessment.

Decisions on proposed developments can be made by:

- the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces
- the Planning Secretary
- some officers of the Department acting under delegated authority of the Minister and the Secretary
- the Independent Planning Commission.

The Department assesses applications for State significant projects in NSW that are important to the State for economic, environmental or social reasons. This includes applications for State significant development (SSD) such as schools, mines, hospitals, housing and energy-generating facilities, and applications for State significant infrastructure (SSI) such as large-scale port, rail, water storage or water treatment facilities undertaken by (or on behalf) of public authorities. The Department also assesses a small proportion of local development in NSW. This includes proposals in ski resort areas, certain advertisement proposals, and some other local development where the Minister is the consent authority.

When assessing development applications, the Department considers:

- statutory requirements of the project
- strategic context
- likely impacts of the development
- submissions and feedback provided by the community
- public interest.

An assessment report documents the assessment of the project's merits, including consideration of the community's views. The decision-maker then decides whether the project should be approved or refused. If approval is granted, the decision-maker sets out the conditions under which the project can go ahead.

How to participate in the planning assessment process

Provide informal feedback	Feedback may be provided through various channels such as written correspondence, verbal discussions, online forums, targeted workshops and site visits.
Attend events	During public exhibition periods the Department conducts targeted engagement activities based on the scale and nature of a project, and the likely interest and impacts. Activities may include information sessions, shopfronts, community reference groups, workshops, site visits or individual meetings.
Provide formal feedback	When an application for a State significant project is lodged, the application and environmental impact statement (EIS) is exhibited. During this period, the community can make a submission via the NSW Planning Portal which outlines their views on the project. The submissions are published on the NSW Planning Portal and forwarded to the applicant for a response. Issues raised in submissions and the applicant's response are considered when preparing our assessment report.
Keep up to date	Throughout the assessment process the community will be updated on the progress of an application via the NSW Planning Portal, electronic notifications, mainstream and social media channels and written correspondence where required by legislation. When an application is determined, the community will be notified of the decision and provided with reasons for the decision, including how the community's views were considered and informed the decision-making.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to engage with the community at the earliest opportunity in the assessment process. The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for State significant projects require applicants to demonstrate how the engagement they have undertaken is consistent with the Department's [Undertaking Engagement Guidelines for State Significant Projects](#).

Community participation may be invited when undertaking post-approval, compliance and enforcement activities to ensure planning conditions are being implemented correctly.

Participation in Independent Planning Commission public meetings or hearings is outlined in the Independent Planning Commission's CPP.

Public exhibitions

The EP&A Act sets out minimum community participation requirements for the public exhibition of certain planning matters (see Table 1). During an exhibition period all of the relevant documentation is published on the Department's website or the [NSW Planning Portal](#) and the community is invited to make a submission which outlines their views on the draft policy, plan or project. Submissions may be as brief as a few paragraphs or more detailed depending on preference. A range of community participation activities may also be undertaken to achieve participation objectives, such as running workshops or focus groups.

At the conclusion of a public exhibition, all submissions are considered when finalising plans, policy initiatives or assessing DAs. In making decisions, consideration is given to the points raised regardless of who the submitter is, or the number of submissions received.

When determining an application for a proposed development which has been exhibited, the Department is required to notify the community of how submissions were considered in decision-making. The community will also be notified of decisions (where possible) on policy and planning proposals. Reports will summarise issues raised and describe how community views helped the decision be made.

How to participate in a public exhibition

During a public exhibition period the community can:



Make a submission via the Department's website or [NSW Planning Portal](#) or write to the Department



Access relevant information about the draft plan, policy or project from the Department's website or [NSW Planning Portal](#)



Visit a Service NSW centre where staff can help you access relevant documents, answer questions or connect you to appropriate Departmental officers

Mandatory minimum public exhibition timeframes in the EP&A Act

The statutory public exhibition timeframe requirements in Table 1 are as per Schedule 1 to the EP&A Act. The only mandatory requirements in this CPP are those set out in Table 1.

Table 1

Planning framework	
Planning function	Exhibition timeframe
Draft Community Participation Plan	28 days
Planning proposals for local environmental plans subject to a gateway determination	28 days or as specified by the gateway determination which may determine, due to the minor nature of the proposal, that no public exhibition is required
Draft activation precinct master plan	28 days
Draft activation precinct delivery plan (including infrastructure delivery plans)	28 days
Draft development control plan	28 days
Draft contribution plans	28 days
Strategic Planning	
Planning function	Exhibition timeframe
Draft regional strategic plans and district plans	45 days
Assessments	
Planning function	Exhibition timeframe*
Application for development consent (other than for complying development certificate, for designated development, State significant development or a development type listed in Appendix 1)	14 days
Application for development consent for certain residential State significant development ** including: - Housing development carried out by certain public authorities (Planning Systems SEPP Schedule 1, Section 26) - In-fill affordable housing (Planning Systems SEPP Schedule 1, Section 26A) - Build-to-rent housing (Planning Systems SEPP Schedule 1, Section 27) - Seniors housing (Planning Systems SEPP Schedule 1, Section 28)	14 days

Development in accelerated TOD precincts (Planning Systems SEPP Schedule 2, Section 19) Development declared SSD under Section 4.36(3) of the EP&A Act that includes residential accommodation	
Application for development consent for all other State significant development	28 days
Application for development consent for designated development	28 days
Environmental impact statement for State significant infrastructure under Division 5.2	28 days
Application for development consent for nominated integrated development or threatened species development	28 days
Application for development consent for category 1 remediation work under Chapter 4 of <i>SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021</i>	28 days
Environmental impact statement obtained under Division 5.1	28 days
Application for modification of development consent required to be publicly exhibited by the regulations	14 days
Application for the review of a determination or decision of a consent authority	14 days

* Minimum exhibition timeframes can be extended on a case-by-case basis.

** For applications that rely on a rezoning exhibited by the Department, the details of the proposed amendments to the relevant planning instrument(s) will be publicly exhibited concurrently with the application.



Non-mandatory public exhibition timeframes

For several planning functions there is no legislative requirement for public exhibition. Consistent with community participation objectives, the Department typically exhibits documents related to the exercise of these functions and proposals for the timeframes described in Table 2.

Table 2

Planning function	Exhibition timeframe
Draft legislation, regulation, policies and guidelines	28 days unless decided otherwise due to the urgency, scale and nature of the proposal
Plans for urban renewal areas	6 weeks unless decided otherwise due to the urgency, scale and nature of the proposal
Re-exhibition of any amended application or matter	Discretionary based on the urgency, scale and nature of the proposal
Application for modification of development consent not required to be publicly exhibited by the regulations	Discretionary based on the urgency, scale and nature of the proposal

In addition to the above, the Department may exhibit other proposals consistent with community participation objectives. For these functions, there may also be occasions where a government priority or administrative requirement demands immediate action, and the usual community participation process will not be followed.

Under section 3.30 of the EP&A Act, the Department will publicly exhibit a proposal for a new SEPP or amendments to an existing SEPP where the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces considers exhibition is needed. Consultation will also occur with agencies administering threatened species legislation as needed.

Key points to note about public exhibition

- Timeframes are in calendar days and include weekends. If the exhibition period is due to close on a weekend or a public holiday, we may extend the exhibition to finish on the first available work day.
- As outlined in Schedule 1 to the EP&A Act, the period between 20 December and 10 January (inclusive of each year) is excluded from the calculation of a period of public exhibition.
- In certain circumstances there may be merit appeal rights for a person who makes a submission to object during a public exhibition of a development application for designated development and some SSD projects.
- Public authorities are not required to make available for inspection any part of an EIS where publication would, in the opinion of the public authority, be contrary to the public interest due to its confidential nature or for other reasons defined in relevant legislation, such as the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.
- As outlined in sections 287 and 287A of the EP&A Regulation, submissions on State significant projects and other development applications where the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces, Planning Secretary or Independent Planning Commission is the consent authority, must be made through the NSW Planning Portal.
- When receiving submissions, the Department will adhere to our Privacy Policy and ensure defamation and discrimination laws are not breached.
- The Department always considers the safety of community members, other stakeholders and our staff. Everyone has the right to participate in a respectful environment and are expected to behave in a manner supporting everyone's right to present their point of view.

Where to go for more information on planning matters

View the Department's website

Write to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure, Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta NSW 2124

Phone the Department on 1300 305 695

Write to the Department electronically using our contact us page

Contact your local Member of Parliament

Contact your local community group or planning organisation

Write to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces

Contact your local council

Visit or call a Service NSW service centre. Their phone number is 13 77 88 and locations are available on their website

Appendix 1 - Matters not requiring exhibition

Exhibition of a development application that is not otherwise required to be exhibited will be discretionary based on the urgency, scale, and nature of the proposal.

The table below lists the types of development that the Department are not likely to require to be publicly exhibited across the Activation Precincts and Alpine Region.

Activation Precincts and Alpine Region

Assessment
Development type
Modification applications (excluding those required to be publicly exhibited by the EP&A Regulation)
Internal and external building alterations and additions (including development applications requiring approval from the NSW Rural Fire Service under section 100B of the <i>Rural Fires Act</i> in accordance with Section 4.46 of the EP&A Act)
Change of use of an existing building from a lawful use to another lawful use
Signage
Subdivision
Demolition
Infrastructure and servicing

Activation Precincts

Assessment
Development Type
Development demonstrating consistency with the Master Plan and Delivery Plan of the relevant Activation Precinct
Development accompanied by a current Activation Precinct certificate issued under the Precincts-Regional SEPP, Chapter 3 that applies to the development (excluding those required to be publicly exhibited by the EP&A Regulation)
Industrial building works

Alpine Region

Assessment
Development Type
Repair, maintenance, or replacement of recreation infrastructure, lifting facility, or snow-making infrastructure (excluding development impacting a biodiversity-mapped area)
Development that is consistent with the planning framework, comprising the Snowy Mountains Activation Precinct Master Plan; Precincts-Regional SEPP and Alpine Region DCP

Glossary

Planning terms	Definitions
Alpine region	means the Alpine Region identified on the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021, Kosciuszko Alpine Region Land Application Map
Activation precinct	A dedicated area within regional New South Wales which has been identified by the NSW Government to drive regional economic development and declared to be an Activation Precinct in a Schedule made under Chapter 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021
Community participation plan	A community participation plan prepared and published under Division 2.6 of the EP&A Act
Contribution plans	A plan developed by councils to gain financial contributions from new developments to fund new and upgraded public amenities and/or services required to accommodate the development
Delivery plan	for an Activation Precinct means a delivery plan for the Precinct that is approved by the Planning Secretary under section 3.7 of Chapter 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021
Designated development	Designated development refers to high-impact developments (e.g. likely to generate pollution) or those located in or near an environmentally sensitive area
Development control plans (DCP)	A plan providing detailed planning and design guidelines to support LEP planning controls
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	The EIS provides information on the economic, environmental, and social impacts of the project. It helps the community; government agencies and the consent authority make informed submissions or decisions on the project.
Gateway determination	A gateway determination is issued following an assessment of the strategic merit of a proposal to amend or create an LEP and allows for the proposal to proceed to public exhibition
Infrastructure delivery plan	A plan demonstrating how consistency with the aims, objectives and minimum infrastructure/utility requirements in the Alpine Region Development Control Plan are achieved
Local environmental plan (LEP)	An environmental planning instrument developed by a planning proposal authority, generally a council. An LEP sets the planning framework for a Local Government Area

Planning terms	Definitions
Master Plan	for an Activation Precinct means a master plan for the Precinct that is prepared and approved by the Minister under section 3.6 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Regional) 2021
Regional strategic plan	20-year plans addressing community needs for housing, jobs, infrastructure and a healthy environment for a region
State environmental planning policy (SEPP)	An environmental planning instrument developed by the Department, relating to State significant or statewide planning matters
State significant development (SSD)	Developments may be declared to have State significance due to their size, location, economic value or potential impacts, for example new schools, hospitals and energy generating facilities
State significant infrastructure (SSI)	SSI includes major transport and services developments with significance and impact beyond the local area, for example rail infrastructure, road infrastructure and water storage or treatment facilities
Greenfield and urban renewal areas, includes:	• Growth centres: Land identified in SEPP (Precincts – Central River City) 2021 and SEPP (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021, earmarked for the establishment of vibrant, sustainable and liveable neighbourhoods that provide for community well-being and high-quality local amenity • Areas identified as having good access to existing or planned public transport connections, suitable for rejuvenation with new homes and jobs • State significant precincts which are large areas of predominantly State-owned land within Greater Sydney, identified by the NSW Government as areas for growth because of their social, economic or environmental characteristics