

Green and Blue



link to nature

Overview



Indicator name	Biodiversity		
Indicator number	20	Indicator type	Supplementary
Objective	To identify land zoned for environmental protection		
Application guidance	<p>The built environment sits within a wider environmental context that is affected by human impacts. Natural systems can complement both movement and place, such as trees reducing urban heat, offering shade, and providing visual interest. Green infrastructure should be both preserved and repaired to build resilience and promote sustainability and assist in the protection of native flora and fauna and other ecological processes.</p> <p>This indicator will support practitioners to understand where land has been zoned for environmental protection. Based on the outcome of the assessment, practitioners can determine whether more consideration could be given to promote and safeguard biodiversity by preserving local habitat and ecology.</p> <p>Practitioners can use the <i>land and wetland zoned for environmental protection</i> metric to identify areas under environmental protection.</p>		

Metric



Land and wetland zoned for environmental protection

Recommendation



N/A

Related indicators



Amenity and Use

9 Public space



Green and Blue

19 Tree canopy

22 Waterways




Comfort and Safety

27 Air quality and noise

28 Urban heat



Metric – Land and wetland zoned for environmental protection

Metric unit	Layer classification
Description	To identify areas with a special environmental significance
Spatial coverage	Applicable to all NSW
Spatial application	This metric is most suitable for area-based analysis based on layer classification
Calculation methodology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filter DPIE land zoning data to identify environment land use zones E1, E2, E3 and W1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: National parks and nature reserves • E2: Environmental conservation • E3: Environmental management • W1: Natural waterways 2. Map DPIE Biodiversity Values data 3. Assign colour based on the classification below <p>Unit: Layer classification</p>  <p>E1: National Parks and Nature Reserves E2: Environmental Conservation E3: Environmental Management W1: Natural Waterways</p>
Assumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All land zones considered are open to the public • Where biodiversity values overlap with land zoning values (E1, E2, E3, W1), the polygon is assigned the land zoning colour as per the classification identified in Step 3. Biodiversity value is only assigned where no overlap with land zoning exists <p>Land zoning layers apply to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Land reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, including National Parks, reserves and conservation areas. The objective of the zone is to enable the management and appropriate use of land reserved as national park. • E2: Areas with high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values. The objectives of the zone are to protect those resources and to prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values. This zone is not applied to national parks and nature reserves, which are zoned E1. • E3: Land with special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic attributes or environmental hazards/processes requiring careful consideration and management to ensure development is compatible with these values. Transition zone between E1 or E2 and other more urban land. • W1: Zone for waterways below the Mean High Water Mark where there are ecological and scenic values that require careful consideration and management



Metric – Land and wetland zoned for environmental protection (Cont.)

Assumption	<p>Biodiversity Values map under the BC Regulation, includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforest: spatial dataset which identifies coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests mapped under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018 (Coastal Management SEPP). Coastal Wetlands - are identified as plant communities dominated by specific vegetation types (mangroves, salt marshes, melaleuca forests, casuarina forests, sedgelands, brackish and freshwater swamps and wet meadows). Littoral Rainforest are identified as plant communities dominated by five combinations of tree species (riberry, broad-leaved lilly pilly, tuckeroo, brush box, yellow tulip, bauerella, red olive plum, plum pine, lilly pilly, various figs, cabbage palm and plum pine).• Core Koala Habitat: identified in a plan of management under State Environmental Planning Policy No 44 – Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44)• Declared Ramsar Wetlands: defined by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999• Land containing threatened species or threatened ecological communities: identified as potential serious and irreversible impacts (SAIL) under section 6.5 of the BC Act• Biodiverse Riparian Land• High Conservation Value Grasslands or Groundcover• Old Growth Forest: identified in mapping developed under the National Forests Policy Statement but excluding areas not meeting the criteria published jointly by the Minister for Energy and Environment and the Minister for Primary Industries• Rainforest: identified in mapping developed under the National Forests Policy Statement but excluding areas not meeting the criteria published jointly by the Minister for Energy and Environment and the Minister for Primary Industries• Declared areas of outstanding biodiversity value (AOBV) which are a BOC trigger in their own right – refer to the AOBV webpage for more information• Council nominated areas with connectivity or threatened species habitat that the Minister for Energy and Environment considers will conserve biodiversity at bioregional or state scale• Any other land that in the opinion of the Environment Agency Head is of sufficient biodiversity value to be included.
Limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commercial and recreational properties are not considered in this analysis• Overlap of layers may impact the accuracy of the analysis
Data source	<p>DIPE, Land Zones: datasets.seed.nsw.gov.au/dataset/environment-planning-instrument-local-environmental-plan-land-zoning</p> <p>DPIE, Biodiversity Values: lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BOSETMap</p>

Reference

- NSW Government, Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan (2006 EPI 155a): legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2006-155a
- NSW Government, Biodiversity Values Map: environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/biodiversity-offsets-scheme/entry-requirements/biodiversity-values-map
- NSW Government, State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) (2018): planningportal.nsw.gov.au/opendata/dataset/state-environmental-planning-policy-coastal-management-2018