

Local Planning Scheme No 12 – Scheme Text

April 2022



Final

Updated to Include Amendment 1: 3 October 2023

Schedule of Amendments



Amendment No	Gazettal Date	Details
1	3 October 2023	<p>Modifying the R-Code density from R25 to R40 for the following lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot 810 and 83-91 Adana Street, Mandurah;• Lots 92 – 95 Rigel Street, Mandurah;• Lots 104 - 106 Anstruther Road, Mandurah; and• Lot 96 – 135 Cygni Street, Mandurah <p>Modifying the R-Code density from R10 to R5 for the following lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lots 201 – 210 Bulara Road, Greenfields; and• Lots 211 – 220 Balwina Road, Greenfields <p>Adding the following land use to Table 6 (Special Use Zones in Scheme Area) to SU2 as it applies to Lot 2002 Marina Quay Drive, Erskine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'P Uses – Hotel'; <p>Adding the following to the Conditions Column of Schedule A – Clause 61(1) Development for which Development Approval is Not Required – Item No 26 'Removal of Trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>where the tree is dead or constitutes an immediate threat to life or property;</i>• <i>where the tree is within three metres of the wall of an existing or approved building;</i>• <i>where the tree is required to be removed for the purposes of bushfire prevention and control including a firebreak as required by any relevant legislation;</i> <p>Amending the Scheme Maps accordingly.</p>



Scheme Details

City of Mandurah Local Planning Scheme No 12

The City of Mandurah under the powers conferred by the Planning and Development *Act* 2005 makes the following local planning scheme.



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1. Preliminary

Sets out the Scheme title, responsible authority for implementing the Scheme, definitions used in the Scheme, Scheme area, contents, purpose, aims and relationship to other Schemes and laws.

1.1 Citation

This local planning scheme is the City of Mandurah Scheme No 12.

1.2 Commencement

Under section 87(4) of the Act, this local planning scheme comes into operation on the day it is published in the *Gazette*.

1.3 Scheme revoked

The following local planning scheme is revoked:

Name City of Mandurah Town Planning Scheme No 3

Gazettal date 21 July 1999

1.4 Notes do not form part of Scheme

Notes, and instructions printed in italics, do not form part of this Scheme.

Note: *The Interpretation Act 1984 section 32 makes provision in relation to whether headings form part of the written law.*

1.5 Responsibility for Scheme

The City of Mandurah is the local government responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this Scheme and the execution of any works required to be executed under this Scheme.

1.6 Scheme area

This Scheme applies to the area shown on the Scheme Map.

Note: *The Scheme area is also subject to the Peel Region Scheme (see Clause 1.12)*

1.7 Contents of the Scheme

1.7.1 In addition to the provisions set out in this document (the scheme text), this Scheme includes the following:

(a) the 'deemed provisions' (set out in the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 Schedule 2) including any supplemental deemed provisions outlined in Schedule A of the scheme text;

(b) the Scheme Map (sheet 1 – 26);

1.7.2 The Scheme is to be read in conjunction with any local planning strategy for the Scheme area.



1.8 Purpose of the Scheme

The purposes of this Scheme are to:

- (a) set out the local government's planning aims and intentions for the Scheme area; and
- (b) set aside land as reserves for public purposes; and
- (c) zone land within the Scheme area for the purposes defined in this Scheme; and
- (d) control and guide development including processes for the preparation of structure plans and local development plans; and
- (e) set out procedures for the assessment and determination of development applications; and
- (f) set out procedures for contributions to be for the costs of providing infrastructure in connection with development through development contribution plans; and
- (g) make provision for the administration and enforcement of this Scheme; and
- (h) address other matters referred to in Schedule 7 of the Act.

1.9 Aims of the Scheme

The aim of the Scheme is to provide the land use planning framework necessary to achieve the Place Aspiration, Place Vision and deliver the objectives of the Key Focus Areas for Mandurah as stated in Council's Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2040:

“Place Aspiration:

Woven by waterways, a city with a village heart;

Place Vision:

We are built in nature - a meeting place surrounded by unique waterways, where the wellbeing of our people and our environment are nurtured; where business in the community can thrive and entrepreneurship is celebrated.

We will be the place where a thriving regional city and the heart of a village meet. This is our Mandjoogoordap.

Key Focus Areas:

Economic: Growing our economy;

Social: Creating a better community;

Health: Creating a healthy community;

Environment: Nature has a voice at the table in all decisions

Underpinned by Organisational Excellence: City of Mandurah being a high performing organisation.”



1.10 Relationship with Local Laws

Where a provision of this Scheme is inconsistent with a local law, the provision of this Scheme prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

1.11 Relationship with Local Planning Schemes

There are no other local planning schemes of the City of Mandurah which apply to the Scheme area.

1.12 Relationship with Region Planning Scheme

The Peel Region Scheme made (or continued) under Part 4 of the Act applies in respect of part or all of the Scheme area.

Note: The authority responsible for implementing the Peel Region Scheme is the Western Australian Planning Commission.



2. Reserves

Sets out the reserves which apply in the Scheme area and related provisions.

2.1 Regional Reserves

2.1.1 Regional reserves are marked on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.

2.1.2 The lands marked as regional reserves are lands reserved for a public purpose under the Peel Region Scheme.

Note: *The process of reserving land under a regional planning scheme is separate from the process of reserving land under the Land Administration Act 1997 section 41.*

2.2 Local Reserves

2.2.1 In this clause –

Department of Main Roads means the department principally assisting in the administration of the *Main Roads Act 1930*;

Western Australian Road Hierarchy means the document of that name available on the website maintained by the Department of Main Roads.

2.2.2 Local reserves are shown on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.

2.2.3 The objectives of each local reserve are as follows:

Table 1 Reserve Objectives

Reserve Name	Objectives
Local Distributor Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set aside land required for a local distributor road being a road classified as a Local Distributor under the Western Australian Road Hierarchy.
Local Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set aside land required for a local road being a road classified as an Access Road under the Western Australian Road Hierarchy
Public Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set aside areas for public open space, particularly those established under the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152. To provide for a range of active and passive recreation uses such as recreation buildings and courts and associated car parking and drainage
Environmental Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify areas with biodiversity and conservation value, and to protect those areas from development and subdivision. To identify and protect areas of biodiversity conservation significance within conservation reserves.
Public Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for a range of essential physical and community infrastructure.



2.3 Additional Uses for Local Reserves

There are no additional uses for land in local reserves that apply to this Scheme.



3. Zones and the Use of Land

Sets out the zones which apply in the Scheme area and the uses which may require approval or may be prohibited.

3.1 Zones

3.1.1 Zones are shown on the Scheme Map according to the legend set out on the Scheme Maps.

3.1.2 The objectives of each zone are as follows:

Table 2 Zone Objectives

Zone Name	Objectives
Strategic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a range of services and uses to cater for both the local and regional community, including but not limited to specialty shopping, restaurants, cafes and entertainment.• To ensure that there is provision to transition between the uses in the strategic centre and the surrounding residential areas to ensure that the impacts from the operation of the regional centre are minimised.• Provide a broad range of employment opportunities to encourage diversity and self-sufficiency within the Centre.• Encourage high quality, pedestrian- friendly, street-orientated development that responds to and enhances the key elements of the Strategic Centre, to develop areas for public interaction and support the provision of public transport.• Ensure the provision of residential opportunities within the Strategic Centre including high density housing and tourist accommodation that supports the role of the regional centre and meets the needs to the community.• To provide a basis for future detailed planning in accordance with a precinct structure plan and the Activity Centres State Planning Policy.
District Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a community focal point for people, services, employment and leisure that are highly accessible and do not adversely impact on adjoining residential areas.• Provide for district centres to focus on weekly needs and services for a wider district catchment.



Zone Name	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a broad range of employment opportunities to encourage diversity within the Centre.• Ensure a mix of commercial and residential development, which provides for activity and accessibility at the street level and supports the provision of public transport and pedestrian links.• Provide for a wide range of different types of residential accommodation, including high density residential, to meet the diverse needs of the community• To provide a basis for future detailed planning in accordance with an precinct structure plan and the Activity Centres State Planning Policy
Neighbourhood Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide services for a number of neighbourhoods, that are easily accessible, which do not adversely impact on adjoining residential areas.• Provide for neighbourhood focus on the main daily and weekly household shopping and community needs.• Encourage high quality, pedestrian- friendly, street-orientated development.• Provide a focus for medium density housing.• Ensure the design and landscaping of development provides a high standard of safety, convenience and amenity and contributes towards a sense of place and community.
Local Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide services for the immediate neighbourhoods, that are easily accessible, which do not adversely impact on adjoining residential areas.• Provide for neighbourhood focus on the main daily household shopping and community needs.• Encourage high quality, pedestrian- friendly, street-orientated development.• Provide a focus for medium density housing.• Ensure the design and landscaping of development provides a high standard of safety, convenience and amenity and contributes towards a sense of place and community.
Service Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To accommodate commercial activities which, because of the nature of the business, require good vehicular access and/or large sites.• To provide for a range wholesale sales, showrooms, trade and services which, by reason of their scale, character, operational or land requirements, are not generally appropriate in, or cannot conveniently or economically be accommodated in, the central area, shops and offices or industrial zones.



Zone Name	Objectives
General Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide for a range of industrial, service and storage uses which, by their nature of their operations, should be isolated for residential and other sensitive land uses.• To accommodate industry that would otherwise not comply with the performance standards of light industry.• Seek to manage impacts such as noise, dust and odour within the zone.
Mixed Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide for a wide variety of active uses on street level which are compatible with residential and other non-active uses on upper levels.
Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide for a range of housing and a choice of residential densities to meet the needs of the community in suburban areas.• To facilitate and encourage high quality design, built form and streetscapes throughout suburban areas.• To provide for a range of non-residential uses, which are compatible with and complementary to residential development.
Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide an intention of future land use and a basis for more detailed structure planning in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.• To provide for a range of residential densities to encourage a variety of residential accommodation.• To provide for the progressive and planned development of future urban areas for residential purposes and for commercial and other uses normally associated with residential development.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To promote and provide for tourism opportunities.• To provide for a variety of holiday accommodation styles and associated uses, including retail and service facilities where those facilities are provided in support of the tourist accommodation and are of an appropriate scale where they will not impact detrimentally on the surrounding or wider area.• To allow limited residential uses where appropriate.• To encourage the location of tourist facilities so that they may benefit from existing road services, physical service infrastructure, other tourist attractions, natural features and urban facilities.
Rural Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide opportunities for a range of limited rural and related ancillary pursuits on rural-residential lots where those activities will be consistent with the amenity of the locality and the conservation and landscape attributes of the land.• To set aside areas for the retention of vegetation and landform or other features which distinguish the land.



Zone Name	Objectives
Rural Smallholdings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide for a range of limited rural and related ancillary pursuits on rural-residential lots where those activities will be consistent with the amenity of the locality and the conservation and landscape attributes of the land.• To set aside areas for the retention of vegetation and landform or other features which distinguish the land.
Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide for the maintenance or enhancement of specific local rural character.• To maintain and enhance the environmental qualities of the landscape, vegetation, soils and water bodies, to protect sensitive areas especially the natural valley and watercourse systems from damage.
Private Community Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide sites for privately owned and operated recreation, and education premises.• To integrate private recreation areas with public recreation areas wherever possible.• To provide for a range of privately owned community facilities, and uses that are incidental and ancillary to the provision of those facilities, which are compatible with surrounding development.• To ensure that the standard of development is in keeping with surrounding development and protects the amenity of the area.• To provide for the educational and private recreation requirements of the wider region without unduly impacting on local amenity.• To provide for the controlled development of existing educational institutions and identified private recreation facilities within the Town, including private educational facilities, sports grounds with facilities for spectators, and recreation activities of a similar nature.• To ensure that the activities on these sites do not unduly affect the residential amenity of the locality including, but not limited to, traffic and parking.
Special Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To facilitate special categories of land uses which do not sit comfortably within any other zone.• To enable the Council to impose specific conditions associated with the special use.



3.2 Zoning Table

3.2.1 The zoning table for this Scheme is as follows:

Table 3 Zoning Table

Use Class	Strategic Centre	District Centre	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	General Industry	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Private Community Uses	Tourism	Urban Development		
agriculture - intensive			X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	X	X			
amusement parlour			P	P	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	I	I			
animal establishment			X	X	D	D	X	X	A	A	A	X	X			
bed and breakfast	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	D	D	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	I			
betting agency			P	P	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	D	I			
brewery			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I		
bulky goods showroom			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
caravan park			X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	D		
caretaker's dwelling			D	D	I	I	I	X	X	X	I	X	X	I		
car park			P	P	D	D	P	I	X	X	X	X	P	P		
child care premises			P	P	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	I	I		
																Refer to Clause 3.3.6



Use Class	Strategic Centre	District Centre	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	General Industry	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Private Community Uses	Tourism	Urban Development		
cinema/theatre			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
civic use			P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	P			
club premises			P	P	D	D	X	A	A	A	A	P	I			
commercial vehicle parking			D	D	P	P	X	D	D	D	D	X	X			
community purpose			P	P	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	P	I			
consulting rooms	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	P	P	D	D	P	A	X	X	X	X	I			
convenience store			P	P	D	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	I	I		
educational establishment			P	P	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	I		
family day care			D	D	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	I		
fast food outlet			P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
funeral parlour			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
garden centre			X	X	P	P	X	X	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	
grouped dwelling			D	D	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	D	
holiday accommodation			P	D	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	
holiday house			D	D	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	I	



Use Class	Strategic Centre	District Centre	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	General Industry	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Private Community Uses	Tourism	Urban Development	
home business			D	D	X	X	I	I	I	I	I	X	I		
home occupation			D	D	X	X	I	I	I	I	I	X	I		
home office			D	D	X	X	I	I	I	I	I	X	I		
home store			P	P	X	X	P	A	X	X	X	X	I		
hospital			D	D	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
hotel	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I	
industry			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
industry - light			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
independent living complex			D	D	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
liquor store - large			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I
liquor store - small			P	P	X	X	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I
lunch bar			X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	I
market			P	P	D	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	I	I
medical centre			P	P	D	D	P	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	I
motel			P	D	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	P

Refer to Clause 3.3.6

Refer to Clause 3.3.6

Refer to Clause 3.3.6



Use Class	Strategic Centre	District Centre	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	General Industry	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Private Community Uses	Tourism	Urban Development		
motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
motor vehicle repair			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
motor vehicle wash			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
multiple dwelling			D	D	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	D			
nightclub			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
office	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	P	P	D	D	P	A	X	X	X	I	I			
place of worship			P	P	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	I		
reception centre			P	P	D	D	X	X	A	A	A	A	D	I		
recreation - private			P	P	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	I		
restaurant/café			P	P	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	D	I		
restricted premises			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
residential aged care			D	D	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	I	
rural home business			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	X	X	
rural pursuit/hobby farm			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	X	X	
serviced apartment			P	D	X	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	P	



Use Class	Strategic Centre	District Centre	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	General Industry	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Private Community Uses	Tourism	Urban Development		
service station	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	Refer to Clause 3.3.6	P	X	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
shop			P	P	I	I	D	X	X	X	X	X	I	I		
single house			D	D	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	X		
small bar			P	P	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	D	I		
tavern			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I	
telecommunications infrastructure			P	D	P	P	D	D	D	D	D	D	X	D	D	
tourist development			P	D	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	P	
trade display			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
trade supplies			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
transport depot			X	X	D	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
veterinary centre			D	X	P	P	X	X	X	D	D	D	D	X	X	
warehouse/storage			X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
winery			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	X	X	

Refer to Clause 3.3.6



3.3 Interpreting Zoning Table

3.3.1 The permissibility of uses of land in the various zones in the Scheme area is determined by cross-reference between the list of use classes on the left hand side of the zoning table and the list of zones at the top of the zoning table.

3.3.2 The symbols used in the zoning table have the following meanings:

P means that the use is permitted if it complies with all relevant development standards and requirements of this Scheme;

I means that the use is permitted if it is consequent on, or naturally attaching, appertaining or relating to the predominant use of the land and it complies with any relevant development standards and requirements of this Scheme;

D means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting development approval;

A means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting development approval after advertising the application in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions;

X means that the use is not permitted by this Scheme.

Note:

- 1. The development approval of the local government may be required to carry out works on land in addition to any approval granted for the use of land. In normal circumstances one application is made for both the carrying out of works on, and the use of, land.**
- 2. Under clause 61 of the deemed provisions, certain works and uses are exempt from the requirement for development approval.**
- 3. Clause 67 of the deemed provisions deals with the consideration of applications for development approval by the local government. Under that clause, development approval cannot be granted for development that is a class X use in relation to the zone in which the development is located, except in certain circumstances where land is being used for a non-conforming use.**

3.3.3 A specific use class referred to in the zoning table is excluded from any other use class described in more general terms.

3.3.4 The local government may, in respect of a use that is not specifically referred to in the zoning table and that cannot reasonably be determined as falling within a use class referred to in the zoning table:

- determine that the use is consistent with the objectives of a particular zone and is therefore a use that may be permitted in the zone subject to conditions imposed by the local government; or
- determine that the use may be consistent with the objectives of a particular zone and advertise under clause



64 of the deemed provisions before considering an application for development approval for the use of the land; or

- (c) determine that the use is not consistent with the objectives of a particular zone and is therefore not permitted in the zone.

3.3.5 If a use of land is identified in a zone as being a class P or class I use, the local government may not refuse an application for development approval for that use in that zone but may require works that are to be undertaken in connection with that use to have development approval.

3.3.6 If the zoning table does not identify any permissible uses for land in a zone the local government may, in considering an application for development approval for land within the zone, have due regard to any of the following plans that apply to the land:

- (a) a structure plan;
- (b) a local development plan.



3.4 Additional Uses

3.4.1 Table 4 sets out:

- (a) classes of use for specified land that are additional to the classes of use that are permissible in the zone in which the land is located; and
- (b) the conditions that apply to that additional use.

Table 4 Specified Additional Use for Zoned Land in Scheme Area

No	Description of Land	Additional Use	Conditions
A1	Lot 1 Pinjarra Road, Coodanup	P Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• shop	(a) The use of shop shall not exceed a NLA of 5,000m ² .

3.4.2 Despite anything contained in the zoning table, land that is specified in Table 4 to clause 3.4.1 may be used for the additional class of use set out in respect of that land subject to the conditions that apply to that use.



3.5 Restricted Uses

3.5.1 Table 5 sets out:

- (a) restricted classes of use for specified land that apply instead of the classes of use that are permissible in the zone in which the land is located; and
- (b) the conditions that apply to that restricted use.

3.5.2 Despite anything contained in the zoning table, land that is specified in Table 5 to clause 3.5.1 may be used only for the restricted class of use set out in respect of that land subject to the conditions that apply to that use.

Table 5 Restricted Uses for Land in Scheme Area

No	Description of Land	Restricted Use	Conditions
R1	Lot 20 – 24 & 799 Gordon Road, Greenfields	P Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• car park D Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• bulky goods showroom• funeral parlour• industry - light• motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales• motor vehicle wash• veterinary centre	(a) All development requires referral to Water Corporation for comment. (b) Land uses are restricted to those not deemed overly sensitive to emissions from the Gordon Road Waste Water Treatment Plant. This excludes uses involving the serving of food, drinks or public gatherings as the primary function. (c) Building design should seek to limit odour impacts by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) orientating doorways and openings away from the source of the odour(ii) utilising air lock and automatically closing doors(iii) installing air conditioning and locating plant away from the source of the odour



R2	Lots 1, 27, 28, 31 and 32 Pinjarra Road and Lot 26 Wanjeep Street, Coodanup and Lot 9001 and 14 Pinjarra Road, Greenfields	<p>P Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• brewery• bulky goods showroom• commercial vehicle parking• civic use• funeral parlour• garden centre• lunch bar• telecommunications infrastructure• veterinary centre <p>D Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• amusement parlour• animal establishment• betting agency• car park• child care premises• club premises• community purpose• consulting rooms• convenience store• educational establishment• hospital• market• medical centre
----	--	--



-
- office
 - place of worship
 - reception centre
 - recreation – private
 - restaurant/café

I Uses:

- caretaker's dwelling
 - shop
 - small bar
-



3.6 Special Use Zones

3.6.1 Table 6 sets out:

- (a) Special use zones for specified land that are in addition to the zones in the zoning table; and
- (b) The classes of special use that are permissible in that zone; and
- (c) The conditions that apply in respect of the special uses.

3.6.2 A person must not use any land, or any structure or buildings on land, in a special use zone except for a class of use that is permissible in that zone and subject to the conditions that apply to that use.

Note: *Special use zones apply to special categories of land use which do not comfortably sit within any other zone in the Scheme.*



Table 6 Special Use Zones in Scheme Area

No	Description of Land	Special Use	Conditions
SU1	No 15 (Lot 506) Apollo Place, Halls Head	<p>D Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single house (only permitted within the heritage buildings and any new lot to the south-west of the Single Men’s Quarters) • grouped dwelling (subject to (d) Conditions) • multiple dwelling (subject to (d) Conditions) • bed and breakfast • shop • office • reception centre • restaurant/café • serviced apartment • small bar • tourist development <p>X Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nightclub • tavern 	<p>(a) Further development of land or subdivision of land is to accord with a Local Development Plan as per Part 6 of the Deemed Provisions which shall address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Setbacks (ii) Built form (iii) Orientation (iv) Materials (v) Retaining walls (vi) Vehicular Access (vii) Fencing (viii) Separation to significant trees (ix) Use of heritage buildings (x) Public Access (xi) Car parking (xii) Ancillary residential structures and private open space enclosure (xiii) Adaptive re-use strategy <p>(b) The LDP shall be prepared in accordance with the development control principles of State Planning Policy 3.5 – Historic Heritage Conservation.</p> <p>(c) A minimum distance of 6 metres is required between the heritage buildings and any new development boundaries, at the closest point, unless otherwise varied through the Local Development Plan.</p> <p>(d) All residential development shall reflect a density coding of R40. For the purposes of subdivision, the grouped/multiple dwelling parcel to the north of the heritage buildings shall have a minimum lot size of 2800m². The grouped/multiple dwelling parcel to the south of the heritage buildings shall have a minimum lot size of 1600m².</p>



No	Description of Land	Special Use	Conditions
			<i>Note: As required by Clause 61 of the Deemed Provisions, all development on the site shall require development approval due to the site being on the Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.</i>
SU2	Lot 2002 Marina Quay Drive, Erskine	<p>P Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• convenience store• holiday accommodation• hotel• liquor store - small• marina• market• serviced apartment• motel• reception centre• restaurant / café• recreation - private• small bar• shop• tourist development <p>D Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• single house• grouped dwelling• multiple dwelling	<p>(a) In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, further development of land is to accord with the development requirements of the R-Codes for the coding of the adjoining residential zoned land unless a Local Development Plan has been approved as per Part 6 of the Deemed Provisions.</p> <p>(b) Where Residential Uses are proposed, the site shall require be subject to a Local Development Plan as per Part 6 of the Deemed Provisions to determine the location, form and scale of development for the site, the interface to existing residential development and the application of the R-Codes.</p> <p>(c) The Local Development Plan shall have regard to the prevailing form of development surrounding the site, and ensure an appropriate interface to existing residential development.</p>
SU3	445 (Lot 30) Pinjarra Road, Coodanup	<p>P Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• caravan park	In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, development of land is to accord with the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995 and associated Regulations.



No	Description of Land	Special Use	Conditions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• park home park	
SU4	Lot 300 Rees Place, Wannanup	<p>P Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• convenience store• holiday accommodation• liquor store - small• marina• market• serviced apartment• motel• reception centre• restaurant / café• recreation - private• small bar• shop• tourist development <p>D Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• single house• grouped dwelling• multiple dwelling	<p>(a) In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, further development of land is to accord with the development requirements of the R-Codes for the coding of the adjoining residential zoned land unless a Local Development Plan has been approved as per Part 6 of the Deemed Provisions.</p> <p>(b) Where Residential Uses are proposed, the site shall require be subject to a Local Development Plan as per Part 6 of the Deemed Provisions to determine the location, form and scale of development for the site, the interface to existing residential development and the application of the R-Codes.</p> <p>(c) The Local Development Plan shall have regard to the prevailing form of development surrounding the site, and ensure an appropriate interface to existing residential development.</p>
SU5	1149 (Lot 306) Old Coast Road, Dawesville	<p>P Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• caravan park• park home park	In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, development of land is to accord with the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995 and associated Regulations.



No	Description of Land	Special Use	Conditions
SU6	Lot 41, 21, 10 & 9 Old Coast Road, Bouvard	P Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• caravan park• park home park	In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, development of land is to accord with the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995 and associated Regulations.



3.7 Non-Conforming Uses

- 3.7.1 Unless specifically provided, this Scheme does not prevent:
- (a) the continued use of any land, or any structure or building on land, for the purpose for which it was being lawfully used immediately before the commencement of this Scheme; or
 - (b) the carrying out of development on land if:
 - (i) before the commencement of this Scheme, the development was lawfully approved; and
 - (ii) the approval has not expired or been cancelled.
- 3.7.2 Clause 3.7.1 does not apply:
- (a) the non-conforming use of the land is discontinued; and
 - (b) a period of 6 months, or a longer period approved by the local government, has elapsed since the discontinuance of the non-conforming use.
- 3.7.3 Clause 3.7.1 does not apply in respect of a non-conforming use of land if, under Part 11 of the Act, the local government:
- (a) purchases the land; or
 - (b) pays compensation to the owner of the land in relation to the non-conforming use.

3.8 Changes to Non-Conforming Use

- 3.8.1 A person must not, without development approval:
- (a) alter or extend a non-conforming use of land; or
 - (b) erect, alter or extend a building used for, or in conjunction with, a non-conforming use; or
 - (c) repair, rebuild, alter or extend a building used for a non-conforming use that is destroyed to the extent of 75 per cent or more of its value; or
 - (d) change the use of land from a non-conforming use to another use that is not permitted by the scheme.
- 3.8.2 An application for development approval for the purposes of this clause must be advertised in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions.
- 3.8.3 The local government may only grant development approval for a change of use of land referred to in subclause 3.8.1(d) if, in the opinion of the local government, the proposed use:
- (a) is less detrimental to the amenity of the locality than the existing non-conforming use; and
 - (b) is closer to the intended purpose of the zone in which the land is situated.



3.9 Register of Non-Conforming Uses

- 3.9.1 The local government may prepare a register of land within the Scheme area that is being used for a non-conforming use.
- 3.9.2 A register prepared by the local government must set out the following:
- (a) a description of each area of land that is being used for a non-conforming use;
 - (b) a description of any building on the land;
 - (c) a description of the non-conforming use;
 - (d) the date on which any discontinuance of the non-conforming use is noted.
- 3.9.3 If the local government prepares a register under subclause 3.9.1 the local government :
- (a) must ensure that the register is kept up-to-date; and
 - (b) must ensure that an up-to-date copy of the register is published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- 3.9.4 Clause 3.9.3(b) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.
- 3.9.5 An entry in the register in relation to land that is being used for a non-conforming use is evidence of the matters set out in the entry, unless the contrary is proved.



4. General Development Requirements

Sets out the general requirements which apply to land use and development within the Scheme area and the specific requirements which apply to particular uses and forms of development, such as site requirements, access, parking, building design, setbacks and landscaping, for residential, industrial, rural and other uses.

4.1 R-Codes

- 4.1.1 The R-Codes, modified as set out in clause 4.2, are to be read as part of this Scheme.
- 4.1.2 The local government must ensure that the R-codes are published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- 4.1.3 Clause 4.1.2 is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.
- 4.1.4 The coding of land for the purposes of the R-Codes is shown by the coding number superimposed on a particular area contained within the boundaries of the area shown on the Scheme Map.
- 4.1.5 The R-Codes apply to an area if –
 - (a) the area has a coding number superimposed on it in accordance with clause 4.1.4; or
 - (b) a provision of this scheme provides that the R-codes apply to the area.

4.2 Modification of R-Codes

For the purposes of the Scheme, the following modifications of the R-Codes apply:

- (a) The minimum lot area for the purposes of minimum and average lot sizes shall be calculated on the area of the lot that is capable of development, being the total lot area excluding any part of the lot located within a canal or artificial waterway.

Note: *This clause shall be used in determining the area of a lot for lots within a canal development.*

4.3 State Planning Policy 3.6 to be read as part of Scheme

- 4.3.1 State Planning Policy 3.6 - Development Contributions for Infrastructure, modified as set out in clause 4.4, is to be read as part of this Scheme.
- 4.3.2 The local government must ensure that State Planning Policy 3.6 is published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- 4.3.3 Clause 4.3.2 is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions



4.4 Modification of State Planning Policy 3.6

There are no modifications to State Planning Policy 3.6.

4.5 Other State Planning Policies to be read as part of Scheme

4.5.1 The State planning policies set out in the Table, modified as set out in clause 4.6, are to be read as part of this Scheme:

State Planning Policy to be read as part of the Scheme

- There no other State planning policies that are to be read as part of the Scheme.

4.5.2 The local government must ensure that State planning policy referred to in clause 4.5.1 is published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.

4.5.3 Clause 4.5.1 is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions

4.6 Modification of State Planning Policies

There are no modifications to State planning policy that, under clause 4.5.1 is to be read as part of the Scheme.

4.7 Environmental Conditions

4.7.1 The conditions set out in Table 7 are environmental conditions that apply to this Scheme as a result of an assessment carried out under *the Environmental Protection Act 1986* Part IV Division 3.

4.7.2 The environmental conditions are indicated on the Scheme Map by the symbol EC to indicate that environmental conditions apply to the land.

4.7.3 The local government must ensure that all statements relating to this Scheme published under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Division 3 are published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.

4.7.4 Clause 4.7.3 is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions



Table 7 Environmental Conditions that Apply to land in Scheme Area

Scheme or Amendment No	Gazettal Date	Environmental Conditions
Town Planning Scheme No 3 Amendment 78	10 October 2006	<p>The subdivision and development of land shall be generally in accordance with the approved Structure Plan.</p> <p>The approved Structure Plan for the land shall require the following Environmental Management Plans to be prepared, approved and implemented:</p>
'Frasers Landing' Wanjeep Street, Coodanup		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban Water Management Plan;• Nutrient and Irrigation and Fill Management Plan;• 'Artificial Water Body' Management Plan;• Vegetation Retention Management Plan;• Vegetation Retention Plan;• Flora Relocation Management Plan;• Foreshore and 'Core Conservation Reserve' Management Plan;• Acid Sulfate Soils Management Plan;• Mosquito Management Plan;• Wildlife Management Plan;



4.8 Additional Site and Development Requirements

- 4.8.1 Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 set out requirements relating to development that are additional to those set out in the R-Codes, precinct structure plans, local development plans or State or Local Planning Policies.
- 4.8.2 To the extent that a requirement referred to in 4.8.1 is inconsistent with a requirement in the R-Codes, a precinct structure plan, a local development plan or State or local planning policy, the requirement referred to in subclause 4.8.1 prevails.

4.9 Additional Site and Development Requirement for areas covered by Structure Plan or Local Development Plan

There are no additional requirements that apply to this Scheme.

4.10 Variations to Site and Development Requirements

4.10.1 In this clause:

additional site and development requirements means requirements set out in clauses 4.8 and 4.9.

- 4.10.2 The local government may approve an application for a development approval that does not comply with an additional site and development requirement.
- 4.10.3 An approval under subclause 4.10.2 may be unconditional or subject to any conditions the local government considers appropriate.

4.10.4 If the local government is of the opinion that the non-compliance with a site and development requirement will mean that the development is likely to adversely affect any owners or occupiers in the general locality or in an area adjoining the site of the development the local government must:

- (a) consult the affected owners or occupiers by following one or more of the provisions for advertising applications for development approval under clause 64(4) of the deemed provisions; and
- (b) have regard to any expressed views prior to making its determination to grant development approval under this clause.

4.10.5 The local government may only approve an application for development approval under this clause if the local government is satisfied that:

- (a) approval of the proposed development would be appropriate having regard to the criteria set out in clause 67(2) of the deemed provisions; and
- (b) the non-compliance with the site and development requirement will not have a significant adverse effect on the occupiers or users of the development, the inhabitants of the locality or the likely future development of the locality.



4.11 Restrictive Covenants

4.11.1 A restrictive covenant affecting land in the Scheme Area that would have the effect of limiting the number of residential dwellings which may be constructed on the land is extinguished or varied to the extent that the number of residential dwellings that may be constructed is less than the number that could be constructed on the land under this Scheme.

4.11.2 If subclause 4.11.1 operates to extinguish or vary a restrictive covenant

(a) development approval is required to construct a residential dwelling that would result in the number of residential dwellings on the land exceeding the number that would have been allowed under the restrictive covenant; and

(b) the local government must not grant development approval for the construction of the residential dwelling unless it advertises the application for development approval in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions.



5. Special Control Areas

Sets out particular provisions which may apply in addition to the zone requirements and generally concerns landscape, environmental, built form, and land and site management issues.

5.1 Special Control Areas

5.1.1 Special control areas are marked on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.

5.1.2 The purpose, objectives and additional provisions that apply to each special control area is set out in Table 8.

Table 8 Special Control Area in Scheme Area

Name of Area	Purpose	Objective	Additional Provisions
SCA1 Flood Hazard Areas	To identify land subject to flooding.	To prevent loss of life and property from flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) For the purposes of the Scheme, a Flood Hazard Area means land contained within the 1 in 100 Year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) (also referred to as 1 per cent annual exceedance probability flood event) floodplain mapping prepared by the state government agency responsible for floodplain mapping.(b) Development within a Flood Hazard Area shall be undertaken in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building Code, and any relevant Australian Standard.(c) Any local government decision with respect to a Flood Hazard Area must be made with regard to the advice and recommendations of the state government agency responsible for floodplain management.



Name of Area	Purpose	Objective	Additional Provisions
SCA2 Odour Buffer for the Wastewater Treatment Plant	To identify land subject to odour.	To ensure land uses are compatible with the ongoing operation and expansion of wastewater infrastructure.	In considering an application for development approval within SCA2, the decision maker is to have regard to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The compatibility of the proposal with any existing or proposed future use or development of wastewater treatment infrastructure;(b) Recommendations of the chief executive officer of the Water Corporation.



6. Terms Referred to in Scheme

Lists the general definitions and terms used in the Scheme and also lists the land use terms used in the Scheme.

Division 1 – General Definitions used in Scheme

6.1 Terms Used

6.1.1 If a word used in this Scheme is listed in this clause the meaning of the word is as set out below:

Term	Definition
building envelope	means the area of land within which all buildings and effluent disposal facilities on a lot must be contained;
cabin	means a dwelling forming part of a tourist development or caravan park that is: (a) an individual unit other than a chalet; and (b) designed to provide short-term accommodation for guests.
chalet	means a dwelling forming part of a tourist development or caravan park that is - (a) a self-contained unit that includes cooking facilities, bathroom facilities and separate living and sleeping areas; and (b) designed to provide short-term accommodation for guests.
commercial vehicle	means a vehicle, whether licenced or not, that has a gross vehicle mass of greater than 4.5 tonnes including: (a) a utility, van, truck, tractor, bus or earthmoving equipment; and (b) a vehicle that is, or is designed to be an attachment to a vehicle referred to in paragraph (a);
floor area	has meaning given in the Building Code;
plot ratio	means the ratio of the floor area of a building to an area of land within the boundaries of the lot or lots on which the building is located.
precinct	means a definable area where particular planning policies, guidelines or standards apply;



Term	Definition
predominant use	means the primary use of premises to which all other uses carried out on the premises are incidental;
retail	means the sale or hire of goods or services to the public;
scheme commencement day	means the day on which this Scheme comes into effect under section 87(4) of the Act;
short-term accommodation	means temporary accommodation provided either continuously or from time to time with no guest accommodated for periods totaling more than 3 months in any 12 month period.
wetland	means an area of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land, whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland and sumplands.
wholesale	means the sale of goods or materials to be sold by others

6.1.2 A word or expression that is not defined in this Scheme –

- (a) has the meaning it has in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*; or
- (b) if it is not defined in that Act - has the same meaning as it has in the R-Codes.



Division 2 – Land Use Terms Used in Scheme

6.2 Land Use Terms Used

If this Scheme refers to a category of land use that is listed in this provision, the meaning of that land use is as set out below:

Land Use	Definition
agriculture - intensive	means premises used for commercial production purposes, including outbuildings and earthworks, associated with any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the production of grapes, vegetables, flowers, exotic or native plants, or fruit or nuts;(b) the establishment and operation of plant or fruit nurseries;(c) the development of land for irrigated fodder production or irrigated pasture (including turf farms);(d) aquaculture.
amusement parlour	means premises <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) that are open to the public; and(b) that are used predominantly for amusement by means of amusement machines including computers; and(c) where there are 2 or more amusement machines.
animal establishment	means premises used for the breeding, boarding, training or caring of animals for commercial purposes but does not include animal husbandry - intensive or veterinary centre.
bed and breakfast	means a dwelling <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) used by a resident of the dwelling to provide short-term accommodation, including breakfast, on a commercial basis for not more than 4 adult persons or one family; and(b) containing not more than 2 guest bedrooms.
betting agency	means an office or totalisator agency established under the <i>Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003</i> .
brewery	means premises the subject of a producer's licence authorising the production of beer, cider or spirits granted under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> .



Land Use	Definition
bulky goods showroom	means premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) used to sell by retail any of the goods and accessories of the following types that are principally used for domestic purposes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) automotive parts and accessories;(ii) camping, outdoor and recreation goods;(iii) electric light fittings;(iv) animal supplies including equestrian and pet goods;(v) floor and window coverings;(vi) furniture, bedding, furnishings, fabrics, manchester and homewares;(vii) household appliances, electrical goods and home entertainment goods;(viii) party supplies;(ix) office equipment and supplies;(x) babies' and children's goods, including play equipment and accessories;(xi) sporting, cycling, leisure, fitness goods and accessories;(xii) swimming pools;or(b) used to sell by retail goods and accessories by retail if:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a large area is required for the handling, display or storage of the goods; or(ii) vehicular access to the premises is required for the purpose of collection of purchased goods.
caravan park	means premises that are a caravan park as defined in the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995 section 5(1).
caretaker's dwelling	means a dwelling on the same site as a building, operation or plant used for industry, and occupied by a supervisor of that building, operation or plant.
car park	means premises used primarily for parking vehicles whether open to the public or not but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) any part of a public road used for parking or for a taxi rank; or(b) any premises in which cars are displayed for sale.



Land Use	Definition
child care premises	means premises where (a) an education and care service as defined in the Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia) section 5(1), other than a family day care service as defined in that section, is provided; or (b) a child care service as defined in the Child Care Services Act 2007 section 4 is provided.
cinema/theatre	means premises where the public may view a motion picture or theatrical production.
civic use	means premises used by a government department, an instrumentality of the State or the local government for administrative, recreational or other purposes.
club premises	means premises used by a legally constituted club or association or other body of persons united by a common interest.
commercial vehicle parking	means premises used for parking of one or 2 commercial vehicles but does not include: (a) any part of a public road used for parking or for a taxi rank; or (b) parking of commercial vehicle is incidental to the predominant use of the land.
community purpose	means premises designed or adapted primarily for the provision of educational, social or recreational facilities or services by organisations involved in activities for community benefit.
consulting rooms	means premises used by no more than 2 health practitioners at the same time for the investigation or treatment of human injuries or ailments and for general outpatient care;
convenience store	means premises - (a) used for the retail sale of convenience goods commonly sold in supermarkets, delicatessens or newsagents; and (b) operated during hours which include, but may extend beyond, normal trading hours; and (c) the floor area of which does not exceed 300m ² net lettable area;
educational establishment	means premises used for the purposes of providing education including premises used for a school, higher education institution, business college, academy or other educational institution;
family day care	means premises where a family day care service as defined in the <i>Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia)</i> is provided;



Land Use	Definition
fast food outlet	means premises including premises with a facility for a drive-through service for the sale and serving of food to customers in a form ready to be eaten: (a) without further preparation; and (b) primarily off the premises;
funeral parlour	means premises used: (a) to prepare and store bodies for burial or cremation; (b) to conduct funeral services.
garden centre	means premises used for the propagation, rearing and sale of plants, and the storage and sale of products associated with horticulture and gardens;
holiday accommodation	means 2 or more dwellings on one lot used to provide short-term accommodation for persons other than the owner of the lot;
holiday house	means a single dwelling on one lot used to provide short-term accommodation but does not include a bed and breakfast.
home business	means a dwelling or land around a dwelling used by an occupier of the dwelling to carry out a business, service or profession if the carrying out of the business, service or profession – (a) does not involve employing more than 2 people who are not members of the occupier’s household; and (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood; and (c) does not occupy an area greater than 50m ² ; and (d) does not involve the retail sale, display or hire of any goods unless the sale, display or hire is done only by means of the Internet; and (e) does not result in traffic difficulties as a result of the inadequacy of parking or an increase in traffic volumes in the neighbourhood; and (f) does not involve the presence, use or calling of a vehicle more than 4.5 tonnes tare weight; and (g) does not involve the use of an essential service that is greater than the use normally required in the zone in which the dwelling is located;



Land Use	Definition
home occupation	means a dwelling or land around a dwelling used by an occupier of the dwelling to carry out an occupation if the carrying out of the occupation that - (a) does not involve employing a person who is not a member of the occupier's household; and (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood; and (c) does not occupy an area greater than 20m ² ; and (d) does not involve the display on the premises of a sign with an area exceeding 0.2m ² ; and (e) does not involve the retail sale, display or hire of any goods unless the sale, display or hire is done only by means of the Internet; and (f) does not (i) require a greater number of parking spaces than normally required for a single dwelling; or (ii) result in an increase in traffic volume in the neighbourhood; and (g) does not involve the presence, use or calling of a vehicle of more than 4.5 tonnes tare weight; and (h) does not include provision for the fuelling, repair or maintenance of motor vehicles; and (i) does not involve the use of an essential service that is greater than the use normally required in the zone in which the dwelling is located;
home office	means a dwelling used by an occupier of the dwelling to carry out a home occupation if the carrying out of the occupation - (a) is solely within the dwelling; and (b) does not entail clients or customers travelling to and from the dwelling; and (c) does not involve the display of a sign on the premises; and (d) does not require any change to the external appearance of the dwelling;
home store	means a shop attached to a dwelling that - (a) has a net lettable area not exceeding 100m ² ; and (b) is operated by a person residing in the dwelling;
hospital	means premises used as a hospital as defined in the <i>Private Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927</i> section 2(1);
hotel	means premises the subject of a hotel licence other than a small bar or tavern licence granted under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> including any betting agency on the premises;



Land Use	Definition
independent living complex	Means a development with self-contained, independent dwellings for aged or dependent persons together with communal amenities and facilities for residents and staff that are incidental and ancillary to the provision of such accommodation, but does not include a development which includes these features as a component of a residential aged care facility.
industry	means premises used for the manufacture, dismantling, processing, assembly, treating, testing, servicing, maintenance or repairing of goods, products, articles, materials or substances and includes facilities on the premises for any of the following purposes: (a) the storage of goods; (b) the work of administration or accounting; (c) the selling of goods by wholesale or retail; (d) the provision of amenities for employees; (e) incidental purposes;
industry - extractive	means premises, other than premises used for mining operations, that are used for the extraction of basic raw materials including by means of ripping, blasting or dredging and may include facilities for any of the following purposes: (a) the processing of raw materials including crushing, screening, washing, blending or grading; (b) activities associated with the extraction of basic raw materials including wastewater treatment, storage, rehabilitation, loading, transportation, maintenance and administration;
industry - light	means premises used for an industry where impacts on the amenity of the area in which the premises is located can be mitigated, avoided or managed.
liquor store - large	means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> with a net lettable area of more than 300m ² ;
liquor store - small	means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> with a net lettable area of not more than 300m ² ;
lunch bar	means premises or part of premises used for the sale of takeaway food (in a form ready to be consumed without further preparation) within industrial or service commercial areas;



Land Use	Definition
marina	means - (a) premises used for providing mooring, fuelling, servicing, repairing, storage and other facilities for boats, including the associated sale of any boating gear or equipment; and (b) all jetties, piers, embankments, quays, moorings, offices and storerooms used in connection with the provision of those services;
marine filling station	means premises used for the storage and supply of liquid fuels and lubricants for marine craft.
market	means premises used for the display and sale of goods from stalls by independent vendors;
medical centre	means premises other than a hospital used by 3 or more health practitioners at the same time for the investigation or treatment of human injuries or ailments and for general outpatient care;
motel	means premises, which may be licensed under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> - (a) used to accommodate guests in a manner similar to a hotel; and (b) with specific provision for the accommodation of guests with motor vehicles;
motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales	means premises used to sell or hire motor vehicles, boats or caravans;
motor vehicle repair	means premises used for or in connection with - (a) electrical and mechanical repairs, or overhauls, to vehicles other than panel beating, spray painting or chassis reshaping of vehicles; or (b) repairs to tyres other than recapping or retreading of tyres;
motor vehicle wash	means premises primarily used to wash motor vehicles.
nightclub	means premises the subject of a nightclub licence granted under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> .
office	means premises used for administration, clerical, technical, professional or similar business activities.
park home park	means premises used as a park home park as defined in the <i>Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997</i> Schedule 8.
place of worship	means premises used for religious activities such as a chapel, church, mosque, synagogue or temple.



Land Use	Definition
reception centre	means premises used for hosted functions on formal or ceremonial occasions.
recreation - private	means premises that are - (a) used for indoor or outdoor leisure, recreation or sport; and (b) not usually open to the public without charge;
restaurant/café	means premises primarily used for the preparation, sale and serving of food and drinks for consumption on the premises by customers for whom seating is provided, including premises that are licenced under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> .
restricted premises	means premises used for the sale by retail or wholesale, or the offer for hire, loan or exchange, or the exhibition, display or delivery of - (a) publications that are classified as restricted under the <i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995 (Commonwealth)</i> ; or (b) materials, compounds, preparations or articles which are used or intended to be used primarily in or in connection with any form of sexual behaviour or activity; or (c) smoking related implements.
residential aged care facility	means a residential facility providing personal and/or nursing care primarily to people who are frail or aged or dependent persons which, as well as accommodation, includes (a) appropriate staffing to meet the nursing and personal care needs of residents; (b) meals and cleaning services; (c) furnishings, furniture and equipment. This may consist of multiple components that include communal amenities and facilities for residents and staff that are incidental and ancillary to such accommodation, residential respite (short-term) care, and/or an independent living complex, but does not include a hospital, rehabilitation or psychiatric facility.



Land Use	Definition
rural home business	means a dwelling or land around a dwelling used by an occupier of the dwelling to carry out a business, service or profession if the carrying out of the business, service or occupation - (a) does not involve employing more than 2 people who are not members of the occupier's household; and (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood; and (c) does not occupy an area greater than 200m ² ; and (d) does not involve the retail sale, display or hire of any goods unless the sale, display or hire is done only by means of the Internet; and (e) does not result in traffic difficulties as a result of the inadequacy of parking or an increase in traffic volumes in the neighbourhood; and (f) does not involve the presence, use or calling of more than 3 vehicles at any one time or of a vehicle more than 30 tonnes gross weight;
rural pursuit/hobby farm	means any premises, other than premises used for agriculture - extensive or agriculture - intensive, that are used by an occupier of the premises to carry out any of the following activities if carrying out of the activity does not involve permanently employing a person who is not a member of the occupier's household: (a) the rearing or agistment of animals; or (b) the keeping of bees; or (c) the sale of produce grown solely on the premises;
serviced apartment	means a group of units or apartments providing: (a) self-contained short-stay accommodation for guests; and (b) any associated reception or recreational facilities.
service station	means premises other than premises used for a transport depot, panel beating, spray painting, major repairs or wrecking, that are used for: (a) the retail sale of petroleum products, motor vehicle accessories and goods of an incidental or convenience nature; and/or (b) the carrying out of greasing, tyre repairs and minor mechanical repairs to motor vehicles;
shop	means premises other than a bulky goods showroom, a liquor store - large or a liquor store - small used to sell goods by retail, to hire goods, or to provide services of a personal nature, including hairdressing or beauty therapy services;



Land Use	Definition
small bar	means premises the subject of a small bar licence granted under the Liquor Control Act 1988;
tavern	means premises the subject of a tavern licence granted under the Liquor Control Act 1988;
telecommunications infrastructure	means premises used to accommodate the infrastructure used by or in connection with a telecommunications network including any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit or other structure related to the network;
tourist development	means a building, or a group of buildings forming a complex, other than a bed and breakfast, a caravan park or holiday accommodation, used to provide: (a) short-term accommodation for guests; and (b) onsite facilities for the use of guests; and (c) facilities for the management of the development.
trade display	means premises used for the display of trade goods and equipment for the purpose of advertisement;
trade supplies	means premises used to sell by wholesale or retail, or to hire, assemble or manufacture any materials, tools, equipment, machinery or other goods used for any of the following purposes including goods which may be assembled or manufactured off the premises: (a) automotive repairs and servicing; (b) building including repair and maintenance; (c) industry; (d) landscape gardening; (e) provision of medical services; (f) primary production; (g) use by government departments or agencies, including local government.
transport depot	means premises used primarily for the parking or garaging of 3 or more commercial vehicles including: (a) any ancillary maintenance or refuelling of those vehicles; and (b) any ancillary storage of goods brought to the premises by those vehicles; and (c) the transfer of goods or persons from one vehicle to another.



Land Use	Definition
veterinary centre	means premises used to diagnose animal diseases or disorders, to surgically or medically treat animals, or for the prevention of animal diseases or disorders;
warehouse/storage	means premises including indoor or outdoor facilities used for (a) the storage, goods, equipment, plant or materials; or (b) the display or the sale by wholesale of goods;
waste storage facility	means premises used to collect, consolidate, temporarily store or sort waste before transfer to a waste disposal facility or a resource recovery facility on a commercial scale;
winery	means premises used for the production of viticultural produce and associated sale of the produce;



Schedule A Supplemental Provisions to the Deemed Provisions

These provisions are to be read in conjunction with the deemed provisions (Schedule 2) contained in the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

13A. Significant Tree Register

- (1) The local government must establish and maintain a Significant Tree Register to identify tree within the Scheme Area that are worthy of preservation.
- (2) The Significant Tree Register:
 - (a) must set out a description of each tree and the reason for its entry in the significant tree register; and
 - (b) must be available, with the Scheme documents, for public inspection during business hours at the offices of the local government; and
 - (c) may be published on the website of the local government.
- (3) The local government must not enter a tree in the Significant Tree Register or modify the entry of a tree in the register unless the local government:
 - (a) notifies in writing each owner and occupier of the tree and provides each of them with a description of the tree and the reasons for the proposed entry; and
 - (b) invites each owner and occupier to make submissions on the proposal within a longer period specified in the notice; and
 - (c) carries out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate; and
 - (d) following any consultation and consideration of the submissions made on the proposal, resolves that the tree be entered in the significant tree register with or without modification, or that the tree be removed from the Significant Tree Register.
- (4) If the local government enters a tree or modifies an entry of a tree in the Significant Tree Register, the local government must give notice of the entry or modification to each owner and occupier of the site.
- (5) The local government may require assessment or certification by an arboriculturist to be carried out prior to the determination of an application for development approval for land which contains a tree identified on the Significant Tree Register.



61 (1) Development for which Development Approval Not Required

Development approval of the local government is not required for the following works —

Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
6A. The erection of, or alterations or additions to, a single house on a lot, where the R-Codes do not apply to the works	(a) A single house is a class P use in the zone in which that lot is located; (b) The development standards set out in the scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied; and (c) The development is located within a building envelope that has been granted development approval.
7A. The erection or installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or a grouped dwelling, where the R-Codes do not apply to the works: (a) an ancillary dwelling; (b) an outbuilding; (c) an external fixture; (d) a fence; (e) a patio; (f) a pergola; (g) a verandah; (h) a garage; (i) a carport.	(a) A single house is a class P use in the zone in which that lot is located; (b) The development standards set out in the scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied; and (c) The development is located within a building envelope that has been granted development approval.



Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
8A. The installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house, where the R-Codes do not apply to the works: (a) a swimming pool; (b) shade sails.	(a) A single house is a class P use in the zone in which that lot is located; (b) The development standards set out in the scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied; and (c) The development is located within a building envelope that has been granted development approval.
23. Minor development in a Commercial and Industrial zone	(a) The development is located on land zoned Strategic Centre, District Centre, Neighbourhood Centre, Local Centre, Service Commercial, General Industry or Private Community Uses; (b) The development has a net lettable area of less than 150m ² ; (c) The development supports the predominant use of the site; and (d) The development is not visible from a public street frontage.
24. Installation of Telecommunications Infrastructure	(a) The development is located on land zoned Strategic Centre, District Centre, Neighbourhood Centre, Service Commercial or General Industry; and (b) The development has a maximum height of 30 metres; and (c) The development is located, sited and designed in accordance with the relevant State Planning Policy; and (d) Notification and/or consultation processes are undertaken in accordance with the <i>Commonwealth Telecommunications Act 1997</i> (as amended).
25. Filling and Excavation where the R-Codes do not apply to the works	(a) The works are up to a height or depth of 500mm; and (b) Excludes works where the where the works are located within 100m of a wetland.
26. Removal of Trees (which includes: ring-barking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removing, pruning, transplanting, filling or excavating around, injuring, or wilful destruction)	(a) The land is zoned Strategic Centre, District Centre, Neighbourhood Centre, Private Community Uses or Residential with a lot size less than 4000 square metres; or (b) On land that is zoned Residential with an R-code of R15 or higher; or (c) On land located a distance greater than 100 metres of a wetland; (d) On land that is not designated as a Tree Preservation Area as shown in a structure plan;



Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(e) Where the tree(s) are not designated for retention on a structure plan or local development plans; or(f) Where the tree is not registered in the Significant Tree Register under clause 13A.(g) Where the tree is dead or constitutes an immediate threat to life or property;(h) Where the tree is within three metres of the wall of an existing or approved building;(i) Where the tree is required to be removed for the purposes of bushfire prevention and control including a firebreak as required by any relevant legislation;



Schedules to the Scheme

Schedule 1 Additional Requirements That apply to Land in Scheme Area

General Requirements

No.	Description of Land	Requirement
1.	Scheme Area Tree Removal (As required by Schedule A Clause 61(1))	In considering an application for development approval under the Scheme for the removal of any tree(s), the local government shall take into consideration and may impose conditions relating to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Risk of personal injury and/or damage to buildings, structures or services, potential fire hazard;(b) Structural soundness of the tree(s);(c) Whether the tree(s) form a part of or is a remnant of indigenous vegetation;(d) Whether the tree is registered on the Significant Tree Register;(e) Whether the pruning or removal of tree(s) including disturbance to the root zone (as defined by the dripline) is likely to occur;(f) Where the pruning (involving removal of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the tree canopy while retaining the natural height, form and character of the tree) to facilitate sunlight reception by solar panels;(g) Whether the pruning or removal of any tree(s) provides habitat for fauna protected under any relevant legislation that may require the preparation of a Species Impact Statement if there is likely to be significant effect.
2.	Where the R-Codes do not apply in all Centre Zones and the Service Commercial zone	Notwithstanding the requirements relating to development that are set out in a Precinct Structure Plan, Local Development Plans or Local Planning Policies the following provisions shall be provided for development where the R-Codes do not apply in all Centre zone and the Service Commercial Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Buildings shall be required to front the primary street and shall be of high quality. Elevations are to include articulation through variety of materials, height, setbacks and awnings covering pedestrian walkways around the building. Walls with no articulation and no variety of materials will not be accepted.



No.	Description of Land	Requirement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) Wherever possible buildings are to address all public spaces, through the provision of windows and control of signage on windows to provide for surveillance and security. The blanking out of windows with signage is not acceptable.(c) Landscaping is to be of a high quality through the use of trees within parking areas, the street verge and around buildings, complimented by extensive low-rise native landscaping.(d) A variety of paving is to be provided adjacent to the building and within the car parking area to demarcate pedestrian crossings and driveway access, ensuring that the extent of bitumen is reduced.(e) Car parking areas are to be designed to wrap around the site and/or buildings, to form internal access ways. Car parking areas are to be articulated using high quality landscaping, tree plantings, variety of pavements, pedestrian refuge islands and access ways.(f) The layout and location of access ways, parking, loading bays and service areas are to be designed to permit vehicles to enter streets in a forward gear.(g) Service and loading areas are to be screened from street view and residential land uses.(h) The extent and amount of signage shall be controlled and minimised and shall have regard to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) An area on the building's facade shall be designed to incorporate the appropriate signage for individual tenancies, in a manner that does not detract from the building's design;(ii) The painting of the building in a tenant's corporate colours is considered a form of signage and should not detract from the building's design; and,(iii) Use of pylon and free-standing signs is to be restricted and kept to a minimum having reference to the applicable Precinct Structure Plan, Local Development Plan or Local Planning Policy.
3.	Residential Zoned land abutting Regional Open Space	<p>Unless otherwise covered by a provision of a Structure Plan, Local Development Plan or Local Planning Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the minimum setback to Regional Open Space shall be 4.5 metres to an open balcony, veranda, terrace or other outdoor living area raised more than 0.5m above natural ground level; and 6.0 metres to the main building; and(b) a 45-degree visual truncation shall be maintained from adjoining properties at the 6.0 metre setback line.



Zone Requirements

No.	Description of Land	Requirement										
1.	Service Commercial Zone, General Industry Zone	Within the Service Commercial and General Industry zones, the following shall apply:										
		<p>(a) Minimum setbacks:</p> <p>(i) As per the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Zone</th> <th>Primary Street</th> <th>Secondary Street</th> <th>Side and Rear</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Service Commercial Zone</td> <td>6.0m</td> <td>3.0m</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Industry</td> <td>9.0m</td> <td>4.5m</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) where a site adjoins residential development the setback requirements shall be in accordance with the R-code of the adjoining site.</p> <p>(b) Open space and landscaping:</p> <p>(i) a minimum of 10 percent of site shall be set aside for open space and landscaping, excluding car parking and manoeuvring areas;</p> <p>(ii) a minimum 3m landscaping strip shall be provided within the front setback.</p>	Zone	Primary Street	Secondary Street	Side and Rear	Service Commercial Zone	6.0m	3.0m	Nil	General Industry	9.0m
Zone	Primary Street	Secondary Street	Side and Rear									
Service Commercial Zone	6.0m	3.0m	Nil									
General Industry	9.0m	4.5m	Nil									
2.	Local Centre Zone, Neighbourhood Centre Zone	Within the Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre zones, the following shall apply:										
		<p>(a) Minimum setbacks:</p> <p>(i) Setbacks shall be established through a Local Development Plan or in the absence of an approved Local Development Plan as determined by the local government, generally based on 'main-street' design principles where appropriate for the context of the site and the location, ensuring that building entries, car parking locations and landscaping can be accommodated.</p> <p>(ii) Where a site adjoins residential development the setback requirements shall be in accordance with the R-code of the adjoining site.</p> <p>(b) Open space:</p> <p>A minimum of 10 percent of site shall be set aside for open space and landscaping, excluding car parking and manoeuvring areas;</p>										



No.	Description of Land	Requirement								
3.	Private Community Purposes Zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In addition to any general provisions of the scheme, further development of land is to accord with the development requirements of the R-Codes for the coding of the adjoining residential zoned land unless a Local Development Plan has been approved.2. Where any development subject to the R-Codes are proposed, the site shall be subject to a Local Development Plan to determine the location, form and scale of development for the site, the interface to existing residential development and the application of the R-Codes.3. The Local Development Plan shall have regard to the prevailing form of development surrounding the site, and ensure an appropriate interface to existing residential development.								
4.	Rural, Rural Smallholdings and Rural Residential Zones ('Rural Zones')	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Minimum Lot Sizes In the Rural, Rural Smallholdings and Rural Residential Zones lot sizes shall comply with the following standards:<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Code</th><th>Minimum Lot Size</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>RL1</td><td>1 Hectare</td></tr><tr><td>RL5</td><td>5 Hectares</td></tr><tr><td>RL10</td><td>10 Hectares</td></tr></tbody></table>2. All lots within the Rural zones shall be subject to the approval of a building envelope3. A building envelope shall be approved under the provisions for development approval (Part 8 of the Deemed Provisions).4. All building envelope shall be located in accordance with the following provisions:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) Shall not exceed 2000 square metres in area, unless otherwise required arising from a Bushfire Management Plan;(ii) Minimise the need for clearing of remnant vegetation by being located within the most degraded area of the lot;(iii) Ensure consistency with a Bushfire Management Plan with respect to site layout, vehicular access, firefighting water supply and siting of development;(iv) Have regard for visual landscape values respecting views to and from the development site through avoidance of significant rock outcrops, ridgelines and visually dominant topography; and	Code	Minimum Lot Size	RL1	1 Hectare	RL5	5 Hectares	RL10	10 Hectares
Code	Minimum Lot Size									
RL1	1 Hectare									
RL5	5 Hectares									
RL10	10 Hectares									



No.	Description of Land	Requirement
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(v) Setback from relevant property boundaries as required by the following table:

Front Boundary: Lots Fronting Old Coast Road	100m
Front Boundary: Lots Not Fronting Old Coast Road	50m
Side Boundary (unless otherwise required)	15m
Rear Boundary (unless otherwise required)	50m
Lake Clifton (see note)	150m
Peel Harvey Estuary (see note)	50m
Other Wetlands	50m
Vasse Soil Type	20m
South West Regional Ecological Linkage	75m

Note: *Setbacks to Lake Clifton and the Peel Harvey Estuary are measured from high water of lake as measured from the saltwater dependant wetland vegetation species)*

5. Building Envelopes

(a) All development shall be contained within the approved Building Envelope, which includes the following:

- (i) The area for the construction of a dwelling and all outbuildings which shall generally be constructed in a central location within the building envelope to minimise clearing required for a Building Protection Zone as specified in the Bushfire Regulations;
- (ii) Contain effluent disposal systems and associated drainage and potable water supply tank;
- (iii) Any earthworks or filling of the land, including those required to meet minimum finished floor levels as required;

Note: *A minimum habitable finished floor level of 2.7m AHD is required to ensure adequate flood protection from the 1 in 100 Flood Level as set out by the Department of Water for land adjoining the Peel Harvey Estuary. No filling within or adjoining Conservation Category Wetlands shall be permitted.*



No.	Description of Land	Requirement
		<p>(iv) The undertaking of all land uses as set out in Table 3, unless otherwise approved as part of a development approval.</p> <p>(b) No indigenous trees, bushland or other indigenous vegetation shall be cleared, felled or remove outside the defined building envelope except where necessary in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The vegetation is dead, diseased or poses a danger to humans, stock or buildings;(ii) The clearing is necessary for any firebreak as required under the Bush Fires Act 1954; or(iii) The clearing is for the purpose of access to an approved building envelope; <p>In order to enhance the biodiversity and wildlife habitat of lands within these zones, the local government may require the planting of trees and/or groups of trees, where tree cover is considered deficient to facilitate rehabilitation of understorey species as a condition of any development approval.</p>
6.	Potable Water Supply	<p>(a) All buildings intended for residential use must include provision for the storage of water in tanks of not less than 130,000 litres capacity on the basis that no arrangements have been made for connection to a reticulated water supply provided by a licensed water provider.</p> <p>(b) Groundwater bores shall be subject to the restrictions of the Southwest Groundwater Catchment Allocation Plan administered by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.</p>
7.	On-site wastewater disposal	<p>(a) Proposals for on-site wastewater disposal may be considered where the decision maker is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) reticulated sewerage is not required;(ii) the site requirements for on-site wastewater disposal outlined in the Government Sewerage Policy can be met; and(iii) development will be serviced by an appropriate on-site wastewater system that will manage risk to the environment and public health where relevant.



No.	Description of Land	Requirement
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8. Stocking Rates for Animals
- (a) Development Approval for the keeping of animals is not required where the stocking rate is consistent with the base stocking rate determined by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's *Stocking Rate Guidelines for Rural Small Holdings, Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp, Western Australia* together with the following:
 - (i) Stocking Rates being based on area of cleared land and not total lot size.
 - (ii) Grazing being limited to parkland cleared areas only and further clearing of remnant bushland for grazing purposes shall not be permitted.
 - (iii) Grazing is not permitted within the setback areas to Lake Clifton, Peel-Harvey Estuary, Other Wetlands and Vasse Soils Types as defined in the *Stocking Rate Guidelines for Rural Small Holdings, Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp, Western Australia*.
 - (b) Where a landowner proposes to keep stock in excess of the base stocking rate, provided for in the *Stocking Rate Guidelines for Rural Small Holdings, Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp, Western Australia*, a Development Approval will be required, accompanied by a suitable Management Plan, which shall be assessed in accordance with the following:
 - (i) The provisions of the 'Stocking Rates for Rural Small Holdings, Agriculture WA';
 - (ii) The extent of dry pasture only;
 - (iii) Based on area of cleared land and not total lot size.
 - (iv) Grazing shall be limited to parkland cleared areas only and further clearing of remnant bushland for grazing purposes shall not be permitted.
 - (v) Advice from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in relation to protection of watercourses, wetlands and ground and surface water quality.
 - (vi) Grazing is not permitted within the setback areas to Lake Clifton, Peel-Harvey Estuary, Other Wetlands and Vasse Soils Types.
 - (c) Where in the opinion of the local government, the continued presence of animals on any portion of land is likely to contribute, or is contributing to unsatisfactory environmental degradation and impacts, notice may be served on the owner of the said land, requiring the immediate removal of those animals specified in the notice for a period specified in the notice.



Specific Site Requirements

No.	Description of Land	Requirement
1.	Lot 1 Petina Court and Lots 2 – 4 Seawind Drive, Silver Sands; Strata Lot 1 – 2 on Strata Plan 56323 Seawind Drive, Silver Sands; and Strata Lot 4 – 10 on Strata Plan 45471, Hickman Road Silver Sands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Development of all lots requires approval under the Scheme.2. No building shall be greater than a maximum of 8.5 metres in height measured from 5.0m AHD (being the ground level established as part of the subdivision process).3. Fencing shall maximise the opportunity for passive surveillance of the public open space and foreshore areas, where the extent of solid fencing shall be minimised, whilst respecting the need for privacy on individual lots.4. All buildings and swimming pools shall be setback a minimum of 15.0 metres from the Regional Open Space alignment.
2.	All Canal Developments (Except for 'Port Mandurah Stage 1' and 'Waterside')	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where a boundary abuts or is located within a canal waterway, setbacks for all development shall be a minimum of 4 metres with an average of 6 metres for a rear boundary and a minimum of 4 metres for a side boundary.2. The setback requirements shall be measured from the outer or canal side of the canal wall.3. Certification from a Structural Engineer will be required for any building or structure which is proposed to be closer than 6 metres to any canal wall.
3.	'Port Mandurah Stage 1' and 'Waterside' Canal Developments	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where a boundary abuts or is located within a canal waterway, setbacks for all development shall be a minimum of 6 metres.2. The setback requirements shall be measured from the outer or canal side of the canal wall.
4.	Lots 88, 89 and 90 Leisure Way, Halls Head	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Development shall be designed to front onto and be orientated to Old Coast Road.2. Multiple Dwellings shall be permitted at a Residential Density Code of R80.3. All land adjacent to Mandurah Road shall be provided with a landscape buffer area with a minimum width of 10.0m.
5.	Lot 507 Apollo Place, Halls Head	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Development of up to 4 storeys may be permitted.2. A minimum of 75% Tourism Uses and maximum of 25% Residential uses to be provided.



No.	Description of Land	Requirement
6.	Lot 370 Country Club Drive, Dawesville	100% Tourism Uses to be provided with no Residential Uses permitted unless otherwise approved by the local government.
7.	Lot 9201 and 2001 Marina Quay Drive, Erskine	100% Tourism Uses to be provided with no Residential Uses permitted unless otherwise approved by the local government.



Schedule 2 Parking Requirements

Land Use Categories / Specific Uses	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	Light Industry	Residential
<p>Residential Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancillary Dwelling • Caretaker's Dwelling • Grouped Dwelling • Multiple Dwelling • Family Day Care • Holiday House • Home Business • Home Occupation • Home Office • Independent Living Complex • Single House • Single Bedroom Dwelling 	<p>As per R-Codes plus 1 bay for Home Business;</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>As per R-Codes plus 1 bay for Home Business</p>
<p>Commercial Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betting Agency • Car Park • Child Care Premises • Home Store 	<p>4.5 parking bays per 100m² of net lettable floor area</p>				



Land Use Categories / Specific Uses	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	Light Industry	Residential
Retail Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenience Store • Market • Shop 	4.5 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area		1 parking bay per 10m ² of net lettable floor area		N/A
Service Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulky Goods Showroom • Funeral Parlour • Lunch Bar • Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales • Motor Vehicle Wash • Warehouse/Storage 	N/A	N/A	1 parking bay per 50m ² of net lettable floor area		N/A
Industrial Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry • Industry - Light • Motor Vehicle Repair • Trade Display • Trade Supplies • Transport Depot 	N/A	N/A	1 parking bay per 50m ² of net lettable floor area	1 parking bay per 60m ² of net lettable floor area	N/A



Land Use Categories / Specific Uses	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	Light Industry	Residential
Tourism Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravan Park • Holiday Accommodation • Motel • Serviced Apartment • Tourist Development 	1 per unit		N/A	N/A	1 per unit
Dining and Entertainment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amusement Parlour • Reception Centre • Restaurant • Recreation - Private • Small Bar 	1 parking bay per 4 patrons			N/A	
Child Care Premises	1 per staff member plus 4				
Fast Food Outlet	1 parking bay per 4 patrons (Exclusive of drive through stacking)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consulting Rooms & Medical Centre	5 per practitioner				
Liquor Store - Small	3 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area				



Land Use Categories / Specific Uses	Neighbourhood Centre	Local Centre	Service Commercial	Light Industry	Residential
Office	1 per 50m ²				
Residential Aged Care	1 bay per 4 beds, plus 1 bay per staff member present, or otherwise determined by the local government following the submission of a traffic management report.				
Place of Worship	1 per 4 patrons				
Service Station	3 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area	N/A	3 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area		N/A
Veterinary Centre	3 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area	N/A	3 parking bays per 100m ² of net lettable floor area		N/A

Note: *Parking ratios shall be calculated based on the net lettable floor area of the development.*

Where parking ratios require a fraction of a space, it must be rounded up to the nearest higher whole number.

Parking ratios for land uses not listed to be determined by the local government.



Endorsement

COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO ADVERTISE LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME

Adopted by resolution of the Council of the City of Mandurah at the meeting of the Council held on the 30 April 2019

.....
MARK ROBERT NEWMAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

.....
RYHS JOHN WILLIAMS
MAYOR



COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT SCHEME FOR APPROVAL

Council resolved to support approval of the draft Scheme of the **City of Mandurah** at the Meeting of Council held on the 23 June 2020. The Common Seal of the **City of Mandurah** was hereunto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of:



Mark Robert Newman

MARK ROBERT NEWMAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Ryhs John Williams

RYHS JOHN WILLIAMS
MAYOR

WAPC Recommended for Final Approval

Chwell

Delegated under S.16 of the
Planning and Development Act 2005

7/2/2022

DATE

Approval Granted

It is hereby certified that this is a true copy of the
Scheme/~~Amendment~~, final approval to which was
endorsed by the Minister for Planning on *22/2/2022*

Certified by *AK Crooks*

Officer of the Commission Duty authorised pursuant
to section 24 of the Planning and Development Act
2005 (section 32(3) of the Planning and Development Act
2005) of the City of Mandurah

MINISTER FOR PLANNING

DATE

Schedule 2 — Deemed provisions for local planning schemes

[r. 10(4)]

Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Terms used

If a word or expression used in this Scheme is listed in this clause, its meaning is as follows —

Act means the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

activity centre means —

- (a) an area of land identified in accordance with a State planning policy as an activity centre; or
- (b) an area of land identified by the Commission as an activity centre;

advertisement means any word, letter, model, sign, placard, board, notice, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, that is used wholly or partly for the purposes of advertising, announcing or directing, and includes —

- (a) any hoarding or similar structure used, or adapted for use, for the display of advertisements; and
- (b) any airborne device anchored to any land or building used for the display of advertising; and
- (c) any vehicle or trailer or other similar object placed or located so as to serve the purpose of displaying advertising;

amenity means all those factors which combine to form the character of an area and include the present and likely future amenity;

ancillary dwelling has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

Building Code means the Building Code of Australia which is volumes 1 and 2, as amended from time to time, of the National Construction Code series published by, or on behalf of, the Australian Building Codes Board;

building height, in relation to a building —

- (a) if the building is used for residential purposes — has the meaning given in the R-Codes; or
- (b) if the building is used for purposes other than residential purposes — means the maximum vertical distance between the natural ground level and the finished roof height directly above, excluding minor projections as that term is defined in the R-Codes;

built heritage conservation means conservation as defined in the *Heritage Act 2018* section 4;

class A use, in relation to a zone, means a use identified in the zoning table for this Scheme (regardless of the symbol used) as a use that is not permitted in the zone unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting development approval after advertising the application in accordance with clause 64;

class D use, in relation to a zone —

- (a) means a use identified in the zoning table for this Scheme (regardless of the symbol used) as a use that is not permitted in the zone unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting development approval; but
- (b) does not include a class A use;

class P use, in relation to a zone, means a use identified in the zoning table for this Scheme (regardless of the symbol used) as a use that is permitted in the zone if it complies with any relevant development standards and requirements of this Scheme;

class X use, in relation to a zone, means a use identified in the zoning table for this Scheme (regardless of the symbol used) as a use that is not permitted in the zone;

commercial, centre or mixed use zone means —

- (a) if this Scheme includes the model provision set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 1 clause 16 — a Commercial zone, Centre zone or Mixed Use zone; or

- (b) otherwise — a zone (however named) the objectives of which as set out in this Scheme indicate that it is an area suitable for —
- (i) a range of shops, offices, restaurants and other commercial outlets (whether or not in a town centre or activity centre); or
 - (ii) a wide variety of active uses on street level that are compatible with residential and other non-active uses on upper levels;

complex application means —

- (a) an application for approval of development that is a use of land if the use is not specifically referred to in the zoning table for this Scheme in respect of the zone in which the development is located; or
- (b) an application of a kind identified elsewhere in this Scheme, or in a local planning policy, as a complex application for development approval;

container has the meaning given in the WARR Act section 47C(1);

container collection cage means a cage or other structure in which members of the public may place empty containers for the purposes of the container deposit scheme, without receiving payment of the refund amount in exchange;

container deposit recycling centre means a refund point that has or can accommodate facilities for the consolidation or sorting of empty containers pending collection for the purposes of the container deposit scheme;

container deposit scheme means the scheme established by the WARR Act Part 5A;

cultural heritage significance has the meaning given in the *Heritage Act 2018* section 5(1);

deemed-to-comply provision, of the R-Codes, means a provision of the R-Codes described in the R-Codes as a deemed-to-comply provision or a deemed-to-comply requirement;

development contribution plan means a development contribution plan, prepared in accordance with the *Planning and Development*

(*Local Planning Schemes*) Regulations 2015 Part 7, that applies to land in the Scheme area;

drop-off refund point means a refund point that —

- (a) is located in a building; and
- (b) is not a container deposit recycling centre;

excluded holiday period day means a day that is in —

- (a) a period commencing on 25 December in a year and ending on the next 1 January; or
- (b) a period of 7 days commencing on Good Friday in a year;

frontage, in relation to a building —

- (a) if the building is used for residential purposes — has the meaning given in the R-Codes; or
- (b) if the building is used for purposes other than residential purposes — means the line where a road reserve and the front of a lot meet and, if a lot abuts 2 or more road reserves, the one to which the building or proposed building faces;

grouped dwelling has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

heritage-protected place has the meaning given in clause 1A;

incidental use means a use of premises which is consequent on, or naturally attaching, appertaining or relating to, the predominant use;

light industry zone means —

- (a) if this Scheme includes the model provision set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 1 clause 16 — a Light Industry zone; or
- (b) otherwise — a zone (however named) the objectives of which as set out in this Scheme indicate that it is an area suitable for a range of light industrial uses and service industries generally compatible with urban areas that cannot be located in commercial zones;

local government means the local government responsible for this Scheme;

local government CEO means the chief executive officer of the local government;

local planning strategy means the local planning strategy for this Scheme prepared under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Part 3, as amended from time to time;

maintenance and repair works means works that —

- (a) are carried out to maintain or repair any building, structure or land or otherwise to prevent any building, structure or land from deteriorating or falling into a state of disrepair; and
- (b) do not result in any material alteration to the building, structure or land, including any material alteration to the materials used in or on, or the design or specifications of, the building, structure or land;

Minister for Heritage means the Minister who administers the *Heritage Act 2018*;

multiple dwelling has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

natural ground level, in relation to land subject to development, means —

- (a) the ground level specified in either of the following that applies to the land (or, if both of the following apply to the land, the more recent of the following) —
 - (i) a condition on an approval of a plan of subdivision that specifies a ground level;
 - (ii) a previous development approval for site works on the land that specifies a ground level;

or

- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply — the level of the land before any disturbance to the land relating to the development;

net lettable area or **nla** means the area of all floors within the internal finished surfaces of permanent walls but does not include the following areas —

- (a) stairs, toilets, cleaner's cupboards, lift shafts and motor rooms, escalators, tea rooms and plant rooms, and other service areas;
- (b) lobbies between lifts facing other lifts serving the same floor;

- (c) areas set aside as public space or thoroughfares and not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or building;
- (d) areas set aside for the provision of facilities or services to the floor or building where those facilities are not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or building;

non-conforming use has the meaning given in section 172 of the Act;

owner, in relation to land, means —

- (a) if the land is freehold land —
 - (i) a person whose name is registered as a proprietor of the land; and
 - (ii) the State, if registered as a proprietor of the land; and
 - (iii) a person who holds an interest as purchaser under a contract to purchase an estate in fee simple in the land; and
 - (iv) a person who is the holder of a freehold interest in land vested in an executor or administrator under the *Administration Act 1903* section 8;

and

- (b) if the land is Crown land —
 - (i) the State; and
 - (ii) a person who holds an interest as purchaser under a contract to purchase an estate in fee simple in the land;

Peel Region Scheme area means the area to which the Peel Region Scheme applies;

premises means land, buildings or part of land or a building;

R-Codes means the planning codes entitled Residential Design Codes prepared by the Commission under the Act, as amended from time to time;

refund amount has the meaning given in the WARR Act section 47C(1);

refund point has the meaning given in the WARR Act section 47C(1);

region planning scheme means a region planning scheme that applies in respect of part or all of the Scheme area;

reserve means land reserved under this Scheme for a public purpose;

residential zone —

- (a) if this Scheme includes the model provision set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 1 clause 16 — means a Residential zone, Special Residential zone or Rural Residential zone; or
- (b) otherwise —
 - (i) means a zone (however named) the objectives of which as set out in this Scheme indicate that it is an area suitable for residential use (regardless of residential lot sizes in the zone and whether or not a limited range of rural and related ancillary pursuits are permitted); but
 - (ii) does not include a zone (however named) the objectives of which as set out in this Scheme indicate that it is an area suitable for a wide variety of active uses on street level that are compatible with residential and other non-active uses on upper levels;

reverse vending machine means a permanently-located unattended device that accepts empty containers from members of the public in exchange for the payment of the refund amount;

Scheme area means the area to which this Scheme applies;

single house has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

site works means works that affect the ground level, whether by excavation or filling;

special control area means an area identified under this Scheme as an area subject to special controls set out in this Scheme;

street setback area, of a building, means the area between the building and the boundary of a road reserve that abuts the lot, and if the lot abuts 2 or more road reserves, means the area between the building and boundary of the road reserve to which the building faces;

substantially commenced means that some substantial part of work in respect of a development approved under a planning scheme or under an interim development order has been performed;

wall height, in relation to a wall of a building —

- (a) if the building is used for residential purposes — has the meaning given in the R-Codes; or
- (b) if the building is used for purposes other than residential purposes — means the vertical distance from the natural ground level of the boundary of the property that is closest to the wall to the point where the wall meets the roof or parapet;

WARR Act means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*;

works, in relation to land, means —

- (a) any demolition, erection, construction, alteration of or addition to any building or structure on the land; and
- (b) the carrying out on the land of any excavation or other works; and
- (c) in the case of a place to which a protection order made under the *Heritage Act 2018* Part 4 Division 1 applies, any act or thing that —
 - (i) is likely to damage the character of that place or the external appearance of any building; or
 - (ii) would constitute an irreversible alteration to the fabric of any building;

zone means a portion of the Scheme area identified on the Scheme Map as a zone for the purpose of indicating the controls imposed by this Scheme on the use of, or the carrying out of works on, land, but does not include a reserve or special control area.

[Clause 1 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 44; SL 2024/25 r. 53.]

1A. Heritage-protected places

- (1) A **heritage-protected place** is a place —
 - (a) that is entered in the State Register of Heritage Places under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 42; or
 - (b) that is under consideration for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places as described in subclause (2); or
 - (c) that is the subject of an order under the *Heritage Act 2018* Part 4; or

- (d) that is the subject of a heritage agreement that has been certified under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 90; or
 - (e) that is included on a heritage list as defined in clause 7; or
 - (f) that is within a heritage area as defined in clause 7.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a place is under consideration for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places if —
- (a) the Heritage Council has made a preliminary determination under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 39(2) that the place warrants review under section 40(1) but the review has not commenced; or
 - (b) the Heritage Council has commenced but has not completed a review of the place under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 40(1); or
 - (c) the Heritage Council has made a recommendation under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 40(2) that the place be entered in the State Register of Heritage Places but the Minister for Heritage has not yet given a direction under section 41(1) of that Act in relation to that recommendation.

[Clause 1A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 45.]

1B. Development taken to comply with deemed-to-comply provision of R-Codes

For the purposes of this Scheme, development is taken to comply with a deemed-to-comply provision of the R-Codes if the development complies with —

- (a) a provision of a local development plan, precinct structure plan or local planning policy if —
 - (i) the provision amends or replaces the deemed-to-comply provision; and
 - (ii) for a provision of a local development plan or local planning policy where the plan or policy is required to be approved by the Commission under the R-Codes — the plan or policy is approved by the Commission;

or

- (b) a provision that —
 - (i) is in a structure plan that was approved before 19 October 2015; and
 - (ii) amends or replaces the deemed-to-comply provision.

[Clause 1B inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 45.]

1C. Excluded holiday period days not counted in time periods

For the purposes of this Scheme, an excluded holiday period day is not to be counted in calculating a period of time that is expressed as a number of days, business days or working days.

[Clause 1C inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 45.]

Part 2 — Local planning framework

Division 1 — Local planning strategy

2. Local planning strategy

Where a local planning strategy for the Scheme area has been prepared by the local government in accordance with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Part 3 the local planning strategy sets out the long-term planning directions for the Scheme area.

Division 2 — Local planning policies

3. Local planning policies

- (1) The local government may prepare a local planning policy in respect of any matter related to the planning and development of the Scheme area.
- (2) A local planning policy —
 - (a) may apply generally or in respect of a particular class or classes of matters specified in the policy; and
 - (b) may apply to the whole of the Scheme area or to part or parts of the Scheme area specified in the policy.

- (3) A local planning policy must be based on sound town planning principles and may address either strategic or operational considerations in relation to the matters to which the policy applies.
- (4) The local government may amend or repeal a local planning policy.
- (5) In making a determination under this Scheme the local government must have regard to each relevant local planning policy to the extent that the policy is consistent with this Scheme.

4. Procedure for making local planning policy

- (1) If the local government resolves to prepare a local planning policy the local government must, unless the Commission otherwise agrees, advertise the proposed policy as follows —
 - (a) publish in accordance with clause 87 the proposed policy and a notice giving details of —
 - (i) the subject and nature of the proposed policy; and
 - (ii) the objectives of the proposed policy; and
 - (iii) how the proposed policy is made available to the public in accordance with clause 87; and
 - (iv) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (v) the period for making submissions and the last day of that period;
 - (b) if, in the opinion of the local government, the policy is inconsistent with any State planning policy, give notice of the proposed policy to the Commission;
 - (c) give notice of the proposed policy in any other way and carry out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) The period for making submissions specified in a notice under subclause (1)(a)(v) must not be less than the period of 21 days after the day on which the notice is first published under subclause (1)(a).

- (3) After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government must —
- (a) review the proposed policy in the light of any submissions made; and
 - (b) resolve to —
 - (i) proceed with the policy without modification; or
 - (ii) proceed with the policy with modification; or
 - (iii) not to proceed with the policy.
- (3A) The local government must not resolve under subclause (3) to proceed with the policy if —
- (a) the proposed policy amends or replaces a deemed-to-comply provision of the R-Codes; and
 - (b) under the R-Codes, the Commission’s approval is required for the policy; and
 - (c) the Commission has not approved the policy.
- (4) If the local government resolves to proceed with the policy, the local government must publish notice of the policy in accordance with clause 87.
- (5) A policy has effect on publication of a notice under subclause (4).
- (6) The local government must ensure that an up-to-date copy of each local planning policy made under this Scheme that is in effect is published in accordance with clause 87.
- (7) Subclause (6) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a).

[Clause 4 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 46.]

5. Procedure for amending local planning policy

- (1) Clause 4, with any necessary changes, applies to the amendment to a local planning policy.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), the local government may make an amendment to a local planning policy without advertising the amendment if, in the opinion of the local government, the amendment is a minor amendment.

6. Revocation of local planning policy

A local planning policy may be revoked —

- (a) by a subsequent local planning policy that —
 - (i) is prepared in accordance with this Part; and
 - (ii) expressly revokes the local planning policy;
- or
- (b) by a notice of revocation —
 - (i) prepared by the local government; and
 - (ii) published by the local government in accordance with clause 87.

[Clause 6 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 47.]

Part 3 — Heritage protection

7. Terms used

In this Part —

heritage area means an area designated as a heritage area under clause 9;

heritage list means a heritage list established under clause 8(1);

place has the meaning given in the *Heritage Act 2018* section 7(1).

Note:

The purpose of this Part is to provide for the identification of places and areas of heritage value so that development in the Scheme can, as far as possible, be consistent with the conservation of heritage values.

[Clause 7 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 48.]

8. Heritage list

- (1) The local government must establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation.
- (2) A heritage list established under subclause (1) must set out a description of each place and the reason for its entry on the heritage list.

- (2A) The local government must ensure that an up-to-date copy of the heritage list is published in accordance with clause 87.
- (2B) Subclause (2A) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a).
- (3) The local government must not enter a place in, or remove a place from, the heritage list or modify the entry of a place in the heritage list unless the local government —
- (a) notifies in writing each owner and occupier of the place and provides each of them with a description of the place and the reasons for the proposed entry; and
 - (b) invites each owner and occupier to make submissions on the proposal within a period specified in the notice; and
 - (c) carries out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate; and
 - (d) following any consultation and consideration of the submissions made on the proposal, resolves that the place be entered in the heritage list with or without modification, or that the place be removed from the heritage list.
- (3A) The period for making submissions specified in a notice under subclause (3)(b) must not be less than the period of 21 days after the day on which the notice is given under subclause (3)(a).
- (4) If the local government enters a place in the heritage list or modifies an entry of a place in the heritage list the local government must give notice of the entry or modification to —
- (a) the Heritage Council of Western Australia; and
 - (b) each owner and occupier of the place.

[Clause 8 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 49.]

9. Designation of heritage areas

- (1) If, in the opinion of the local government, special planning control is needed to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage significance and character of an area to which this Scheme applies, the local government may, by resolution, designate that area as a heritage area.

- (2) If the local government designates an area as a heritage area the local government must adopt for the area a local planning policy that sets out the following —
- (a) a map showing the boundaries of the heritage area;
 - (b) a statement about the heritage significance of the area;
 - (c) a record of places of heritage significance in the heritage area.
- (3) Before designating an area as a heritage area the local government must —
- (a) give each owner of land affected by the proposed designation —
 - (i) notice of the proposed designation; and
 - (ii) a copy of the proposed local planning policy for the heritage area or details of how the proposed local planning policy is made available to the public under clause 4(1)(a);and
 - (b) advertise the proposed designation by —
 - (i) publishing in accordance with clause 87 a notice of the proposed designation; and
 - (ii) erecting a sign giving notice of the proposed designation in a prominent location in the area that would be affected by the designation;and
 - (c) carry out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate.
- (4) Notice of a proposed designation under subclause (3)(b) must specify —
- (a) the area that is the subject of the proposed designation; and
 - (b) details of how the proposed local planning policy for the heritage area is made available to the public under clause 4(1)(a); and
 - (c) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (d) the period for making submissions and the last day of that period.

- (5) The period for making submissions specified in the notice under subclause (4)(d) must not be less than the period of 21 days after the day on which the notice is first published under subclause (3)(b)(i).
- (6) After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government must —
- (a) review the proposed designation in the light of any submissions made; and
 - (b) resolve —
 - (i) to adopt the designation without modification; or
 - (ii) to adopt the designation with modification; or
 - (iii) not to proceed with the designation.
- (7) If the local government designates an area as a heritage area the local government must give notice of the designation to —
- (a) the Heritage Council of Western Australia; and
 - (b) each owner of land affected by the designation.
- (8) The local government may modify or revoke a designation of a heritage area.
- (9) Subclauses (3) to (7) apply, with any necessary changes, to the amendment to a designation of a heritage area or the revocation of a designation of a heritage area.

[Clause 9 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 50.]

10. Heritage agreements

- (1) The local government may, in accordance with the *Heritage Act 2018* Part 7, enter into a heritage agreement with an owner or occupier of land or a building for the purpose of binding the land or affecting the use of the land or building insofar as the interest of that owner or occupier permits.
- (2) The local government may not enter into an agreement with the owner or occupier of land or a building that relates to heritage matters other than in accordance with subclause (1).

[Clause 10 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 51.]

11. Heritage assessment

- (1) Despite any existing assessment on record, the local government may require a heritage assessment to be carried out prior to the approval of any development proposed in a heritage area or in respect of a place entered in the heritage list.
- (2) A heritage assessment must be in a form approved by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

12. Variations to local planning scheme provisions for heritage purposes

- (1) The local government may vary any site or development requirement specified in this Scheme to —
 - (a) facilitate the built heritage conservation of a place entered in the State Register of Heritage Places under the *Heritage Act 2018* section 42 or included on the heritage list; or
 - (b) enhance or preserve heritage values in a heritage area.
- (2) A variation under subclause (1) may be unconditional or subject to any conditions the local government considers appropriate.
- (3) If the local government is of the opinion that the variation of site or development requirements is likely to affect any owners or occupiers in the general locality of the place or the heritage area the local government must —
 - (a) consult the affected parties by following one or more of the provisions for advertising under clause 64(4); and
 - (b) have regard to any views expressed prior to making its determination to vary the site or development requirements under this clause.

[Clause 12 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 52.]

13. Heritage conservation notice

- (1) In this clause —
heritage conservation notice means a notice given under subclause (2);

heritage place means a place that is on the heritage list or located in a heritage area;

properly maintained, in relation to a heritage place, means maintained in a way that ensures that there is no actual or imminent loss or deterioration of —

- (a) the structural integrity of the heritage place; or
 - (b) an element of the heritage place that is integral to —
 - (i) the reason set out in the heritage list for the entry of the place in the heritage list; or
 - (ii) the heritage significance of the area in which it is located, as set out in a statement in the local planning policy for the area adopted in accordance with clause 9(2).
- (2) If the local government forms the view that a heritage place is not being properly maintained the local government may give to a person who is the owner or occupier of the heritage place a written notice requiring the person to carry out specified repairs to the heritage place by a specified time, being a time that is not less than 60 days after the day on which the notice is given.
- (3) If a person fails to comply with a heritage conservation notice, the local government may enter the heritage place and carry out the repairs specified in the notice.
- (4) The expenses incurred by the local government in carrying out repairs under subclause (3) may be recovered as a debt due from the person to whom the notice was given in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (5) The local government may —
- (a) vary a heritage conservation notice to extend the time for carrying out the specified repairs; or
 - (b) revoke a heritage conservation notice.
- (6) A person who is given a heritage conservation notice may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review, in accordance with Part 14 of the Act, of a decision —
- (a) to give the notice; or
 - (b) to require repairs specified in the notice to be carried out; or

- (c) to require repairs specified in the notice to be carried out by the time specified in the notice.

13A. Heritage list and heritage areas under former Scheme

- (1) This clause applies if —
 - (a) this Scheme comes into operation on or after the day on which the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020* Part 2 Division 2 comes into operation; and
 - (b) immediately before this Scheme came into operation, another local planning scheme (the *former Scheme*) applied to the Scheme area.
- (2) On and after the day on which this Scheme comes into operation —
 - (a) the heritage list established under the former Scheme continues under this Scheme and is taken to be the heritage list established under clause 8; and
 - (b) any heritage area that was designated under the former Scheme immediately before this Scheme comes into operation continues under this Scheme and is taken to be a heritage area designated under clause 9; and
 - (c) any local planning policy of a kind referred to in clause 9(2) in effect under the former Scheme immediately before this Scheme comes into operation continues under this Scheme and is taken to be a local planning policy in effect under Part 2 Division 2.
- (3) This clause does not prevent the amendment, modification or revocation under this Scheme of the heritage list or any designation of a heritage area or local planning policy.

[Clause 13A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 53.]

Part 4 — Structure plans

14. Terms used

In this Part —

precinct structure plan means a plan for the coordination of future subdivision, zoning and development of an area of land;

standard structure plan means a plan for the coordination of future subdivision and zoning of an area of land;

structure plan means a standard structure plan or a precinct structure plan.

[Clause 14 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 54.]

15. When structure plan may be prepared

A structure plan in respect of an area of land in the Scheme area may be prepared if —

- (a) the area is —
 - (i) all or part of a zone identified in this Scheme as an area suitable for urban or industrial development; and
 - (ii) identified in this Scheme as an area requiring a structure plan to be prepared before any future subdivision or development is undertaken;
- or
- (b) a State planning policy requires a structure plan to be prepared for the area; or
- (c) the Commission considers that a structure plan for the area is required for the purposes of orderly and proper planning.

16. Preparation of structure plan

- (1) A structure plan must —
 - (a) be prepared in a manner and form approved by the Commission; and
 - (b) include any maps, information or other material required by the Commission; and
 - (c) unless the Commission otherwise agrees, set out the information required under subclause (1A).
- (1A) For the purposes of subclause (1)(c) —
 - (a) a standard structure plan or precinct structure plan must include the following information —
 - (i) the key attributes and constraints of the area covered by the plan including the natural environment, landform and the topography of the area;

- (ii) the planning context for the area covered by the plan and the neighbourhood and region within which the area is located;
 - (iii) any major land uses, zoning or reserves proposed by the plan;
 - (iv) estimates of the future number of lots in the area covered by the plan and the extent to which the plan provides for dwellings, retail floor space or other land uses;
 - (v) the population impacts that are expected to result from the implementation of the plan;
 - (vi) the extent to which the plan provides for the coordination of key transport and other infrastructure;
 - (vii) the proposed staging of the subdivision covered by the plan;
- and
- (b) a precinct structure plan must also include the following information —
 - (i) the standards to be applied for the buildings, other structures and works that form part of the subdivision and development covered by the plan;
 - (ii) arrangements for the management of services for the subdivision and development covered by the plan;
 - (iii) arrangements to be made for vehicles to access the area covered by the plan;
 - (iv) the proposed staging of the development covered by the plan.
- (2) The local government may prepare a structure plan in the circumstances set out in clause 15.
- (3) A person may make an application to the local government for a structure plan prepared by the person in the circumstances set out in clause 15 to be assessed and advertised if the person is —
- (a) a person who is the owner of any or all of the land in the area to which the plan relates; or

- (b) an agent of a person referred to in paragraph (a).

[Clause 16 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 55.]

17. Action by local government on receipt of application

- (1) On receipt of an application for a structure plan to be assessed and advertised, the local government —
- (a) must consider the material provided by the applicant and advise the applicant in writing —
 - (i) if the structure plan complies with clause 16(1); or
 - (ii) if further information from the applicant is required before the structure plan can be accepted for assessment and advertising;
- and
- (b) must give the applicant an estimate of the fee for dealing with the application in accordance with the *Planning and Development Regulations 2009* regulation 48.
- (2) The structure plan is to be taken to have been accepted for assessment and advertising if the local government has not given written notice to the applicant of its decision by the latest of the following days —
- (a) 28 days after receipt of an application;
 - (b) 14 days after receipt of the further information requested under subclause (1)(a)(ii);
 - (c) if the local government has given the applicant an estimate of the fee for dealing with the application — the day the applicant pays the fee.

18. Advertising structure plan

- (1) The local government must, within 28 days of preparing a structure plan or accepting an application for a structure plan to be assessed and advertised —
- (a) advertise the proposed structure plan in accordance with subclause (2); and
 - (b) seek comments in relation to the proposed structure plan from any public authority or utility service provider that the local government considers appropriate; and

- (c) provide to the Commission —
 - (i) a copy of the proposed structure plan and all accompanying material; and
 - (ii) details of the advertising and consultation arrangements for the plan.
- (2) The local government —
 - (a) must advertise the proposed structure plan by publishing in accordance with clause 87 —
 - (i) the proposed structure plan; and
 - (ii) a notice of the proposed structure plan; and
 - (iii) any accompanying material in relation to the proposed structure plan that the local government considers should be published;and
 - (b) may also advertise the proposed structure plan by doing either or both of the following —
 - (i) giving notice of the proposed structure plan to owners and occupiers who, in the opinion of the local government, are likely to be affected by the approval of the proposed structure plan;
 - (ii) erecting a sign or signs in a conspicuous place on the land the subject of the proposed structure plan giving notice of the proposed structure plan.
- (3) A notice published or given, or on a sign erected, under subclause (2) in relation to a proposed structure plan must specify —
 - (a) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (b) the period under subclause (3A) for making submissions and the last day of that period.
- (3A) The period for making submissions on a proposed structure plan is —
 - (a) the period of 42 days after the day on which the notice is first published under subclause (2)(a)(ii); or
 - (b) a longer period approved by the Commission.

- (4) If a local government fails to advertise a structure plan in accordance with this clause, the Commission may take reasonable steps to ensure that the plan is advertised.
- (5) All costs incurred by the Commission in the exercise of the power conferred by subclause (4) may, with the approval of the Minister, be recovered from the local government as a debt due to the Commission.

[Clause 18 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 56.]

19. Consideration of submissions

- (1) The local government —
 - (a) must consider all submissions made to the local government within the period specified in a notice advertising the structure plan; and
 - (b) may consider submissions made to the local government after that time; and
 - (c) may request further information from a person who prepared the structure plan; and
 - (d) may advertise any modifications proposed to the structure plan to address issues raised in submissions.
- (2) If a local government makes a decision under subclause (1)(d) the local government must take any steps the local government considers appropriate to advertise the proposed modification to the structure plan.
- (3) Modifications to a structure plan may not be advertised on more than one occasion without the approval of the Commission.

20. Local government report to Commission

- (1) The local government must prepare a report on the proposed structure plan and provide it to the Commission no later than 60 days after the day that is the latest of —
 - (a) the last day of the period for making submissions on the proposed structure plan that applies under clause 18(3A); or

- (b) the last day for making submissions after a proposed modification of the structure plan is advertised under clause 19(2); or
 - (c) a day agreed by the Commission.
- (2) The report on the proposed structure plan must include the following —
 - (a) a list of the submissions considered by the local government, including, if relevant, any submissions received on a proposed modification to the structure plan advertised under clause 19(2);
 - (b) any comments by the local government in respect of those submissions;
 - (c) a schedule of any proposed modifications to address issues raised in the submissions;
 - (d) the local government's assessment of the proposal based on appropriate planning principles;
 - (e) a recommendation by the local government on whether the proposed structure plan should be approved by the Commission, including a recommendation on any proposed modifications.

[Clause 20 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 57.]

21. Cost and expenses incurred by local government

The costs and expenses incurred by the local government in giving a report under clause 20(1), are, to the extent that they are not payable by a person who prepared a structure plan under the *Planning and Development Regulations 2009* regulation 49, to be borne by the local government.

22. Decision of Commission

- (1) On receipt of a report on a proposed structure plan, the Commission must consider the plan and the report and may —
 - (a) approve the structure plan; or

- (b) require the local government or the person who prepared the structure plan to —
 - (i) modify the plan in the manner specified by the Commission; and
 - (ii) resubmit the modified plan to the Commission for approval;or
 - (c) refuse to approve the structure plan.
- (2) Before making a decision under subclause (1), the Commission may, if the Commission considers that major modifications have been made to the structure plan since it was advertised, direct the local government to readvertise the structure plan in the manner specified by the Commission.
- (3) The Commission may not direct the local government to readvertise the structure plan on more than one occasion.
- (4) If the Commission is not given a report on a proposed structure plan in accordance with clause 20(1), the Commission may make a decision on the proposed structure plan under subclause (1) in the absence of the report.
- (5) The Commission is to be taken to have refused to approve a structure plan if the Commission has not made a decision under subclause (1) within —
- (a) 120 days of the day on which the local government provides the report to the Commission, excluding any period between the Commission requiring modifications to the structure plan and the resubmission of the modified plan; or
 - (b) a longer period agreed in writing between the Commission and the person who prepared the proposed structure plan.
- (6) Despite subclause (5), the Commission may decide whether or not to approve a structure plan after the period applicable under subclause (5) has expired, and the validity of the decision is not affected by the expiry.

- (7) The Commission must give the local government and any person who prepared the proposed structure plan written notice of its decision to approve or to refuse to approve a structure plan.

23. Further services or information from local government

- (1) The Commission may direct the local government to give to the Commission technical advice and assistance or further information in writing in connection with the application if —
- (a) the local government does not provide a report on a structure plan within the timeframe referred to in clause 20(1); or
 - (b) the local government provides a report on a structure plan that does not contain sufficient information for the Commission to make its decision on whether or not to approve the structure plan.
- (2) The direction must be in writing and must specify —
- (a) the services or information required; and
 - (b) the time within which the local government must comply with the direction.
- (3) If a local government fails to comply with a direction given to it under subclause (1), the Commission may take reasonable steps to obtain the services or information referred to in the direction on its own behalf.
- (4) All costs incurred by the Commission in the exercise of the power conferred by subclause (3) may, with the approval of the Minister, be recovered from the local government as a debt due to the Commission.

24. Structure plan may provide for later approval of details of subdivision or development

- (1) The Commission may approve a structure plan that provides for further details of a proposed subdivision included in the plan to be submitted to, and approved by, the Commission before the subdivision is approved under Part 10 of the Act.
- (1A) The Commission may approve a precinct structure plan that provides for further details of development included in the plan to be submitted to, and approved by, the local government for the purposes of the plan

before development approval is granted (or, if development approval is not required, before development commences).

- (2) The Commission may only approve a structure plan referred to in subclause (1) or (1A) if the Commission is satisfied that the further matters that are to be approved would not result in a substantial departure from the plan.

[Clause 24 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 58.]

25. Review

A person who prepared a structure plan may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review, in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* Part 14, of a decision by the Commission not to approve the structure plan.

26. Publication of structure plan approved by Commission

- (1) If the Commission approves a structure plan the Commission must publish the structure plan in any manner the Commission considers appropriate.
- (2) The local government may publish a structure plan approved by the Commission on the website of the local government.

27. Effect of structure plan

- (1) A decision-maker for an application for development approval or subdivision approval in an area that is covered by a structure plan that has been approved by the Commission is to have due regard to, but is not bound by, the structure plan when deciding the application.
- (2) A decision-maker for an application for development approval or subdivision approval in an area referred to in clause 15 as being an area for which a structure plan may be prepared, but for which no structure plan has been approved by the Commission, may approve the application if the decision-maker is satisfied that —
- (a) the proposed development or subdivision does not conflict with the principles of orderly and proper planning; and
 - (b) the proposed development or subdivision would not prejudice the overall development potential of the area.

28. Duration of approval

- (1) Subject to this clause and clause 29A, the approval of a structure plan has effect for —
 - (a) the period of 10 years commencing on the day on which the Commission approves the plan; or
 - (b) another period determined by the Commission when approving the plan.
- (2) The Commission may extend the period for which the approval of a structure plan has effect under subclause (1) if there are no changes to the terms of the plan.
- (3) The Commission may revoke its approval of a structure plan if —
 - (a) a new structure plan is approved in relation to the area to which the structure plan to be revoked relates; or
 - (b) the Commission considers that the plan has been implemented or is otherwise no longer required; or
 - (c) the Commission considers that the structure plan cannot be effectively implemented because of a legislative change, a change in a State planning policy or a change in the R-Codes or any other planning code that is read into the Scheme; or
 - (d) for a structure plan that was the subject of an application under clause 16(3), the revocation is agreed to by —
 - (i) the owner of the land to which the structure plan relates (or, if the land is owned by 2 or more owners, each of them); and
 - (ii) the local government.
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (1), a structure plan that was approved before 19 October 2015 is taken to have been approved on that day.

[Clause 28 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 59; amended: SL 2024/25 r. 54.]

29. Amendment of structure plan

- (1) A structure plan may be amended by the Commission at the request of the local government or a person who owns land in the area covered by the plan.

- (2) The procedures for making a structure plan set out in this Part, with any necessary changes, are to be followed in relation to an amendment to a structure plan under this clause.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), the local government may decide not to advertise an amendment to a structure plan if, in the opinion of the local government and the Commission, the amendment is of a minor nature.
- (4) An amendment to a structure plan under this clause or clause 29A(2) does not extend the period of approval of the plan unless, at the time the amendment is approved, the Commission agrees to extend the period.

[Clause 29 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 60.]

29A. Revocation or amendment of structure plan resulting from scheme amendment

- (1) The Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, revoke the approval of a structure plan if —
 - (a) an amendment to this Scheme that affects the area to which the structure plan relates takes effect; and
 - (b) the amendment includes a statement in relation to the structure plan under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* regulation 35A(a).
- (2) If an amendment to this Scheme that affects the area to which a structure plan relates takes effect, and that amendment includes a statement in relation to the structure plan under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* regulation 35A(b), the Commission must as soon as is reasonably practicable amend the structure plan in accordance with the statement.
- (3) The procedures referred to in clause 29(2) do not apply in relation to the amendment of a structure plan under subclause (2).

[Clause 29A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 61.]

[Part 5 (cl. 30-45) deleted: SL 2020/252 r. 62.]

Part 6 — Local development plans

46. Term used: local development plan

In this Part —

local development plan means a plan setting out specific and detailed guidance for a future development including one or more of the following —

- (a) site and development standards that are to apply to the development;
- (b) specifying exemptions from the requirement to obtain development approval for development in the area to which the plan relates.

47. When local development plan may be prepared

A local development plan in respect of an area of land in the Scheme area may be prepared if —

- (a) the Commission has identified the preparation of a local development plan as a condition of approval of a plan of subdivision of the area; or
- (b) a local planning policy or structure plan requires a local development plan to be prepared for the area; or
- (c) another provision of this Scheme requires a local development plan to be prepared for the area; or
- (d) the Commission and the local government considers that a local development plan is required for the purposes of orderly and proper planning.

[Clause 47 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 63.]

48. Preparation of local development plan

- (1) A local development plan must —
 - (a) be prepared in a manner and form approved by the Commission; and
 - (b) include any maps or other material considered by the local government to be necessary; and

- (c) set out the following information —
 - (i) the standards to be applied for the buildings, other structures and works that form part of the development to which it applies;
 - (ii) details of the arrangements to be made for vehicles to access the area covered by the plan.
- (2) The local government may prepare a local development plan in the circumstances set out in clause 47.
- (3) A person may make an application to the local government for a local development plan prepared by the person in the circumstances set out in clause 47 to be assessed and advertised if the person is —
 - (a) a person who is the owner of any or all of the land in the area to which the plan relates; or
 - (b) an agent of a person referred to in paragraph (a).

49. Action by local government on receipt of application

- (1) On receipt of an application for a local development plan to be assessed and advertised, the local government —
 - (a) must consider the material provided by the applicant and advise the applicant in writing —
 - (i) if the local development plan complies with clause 48(1); or
 - (ii) if further information from the applicant is required before the local development plan can be accepted for assessment and advertising;
 - and
 - (b) must give the applicant an estimate of the fee for dealing with the application in accordance with the *Planning and Development Regulations 2009* regulation 48.
- (2) The local development plan is to be taken to have been accepted for assessment and advertising if the local government has not given written notice of its decision to the applicant by the latest of the following days —
 - (a) 14 days after receipt of an application;

- (b) 7 days after receipt of the further information requested under subclause (1)(a)(ii);
- (c) if the local government has given the applicant an estimate of the fee for dealing with the application — the day on which the applicant pays the fee.

50. Advertising of local development plan

- (1) The local government must, within 28 days of preparing a local development plan or accepting an application for a local development plan to be assessed and advertised —
 - (a) advertise the proposed local development plan in accordance with subclause (2); and
 - (b) seek comments in relation to the proposed local development plan from any public authority or utility service that the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) The local government —
 - (a) must advertise the proposed local development plan by publishing in accordance with clause 87 —
 - (i) the proposed local development plan; and
 - (ii) a notice of the proposed local development plan; and
 - (iii) any accompanying material in relation to the proposed local development plan that the local government considers should be published;and
 - (b) may also advertise the proposed local development plan by doing either or both of the following —
 - (i) giving notice of the proposed local development plan to owners and occupiers who, in the opinion of the local government, are likely to be affected by the approval of the plan;
 - (ii) erecting a sign or signs in a conspicuous place on the land the subject of the proposed local development plan giving notice of the proposed local development plan.

- (3) Despite subclause (1) the local government may decide not to advertise a local development plan if the local government is satisfied that the plan is not likely to adversely affect any owners or occupiers within the area covered by the plan or an adjoining area.
- (4) A notice published or given, or on a sign erected, under subclause (2) in relation to a proposed local development plan must specify —
 - (a) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (b) the period for making submissions and the last day of that period.
- (5) The period for making submissions specified in a notice under subclause (4)(b) must not be less than the period of 14 days after the day on which the notice of the proposed local development plan is first published under subclause (2)(a)(ii).

[Clause 50 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 64.]

51. Consideration of submissions

The local government —

- (a) must consider all submissions in relation to a local development plan made to the local government within the period specified in a notice advertising a proposed local development plan; and
- (b) may consider submissions in relation to a local development plan made to the local government after that time; and
- (c) is to have due regard to the matters set out in clause 67(2) to the extent that, in the opinion of the local government those matters are relevant to the development to which the plan relates.

[Clause 51 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 65.]

52. Decision of local government

- (1) Following consideration of a proposed local development plan, including any amendments made to the plan to address matters raised in submissions, the local government must —
 - (a) approve the local development plan; or

- (b) require the person who prepared the local development plan to —
 - (i) modify the plan in the manner specified by the local government; and
 - (ii) resubmit the modified plan to the local government for approval;or
 - (c) refuse to approve the plan.
- (1A) The local government must not approve a local development plan under subclause (1) if —
- (a) the local development plan amends or replaces a deemed-to-comply provision of the R-Codes; and
 - (b) under the R-Codes, the Commission’s approval is required for the local development plan; and
 - (c) the Commission has not approved the local development plan.
- (2) The local government is to be taken to have refused to approve a local development plan if the local government has not made a decision under subclause (1) —
- (a) if the plan was advertised — within the period of 60 days after the last day for making submissions specified in accordance with clause 50(5) or a longer period agreed between the local government and a person other than the local government who prepared the plan; or
 - (b) if the plan was not advertised — within the period of 60 days after the resolution not to advertise the plan was made by the local government or a longer period agreed between the local government and a person other than the local government who prepared the plan.
- (3) For the purposes of calculating the periods referred to in subclause (2)(a) and (b), the period between the local government requiring modifications to the local development plan and the resubmission of the modified plan is to be excluded.
- (4) Despite subclause (2), the local government may decide whether or not to approve a local development plan after the period applicable

under subclause (2) has expired, and the validity of the decision is not affected by the expiry.

- (5) The local government must give any person who prepared the local development plan written notice of its decision to approve or to refuse to approve a local development plan.

[Clause 52 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 66.]

53. Local development plan may provide for later approval of details of development

- (1) The local government may approve a local development plan that provides for further details of any development included in the plan to be submitted to, and approved by, the local government before the development commences.
- (2) The local government may only approve a local development plan referred to in subclause (1) if the local government is satisfied that the further matters that are to be approved would not result in a substantial departure from the plan.

54. Review

A person who prepared a local development plan may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review, in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* Part 14, of a decision by the local government not to approve the local development plan.

55. Publication of local development plan approved by local government

- (1) If the local government approves a local development plan the local government must publish the local development plan in accordance with clause 87.
- (2) Subclause (1) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a).

[Clause 55 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 67.]

56. Effect of local development plan

- (1) A decision-maker for an application for development approval in an area that is covered by a local development plan that has been approved by the local government must have due regard to, but is not bound by, the local development plan when deciding the application.
- (2) A decision-maker for an application for development approval in an area referred to in clause 47 as being an area for which a local development plan may be prepared, but for which no local development plan has been approved by the local government, may approve the application if the decision-maker is satisfied that —
 - (a) the proposed development does not conflict with the principles of orderly and proper planning; and
 - (b) the proposed development would not prejudice the overall development potential of the area.

57. Duration of approval

- (1) The approval of a local development plan has effect for a period of 10 years commencing on the day on which the local government approves the plan, or another period determined by the local government, unless the local government earlier revokes its approval.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a local development plan that was approved before 19 October 2015 is taken to have been approved on that day.
- (3) A local government may extend the period of approval of a local development plan if there are no changes to the terms of the plan or the conditions attached to the approval.

[Clause 57 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 68.]

58. Revocation of local development plan

The local government must not revoke approval of a local development plan unless this Scheme is amended so that the development to which the plan relates is a non-conforming use.

59. Amendment of local development plan

- (1) A local development plan may be amended by the local government.

- (2) A person who owns land in the area covered by a local development plan may request the local government to amend the plan.
- (3) The procedures for making a local development plan set out in this Part, with any necessary changes, are to be followed in relation to an amendment to a local development plan.
- (4) Despite subclause (3), the local government may decide not to advertise an amendment to a local development plan if, in the opinion of the local government, the amendment is of a minor nature.
- (5) An amendment to a local development plan does not extend the period of approval of the plan unless, at the time the amendment is approved, the local government agrees to extend the period.

Part 7 — Requirement for development approval

60. Requirement for development approval

A person must not commence or carry out any works on, or use, land in the Scheme area unless —

- (a) the person has obtained the development approval of the local government under Part 8; or
- (b) development approval is not required for the development under clause 61.

Note:

1. Development includes the erection, placement and display of advertisements.
2. Approval to commence development may also be required from the Commission if the land is subject to a region planning scheme.

[Clause 60 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 69.]

61. Development for which development approval not required

- (1) Development approval is not required for works if —
 - (a) the works are of a class specified in Column 1 of an item in the Table; and

- (b) if conditions are set out in Column 2 of the Table opposite that item — all of those conditions are satisfied in relation to the works.

Table

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
1.	The demolition or removal of any of the following — (a) a single house; (b) an ancillary dwelling; (c) an outbuilding; (d) an external fixture; (e) a boundary wall or fence; (f) a patio; (g) a pergola; (h) a verandah; (i) a deck; (j) a garage; (k) a carport; (l) a swimming pool; (m) shade sails.	The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
2.	The demolition of a building that is not a single house, ancillary dwelling, multiple dwelling or grouped dwelling.	(a) The building does not share a common wall with another building. (b) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
3.	The demolition or removal of a cubbyhouse.	The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
4.	The demolition or removal of a flagpole.	The works are not located in a heritage-protected place of a kind referred to in clause 1A(1)(a) to (e).
5.	Internal building work that does not materially affect the external appearance of the building.	Either — (a) neither the building nor any part of it is located in a heritage-protected place of a kind referred to in clause 1A(1)(a) to (e); or (b) the building, or a part of it, is located in a heritage-protected place of a kind referred to in clause 1A(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e), but the interior of the building is specified as not being of cultural heritage significance in the relevant register, order, agreement or list referred to in that clause.
6.	The erection of, or alterations or additions to, a single house on a lot.	(a) The R-Codes apply to the works. (b) The works comply with the deemed-to-comply provisions of the R-Codes. (c) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
7.	<p>The erection or installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or a grouped dwelling —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) an ancillary dwelling;(b) an outbuilding;(c) an external fixture;(d) a boundary wall or fence;(e) a patio;(f) a pergola;(g) a verandah;(h) a deck;(i) a garage;(j) a carport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The R-Codes apply to the works.(b) The works comply with the deemed-to-comply provisions of the R-Codes.(c) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
8.	<p>The installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or a grouped dwelling —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a swimming pool;(b) shade sails.	<p>The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.</p>

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
9.	The temporary erection or installation of an advertisement.	<p>(a) The advertisement is erected or installed in connection with an election, referendum or other poll conducted under the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> (Commonwealth), the <i>Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984</i> (Commonwealth), the <i>Electoral Act 1907</i>, the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> or the <i>Referendums Act 1983</i>.</p> <p>(b) The primary purpose of the advertisement is for political communication in relation to the election, referendum or poll.</p> <p>(c) The advertisement is not erected or installed until the writ or writs have been issued or, for an election, referendum or poll under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>, until the 36th day before the day on which the election, referendum or poll is to be held.</p> <p>(d) The advertisement is removed no later than 48 hours after the election, referendum or poll is conducted.</p>

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
		(e) The advertisement is not erected or installed within 1.5 m of any part of a crossover or street truncation.
10.	The erection or installation of a sign of a class specified in a local planning policy or local development plan that applies to the works as not requiring development approval.	(a) The sign complies with any requirements specified in the local planning policy or local development plan in relation to the exemption from the requirement for development approval. (b) The sign is not erected or installed within 1.5 m of any part of a crossover or street truncation. (c) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
11.	Works to change an existing sign that has been erected or installed on land.	(a) The erection or installation of the existing sign was the subject of development approval or was exempt from the requirement for development approval. (b) The changes do not alter the size or location of the existing sign or result in the sign containing any illumination, animation, movement or reflective, retro-reflective or fluorescent materials.

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
		<p>(c) The sign is not used for advertising (other than the advertising of a business operated on the land).</p> <p>(d) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.</p>
12.	The installation of a water tank.	<p>(a) The water tank is not installed in the street setback area of a building.</p> <p>(b) The volume of the water tank is no more than 5 000 L.</p> <p>(c) The height of the water tank is no more than —</p> <p>(i) for a tank fixed to a building — the height of the eaves of the building; or</p> <p>(ii) for a tank that is not fixed to a building and is more than 1 m from each boundary of the lot — 2.4 m; or</p> <p>(iii) for a tank that is not fixed to a building and is 1 m or less from a boundary of the lot — 1.8 m.</p> <p>(d) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.</p>

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
13.	The erection or installation of a cubbyhouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The cubbyhouse is not erected or installed in the street setback area of a building. (b) The floor of the cubbyhouse is no more than 1 m above the natural ground level. (c) The wall height of the cubbyhouse is no more than 2.4 m above the natural ground level. (d) The building height of the cubbyhouse is no more than 3 m above the natural ground level. (e) The area of the floor of the cubbyhouse is no more than 10 m². (f) The cubbyhouse is not erected or installed within 1 m of more than 1 boundary of the lot.
14.	The erection or installation of a flagpole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The height of the flagpole is no more than 6 m above the natural ground level. (b) The flagpole is no more than 200 mm in diameter. (c) The flagpole is not used for advertising. (d) There is no more than 1 flagpole on the lot.

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
		(e) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
15.	The installation of solar panels on the roof of a building.	(a) The solar panels are parallel to the angle of the roof. (b) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place.
16.	Maintenance and repair works.	Either — (a) the works are not located in a heritage-protected place; or (b) the maintenance and repair works are of a kind referred to in the <i>Heritage Regulations 2019</i> regulation 41(1)(b) to (i).
17.	Temporary works.	The works are in existence for less than 48 hours, or a longer period agreed by the local government, in any 12-month period.
18.	Works that are urgently necessary for any of the following — (a) public safety; (b) the safety or security of plant or equipment; (c) the maintenance of essential services; (d) the protection of the environment.	The works are not located in a heritage-protected place of a kind referred to in clause 1A(1)(a), (b) or (d).

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
19.	Works that are wholly located on an area identified as a regional reserve under a region planning scheme.	
20.	Works specified in a local planning policy or local development plan that applies to the works as works that do not require development approval (other than works referred to in item 10).	The works comply with any requirements specified in the local planning policy or local development plan in relation to the exemption from the requirement for development approval.
21.	Works of a type identified elsewhere in this Scheme as works that do not require development approval.	The works comply with any requirements specified in this Scheme in relation to the exemption from the requirement for development approval.

Notes for this subclause:

1. Approval may be required from the Commission for development on a regional reserve under a region planning scheme.
 2. Section 157 of the Act applies in respect of the carrying out of works necessary to enable the subdivision of land if the Commission has approved a plan of the subdivision.
 3. Section 6 of the Act applies in respect of the carrying out of public works.
 4. Clause 1B sets out circumstances in which development is taken to comply with a deemed-to-comply provision of the R-Codes.
- (2) Development approval of the local government is not required for the following uses —
- (a) a use that is wholly located on an area identified as a regional reserve under a region planning scheme;

Note for this paragraph:

Approval may be required from the Commission for development on a regional reserve under a region planning scheme.

- (b) development that is a class P use in relation to the zone in which the development is located, if —
 - (i) the development has no works component; or
 - (ii) development approval is not required for the works component of the development;
 - (c) development that is an exempt class D use under subclause (3) in relation to the zone in which the development is located, if —
 - (i) the development has no works component; or
 - (ii) development approval is not required for the works component of the development;
 - (d) the use of premises as a home office;
 - (e) the use of premises as a drop-off refund point if —
 - (i) the premises are otherwise used as a shop (as defined in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 1 clause 38); or
 - (ii) the premises are not in a residential zone and the use of the premises as a drop-off refund point is an incidental use of the premises;
 - (f) temporary use that is in existence for less than 48 hours, or a longer period agreed by the local government, in any 12-month period;
 - (g) any other use specified in a local planning policy or local development plan that applies to the development as a use that does not require development approval;
 - (h) use of a type identified elsewhere in this Scheme as use that does not require development approval.
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(c), a use of land is an exempt class D use in relation to the zone in which the land is located if —
- (a) the use is a class D use in relation to the zone; and
 - (b) the use is of a class set out in Column 1 of an item in the Table; and

- (c) the zone is of a class set out in Column 2 of the Table opposite that item; and
- (d) if conditions are set out in Column 3 of the Table opposite that item — all of those conditions are satisfied in relation to the use.

Table

	Column 1 Use	Column 2 Zones	Column 3 Conditions
1.	Shop	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	Net lettable area is no more than 300 m ² .
2.	Restaurant/cafe	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	Net lettable area is no more than 300 m ² .
3.	Convenience store	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	Store is not used for the sale of petroleum products.
4.	Consulting rooms	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	No more than 60% of the glass surface of any window on the ground floor of the consulting rooms is obscured glass.
5.	Office	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	Office is not located on the ground floor of a building.
6.	Liquor store — small	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	Store is in the metropolitan region or Peel Region Scheme area.

	Column 1 Use	Column 2 Zones	Column 3 Conditions
7.	Small bar	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone	(a) Small bar is in the metropolitan region or Peel Region Scheme area. (b) The lot on which the small bar is located does not directly adjoin a residential zone.
8.	Recreation — private	Commercial, centre or mixed use zone Light industry zone	(a) Premises are in the metropolitan region. (b) Net lettable area of any indoor area of the premises is no more than 300 m ² . (c) No more than 60% of the glass surface of any window on the ground floor of a building on the premises is obscured glass.
9.	Home occupation	All zones	

(4) A reference in Column 1 of the Table to subclause (3) to a class of land use is a reference to that use as defined in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 1 clause 38, whether or not —

- (a) the relevant definition is included in this Scheme; or
- (b) this Scheme includes a different definition for that use; or

- (c) this Scheme refers to that class of land use by a different name.
- (5) Subclause (2) has effect despite the zoning table for this Scheme.
- (6) Despite subclauses (1) and (2), an exemption under those subclauses does not apply to development if —
 - (a) the development is undertaken in a special control area and the special provisions that apply to that area under this Scheme provide that development approval is required for the development; or
 - (b) the development is undertaken on land designated by an order made under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998* section 18P as a bush fire prone area and development approval is required under clause 78D(3) for the development.
- (7) An exemption from the requirement for development approval that applies under this clause (other than an exemption under item 10 or 20 in the Table to subclause (1)) is not affected by any provision of a local planning policy or local development plan.
- (8) If development consists of both works and use of land —
 - (a) subject to subclause (2)(b)(ii) and (c)(ii), any exemption under subclause (1) that applies to the works does not affect whether development approval is required for the use; and
 - (b) any exemption under subclause (2) that applies to the use does not affect whether development approval is required for the works.

[Clause 61 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 70.]

61A. Advice by local government that development approval not required for erection of, or alterations or additions to, single house

- (1) This clause applies only if —
 - (a) the Scheme area is wholly or partly in the metropolitan region or the Peel Region Scheme area; or

- (b) the local government has made an election under subclause (5)(a) and has not revoked that election under subclause (5)(b).
- (2) An owner of a lot in the Scheme area who proposes to carry out works consisting of the erection of, or alterations or additions to, a single house on the lot may apply to the local government for written advice that the local government is satisfied that development approval of the local government is not required for the works because of an exemption under item 6 in the Table to clause 61(1).
- (3) An application under subclause (2) must be —
 - (a) made in a manner and form approved by the Commission; and
 - (b) accompanied by any documents or other information required by the approved form; and
 - (c) accompanied by any fee for determining the application imposed by the local government under the *Planning and Development Regulations 2009*.
- (4) Within 14 days after an application under subclause (2) is made, the local government must —
 - (a) provide advice to the applicant, in the manner and form approved by the Commission, that the local government is satisfied that development approval of the local government is not required for the works because of an exemption under item 6 in the Table to clause 61(1); or
 - (b) notify the applicant, in the manner and form approved by the Commission, that the local government is not satisfied as referred to in paragraph (a).
- (5) The local government may, by written notice given to the Commission and published in accordance with clause 87 —
 - (a) elect to provide advice under this clause; or
 - (b) revoke an election under paragraph (a).

[Clause 61A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 70.]

Part 8 — Applications for development approval

62. Form of application

- (1) An application for development approval must be —
 - (a) made in the form of the “Application for development approval” set out in clause 86(1); and
 - (b) signed by the owner of the land on which the proposed development is to be located; and
 - (c) accompanied by any fee for an application of that type set out in the *Planning and Development Regulations 2009* or prescribed under the *Local Government Act 1995*; and
 - (d) accompanied by the plans and information specified in clause 63.

- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b), a person or body may sign an application for development approval as the owner of freehold land if the person or body is one of the following —
 - (a) a person who is referred to in the definition of **owner** in respect of freehold land in clause 1;
 - (b) a strata company that —
 - (i) is authorised to make an application for development approval in respect of the land under scheme by-laws registered under the *Strata Titles Act 1985*; and
 - (ii) if the land is held under a leasehold scheme, has the written consent of the owner of the leasehold scheme to make the application;
 - (ba) a community corporation for a community titles scheme that is authorised to make an application for development approval in respect of the land under scheme by-laws registered for the community titles scheme under the *Community Titles Act 2018*;
 - (c) a person who is authorised under another written law to make an application for development approval in respect of the land;

- (d) an agent of a person referred to in paragraph (a).

Note:

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* section 267A makes provision for the signing of documents by the owner of Crown land.

- (2A) A term has the same meaning in subclause (2)(b) as is given in the *Strata Titles Act 1985* section 3(1).
- (2B) A term has the same meaning in subclause (2)(ba) as is given in the *Community Titles Act 2018* section 3(1).
- (3) An application for development approval for the erection, placement or display of an advertisement must be accompanied by sufficient information to determine the application in the form of the “Additional information for development approval for advertisements” set out in clause 86(2).

Note:

The *Interpretation Act 1984* section 74 provides for circumstances in which deviations from a prescribed form do not invalidate the form used.

[Clause 62 amended: Gazette 31 Dec 2019 p. 4655-6; SL 2021/77 r. 4.]

63. Accompanying material

- (1) An application for development approval must be accompanied by —
- (a) a plan or plans in a form approved by the local government showing the following —
- (i) the location of the site including street names, lot numbers, north point and the dimensions of the site;
 - (ii) the existing and proposed ground levels over the whole of the land the subject of the application;
 - (iii) the location, height and type of all existing structures and environmental features, including watercourses, wetlands and native vegetation on the site;
 - (iv) the structures and environmental features that are proposed to be removed;

- (v) the existing and proposed use of the site, including proposed hours of operation, and buildings and structures to be erected on the site;
 - (vi) the existing and proposed means of access for pedestrians and vehicles to and from the site;
 - (vii) the location, number, dimensions and layout of all car parking spaces intended to be provided;
 - (viii) the location and dimensions of any area proposed to be provided for the loading and unloading of vehicles carrying goods or commodities to and from the site and the means of access to and from those areas;
 - (ix) the location, dimensions and design of any open storage or trade display area and particulars of the manner in which it is proposed to develop the open storage or trade display area;
 - (x) the nature and extent of any open space and landscaping proposed for the site;
- and
- (b) plans, elevations and sections of any building proposed to be erected or altered and of any building that is intended to be retained; and
 - (c) a report on any specialist studies in respect of the development that the local government requires the applicant to undertake such as site surveys or traffic, heritage, environmental, engineering or urban design studies; and
 - (d) any other plan or information that the local government reasonably requires.
- (2) The local government may waive or vary a requirement set out in subclause (1).
- (3) Where an application relates to a place entered on a heritage list prepared in accordance with this Scheme or within an area designated under this Scheme as a heritage area, the local government may require the application to be accompanied by one or more of the following —
- (a) street elevations drawn as one continuous elevation to a scale not smaller than 1:100 showing the proposed development

and the whole of the existing development on each lot immediately adjoining the land the subject of the application;

- (b) a detailed schedule of all finishes, including materials and colours of the proposed development;
- (c) a description of the finishes of the existing developments on the subject lot and on each lot immediately adjoining the subject lot.

63A. Action by local government on receipt of application

- (1) On receipt of an application for development approval, the local government must —
 - (a) consider whether the application and accompanying material comply with clauses 62 and 63; and
 - (b) within 7 days after the day on which the application is received, advise the applicant by written notice —
 - (i) if the local government is satisfied that the application and accompanying material comply with clauses 62 and 63 — that the application has been accepted for assessment; or
 - (ii) otherwise — that the applicant must amend the application, or provide further accompanying material, before the application can be accepted for assessment.
- (2) If the local government does not give advice under subclause (1)(b) within the 7-day period referred to in that subclause, the application is taken to be accepted for assessment on the day after the end of that period.
- (3) If the local government gives advice under subclause (1)(b)(ii) and the applicant amends the application or provides further accompanying material as required, this clause applies again in respect of the application as amended or as accompanied by the further material as if references to the receipt of the application were to the receipt of the amendment or the further material.

[Clause 63A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 71.]

- (b) giving notice of the proposed development —
 - (i) to the owners and occupiers of every property that is within 200 m of the proposed development; and
 - (ii) to any other owners and occupiers of properties in the vicinity of the proposed development who, in the opinion of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of development approval;
- (c) erecting, in the manner and form approved by the Commission, a sign or signs in a conspicuous place on the land the subject of the application giving notice of the proposed development in the form set out in clause 86(3).

Note for this subclause:

Under clause 88, the Commission may approve varied requirements that apply if it is not practicable for the local government to comply with subclause (3)(b) or (c).

- (4) For the purposes of subclause (1)(b) or (c), an application that is not a complex application is advertised by doing any or all of the following, as determined by the local government —
 - (a) publishing in accordance with clause 87 —
 - (i) a notice of the proposed development in the form set out in clause 86(3); and
 - (ii) the application for development approval; and
 - (iii) any accompanying material in relation to the application that the local government considers should be published;
 - (b) giving notice of the proposed development to owners and occupiers of properties in the vicinity of the development who, in the opinion of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of development approval;
 - (c) erecting, in the manner and form approved by the Commission, a sign or signs in a conspicuous place on the land the subject of the application giving notice of the proposed development in the form set out in clause 86(3).

- (5) A notice published or given, or on a sign erected, in accordance with subclause (3) or (4) in relation to an application for development approval must specify —
- (a) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (b) the applicable period under subclause (6) or (7) for making submissions and the last day of that period.
- (6) The period to be specified in a notice published or given, or on a sign erected, in accordance with subclause (3) in relation to a complex application is —
- (a) the period of 28 days after the day on which the notice of the application is first published under subclause (3)(a); or
 - (b) a longer period agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.
- (7) The period to be specified in a notice published or given, or on a sign erected, in accordance with subclause (4) in relation to an application that is not a complex application is —
- (a) the period of 14 days after the day on which the notice of the application is first published or given, or the sign is first erected, as the case requires; or
 - (b) a longer period agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.

[Clause 64 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 71.]

64A. Applicant for development approval may be required to pay costs of advertising or erect signs

- (1) The local government may require an applicant for development approval to pay the costs of the local government advertising the application for development approval under clause 64.
- (2) The local government may, instead of erecting signs under clause 64(3)(c) or (4)(c), require the applicant for development approval to erect those signs.

[Clause 64A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 71.]

65. Subsequent approval of development

The procedures relating to applications for development approval set out in Part 7, Part 9 and this Part apply, with any modifications necessary, to an application for development approval for development already commenced or carried out.

Note:

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* section 164 sets out the effect of approval for development already commenced or carried out.

Part 9 — Procedure for dealing with applications for development approval

65A. Local government may request additional information or material

- (1) If an application for development approval has been accepted for assessment, the local government may, by written notice given to the applicant, request the applicant to provide any further information or material that the local government reasonably requires to determine the application.
- (2) A request under subclause (1) may be made whether or not the local government gave the applicant advice under clause 63A(1)(b)(ii) in relation to the application before it was accepted for assessment.
- (3) A request under subclause (1) must state the period within which the further information or material must be provided, which must be a period of at least 21 days after the day on which the request is made.
- (4) Only 1 request under subclause (1) can be made in relation to an application for development approval unless —
 - (a) the application is a complex application; or
 - (b) the application is required to be advertised under clause 64(1)(b); or
 - (c) a copy of the application is required to be provided to a statutory, public or planning authority under clause 66; or
 - (d) after the application was accepted for assessment, the applicant, on their own initiative, submitted further information or material relevant to the application to the local

government and the request relates to that further information or material.

[Clause 65A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 72.]

65B. Applicant may agree to or refuse request for additional information or material

- (1) If a request under clause 65A(1) is made to an applicant for development approval, the applicant may, by written notice given to the local government within 7 days after the day on which the request is made, agree to or refuse the request.
- (2) If the applicant does not agree to or refuse the request within the 7-day period referred to in subclause (1), the applicant is taken to have refused the request.
- (3) If an applicant agrees to a request under clause 65A(1), the period set out in subclause (4) is not to be counted for the purposes of determining when the application for development approval must be determined under clause 75(1).
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3), the period —
 - (a) begins on the day on which the applicant agrees to the request; and
 - (b) ends on the earlier of the following —
 - (i) the day on which the applicant gives the information or material specified in the request to the local government;
 - (ii) the last day of the period stated in the notice of request under clause 65A(3).
- (5) If an applicant refuses a request under clause 65A(1) —
 - (a) the local government must not refuse to determine the application for development approval merely because the applicant has refused the request; and
 - (b) the making of the request does not affect when the application for development approval must be determined under clause 75(1).

[Clause 65B inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 72.]

66. Consultation with other authorities

- (1) When, in the opinion of the local government, an application for development approval may affect any other statutory, public or planning authority, the local government is to provide a copy of the application to the authority for objections and recommendations.
- (2) If an application for development approval relates to proposed development on land that is reserved under this Scheme for a public purpose and vested in a public authority, the local government must provide a copy of the application to that authority for objections and recommendations before making a decision on the application.
- (3) A statutory, public or planning authority receiving a copy of an application may, within 42 days of receiving the application or within such longer period as the local government allows in accordance with subclause (3A), provide to the local government a memorandum in writing containing any objections to, or recommendations in respect of the whole or part of the proposed development.
- (3A) The local government may extend the 42-day period referred to in subclause (3) once only by a period of not more than 14 days.
- (4) If a statutory, public or planning authority does not provide a memorandum within the time allowed under subclause (3), the local government may determine that the authority is to be taken to have no objections or recommendations to make.

[Clause 66 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 73.]

67. Consideration of application by local government

- (1) Development approval cannot be granted on an application for approval of —
 - (a) development that is a class X use in relation to the zone in which the development is located, unless —
 - (i) the development relates to land that is being used for a non-conforming use; and
 - (ii) the local government considers that the proposed use of the land would be less detrimental than the non-conforming use;

or

- (b) development that otherwise does not comply with a requirement of this Scheme, unless —
 - (i) this Scheme gives the local government discretion to waive or vary the requirement or to grant development approval despite non-compliance with the requirement; or
 - (ii) the development is permitted under a provision of this Scheme in relation to non-conforming uses.
- (2) In considering an application for development approval (other than an application on which approval cannot be granted under subclause (1)), the local government is to have due regard to the following matters to the extent that, in the opinion of the local government, those matters are relevant to the development the subject of the application —
 - (a) the aims and provisions of this Scheme (including any planning codes that are read, with or without modifications, into this Scheme) and any other local planning scheme operating within the Scheme area;
 - (b) the requirements of orderly and proper planning including any proposed local planning scheme or amendment to this Scheme that has been advertised under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* or any other proposed planning instrument that the local government is seriously considering adopting or approving;
 - (c) any approved State planning policy;
 - (d) any environmental protection policy approved under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* section 31(d);
 - (e) any policy of the Commission;
 - (f) any policy of the State;
 - (fa) any local planning strategy for this Scheme endorsed by the Commission;
 - (g) any local planning policy for the Scheme area;
 - (h) any structure plan or local development plan that relates to the development;
 - (i) any report of the review of the local planning scheme that has been published under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*;

- (j) in the case of land reserved under this Scheme, the objectives for the reserve and the additional and permitted uses identified in this Scheme for the reserve;
- (k) the built heritage conservation of any place that is of cultural significance;
- (l) the effect of the proposal on the cultural heritage significance of the area in which the development is located;
- (m) the compatibility of the development with its setting, including —
 - (i) the compatibility of the development with the desired future character of its setting; and
 - (ii) the relationship of the development to development on adjoining land or on other land in the locality including, but not limited to, the likely effect of the height, bulk, scale, orientation and appearance of the development;
- (n) the amenity of the locality including the following —
 - (i) environmental impacts of the development;
 - (ii) the character of the locality;
 - (iii) social impacts of the development;
- (o) the likely effect of the development on the natural environment or water resources and any means that are proposed to protect or to mitigate impacts on the natural environment or the water resource;
- (p) whether adequate provision has been made for the landscaping of the land to which the application relates and whether any trees or other vegetation on the land should be preserved;
- (q) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk of flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, landslip, bush fire, soil erosion, land degradation or any other risk;
- (r) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk to human health or safety;

- (s) the adequacy of —
 - (i) the proposed means of access to and egress from the site; and
 - (ii) arrangements for the loading, unloading, manoeuvring and parking of vehicles;
- (t) the amount of traffic likely to be generated by the development, particularly in relation to the capacity of the road system in the locality and the probable effect on traffic flow and safety;
- (u) the availability and adequacy for the development of the following —
 - (i) public transport services;
 - (ii) public utility services;
 - (iii) storage, management and collection of waste;
 - (iv) access for pedestrians and cyclists (including end of trip storage, toilet and shower facilities);
 - (v) access by older people and people with disability;
- (v) the potential loss of any community service or benefit resulting from the development other than potential loss that may result from economic competition between new and existing businesses;
- (w) the history of the site where the development is to be located;
- (x) the impact of the development on the community as a whole notwithstanding the impact of the development on particular individuals;
- (y) any submissions received on the application;
- (za) the comments or submissions received from any authority consulted under clause 66;
- (zb) any other planning consideration the local government considers appropriate.

- (3) Subclause (1) has effect despite the zoning table for this Scheme.

[Clause 67 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 74; SL 2024/25 r. 55.]

68. Determination of applications

- (1) If an application for approval of development is advertised under clause 64, the local government must not determine the application until after the end of —
 - (a) for a complex application advertised in accordance with clause 64(3) — the period for making submissions that applies under clause 64(6); or
 - (b) for an application advertised in accordance with clause 64(4) — each period for making submissions specified in a notice published or given, or on a sign erected, in accordance with that clause.
- (1A) If a copy of an application for approval of development has been provided to a statutory, public or planning authority under clause 66, the local government must not determine the application until after the end of each period for providing a memorandum to the local government that applies under clause 66(3).
- (2) The local government may determine an application for development approval by —
 - (a) granting development approval without conditions; or
 - (b) granting development approval with conditions; or
 - (c) refusing to grant development approval.

[Clause 68 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 75.]

69. Application not to be refused if development contribution plan not in place

- (1) The local government must not refuse an application for development approval only because there is not a development contribution plan in place in relation to the development.
- (2) The local government must not grant development approval subject to a condition that future contributions to the provision of infrastructure related to the development may be required under a development contribution plan that is not in place at the time the application is determined.

70. Form and date of determination

- (1) As soon as practicable after determining an application for development approval, the local government must give the applicant written notice of the determination in the form of the “Notice of determination on application for development approval” set out in clause 86(4).
- (2) The determination has effect on the day on which the notice of determination is given to the applicant.

71. Commencement of development under development approval

If development approval is granted under clause 68 —

- (a) the development must be substantially commenced —
 - (i) if no period is specified in the approval — within the period of 2 years commencing on the date on which the determination is made; or
 - (ii) if a period is specified in the approval — within that period; or
 - (iii) in either case — within a longer period approved by the local government on an application made under clause 77(1)(a);

and

- (b) the approval lapses if the development has not substantially commenced within the period determined under paragraph (a).

Note for this clause:

For an application determined by a Development Assessment Panel, the *Planning and Development (Development Assessment Panels) Regulations 2011* regulation 16A provides for the period within which development must be substantially commenced.

[Clause 71 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 76; SL 2024/25 r. 56.]

72. Temporary development approval

The local government may impose conditions limiting the period of time for which development approval is granted.

Note:

A temporary development approval is where the local government grants approval for a limited period. It does not have any effect on the period within which the development must commence.

73. Scope of development approval

Development approval may be granted —

- (a) for the development for which the approval is sought; or
- (b) for the development for which the approval is sought, except for a part or aspect of that development specified in the approval; or
- (c) for a part or aspect of the development for which approval is sought that is specified in the approval.

74. Approval subject to later approval of details

- (1) The local government may grant development approval subject to a condition that further details of any works or use specified in the condition must be submitted to, and approved by, the local government before the developer commences the development.
- (2) The local government may only impose a condition referred to in subclause (1) if the local government is satisfied that the further matters that are to be approved would not substantially change the development approved.

75. Time for deciding application for development approval

- (1) The local government must determine an application for development approval —
 - (a) if the application is advertised in compliance with a requirement under clause 64(1)(a) or (b) or a copy of the application is provided to a statutory, public or planning authority under clause 66 — within 90 days after the day on which the application is accepted for assessment; or

- (b) otherwise — within 60 days after the day on which the application is accepted for assessment; or
 - (c) in either case — within a longer time agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.
- (2) If the local government has not made a determination in the time referred to in subclause (1) the local government is to be taken to have refused to grant the development approval.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), the local government may determine whether or not to grant the development approval after the period applicable under subclause (1) has expired and the validity of the determination is not affected by the expiry.
- (4) The local government must give the applicant written notice of its decision to grant or refuse to grant development approval.

[Clause 75 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 77.]

76. Review of decisions

- (1) In this clause —
- affected person***, in relation to a reviewable determination, means —
- (a) the applicant for development approval; or
 - (b) the owner of land in respect of which an application for development approval is made;
- reviewable determination*** means a determination by the local government to —
- (a) refuse an application for development approval; or
 - (b) to grant development approval subject to conditions; or
 - (c) to refuse to amend or cancel a development approval on an application made under clause 77.
- (2) An affected person may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of a reviewable determination in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* Part 14.

77. Amending or cancelling development approval

- (1) An owner of land in respect of which development approval has been granted by the local government may make an application to the local government requesting the local government to do any or all of the following —
 - (a) to amend the approval so as to extend the period within which any development approved must be substantially commenced;
 - (b) to amend or delete any condition to which the approval is subject;
 - (c) to amend an aspect of the development approved which, if amended, would not substantially change the development approved;
 - (d) to cancel the approval.
- (2) An application under subclause (1) —
 - (a) is to be made in accordance with the requirements in Part 8 and dealt with under this Part as if it were an application for development approval; and
 - (b) may be made during or after the period within which the development approved must be substantially commenced.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), the local government may waive or vary a requirement in Part 8 or this Part in respect of an application if the local government is satisfied that the application relates to a minor amendment to the development approval.
- (4) The local government may determine an application made under subclause (1) by —
 - (a) approving the application without conditions; or
 - (b) approving the application with conditions; or
 - (c) refusing the application.

shared parking arrangement condition means a condition requiring entry into an arrangement for shared parking in lieu of satisfying a minimum on-site parking requirement.

[Clause 77A inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77B. Development to which this Part applies

- (1) This Part applies to development in —
 - (a) the metropolitan region; or
 - (b) the Peel Region Scheme area.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), this Part does not apply to development to which the R-Codes apply.

[Clause 77B inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77C. Parking space shortfall for development

If development does not comply with an applicable minimum on-site parking requirement, the *parking space shortfall* for the development is the number of car parking spaces calculated as follows —

$M - A$

where —

M is the minimum number of car parking spaces required to be provided as part of the development under the applicable minimum on-site parking requirement;

A is the actual number of car parking spaces to be provided as part of the development.

[Clause 77C inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77D. Variation of minimum on-site parking requirement in relation to development

- (1) The local government may —
 - (a) vary a minimum on-site parking requirement that applies to development so that the minimum number of car parking spaces that must be provided as part of the development is a lower number; or

- (b) waive a minimum on-site parking requirement that applies to development.
- (2) The local government must not vary or waive a minimum on-site parking requirement under subclause (1) in relation to development unless the local government is satisfied —
- (a) that reasonable efforts have been made to comply with the minimum on-site parking requirement without adversely affecting access arrangements, the safety of pedestrians or persons in vehicles, open space, street trees or service infrastructure; and
 - (b) that —
 - (i) in the case of a variation — the lower number of car parking spaces would be adequate for the demands of the development, having regard to the likely use of the car parking spaces, the availability of off-site parking facilities and the likely use of alternative means of transport; or
 - (ii) in the case of a waiver — it is not necessary for car parking spaces to be provided as part of the development, having regard to the availability of off-site parking facilities and the likely use of alternative means of transport.

[Clause 77D inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77E. Development that does not comply with applicable minimum on-site parking requirement

- (1) Development is not required to comply with an applicable minimum on-site parking requirement if —
- (a) development approval is not required for the development under clause 61; or
 - (b) development approval has been granted for the development subject to either or both of the following —
 - (i) a payment in lieu of parking condition imposed in accordance with clause 77H;
 - (ii) a shared parking arrangement condition imposed in accordance with clause 77Q.

- (2) The local government must not grant development approval for development that does not comply with an applicable minimum on-site parking requirement unless the approval is granted subject to a condition or conditions referred to in subclause (1)(b).

[Clause 77E inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77F. Imposition of both payment in lieu of parking condition and shared parking arrangement condition

- (1) The local government must not under clause 68(2)(b) impose on an approval of development both a payment in lieu of parking condition in accordance with clause 77H and a shared parking arrangement condition in accordance with clause 77Q, unless —
- (a) the parking space shortfall for the development is at least 2; and
 - (b) the local government has given the applicant for development approval a notice of apportionment stating that —
 - (i) a specified number of the car parking spaces in the parking space shortfall are to be dealt with by the payment in lieu of parking condition; and
 - (ii) the remainder of the car parking spaces in the parking space shortfall are to be dealt with by the shared parking arrangement condition.
- (2) If the local government gives a notice of apportionment under subclause (1)(b), then —
- (a) for the purpose of imposing the payment in lieu of parking condition in accordance with clause 77H, the parking space shortfall for the development is taken to be the number of car parking spaces specified in the notice under subclause (1)(b)(i); and
 - (b) for the purpose of imposing the shared parking arrangement condition in accordance with clause 77Q, the parking space shortfall for the development is taken to be the number of car parking spaces specified in the notice under subclause (1)(b)(ii).

[Clause 77F inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

Division 2 — Payment in lieu of provision of car parking spaces

[Heading inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77G. When payment in lieu of parking condition may be imposed

- (1) The local government must not impose a payment in lieu of parking condition on an approval of development under clause 68(2)(b) otherwise than in accordance with clause 77H.
- (2) The local government must not impose a payment in lieu of parking condition on an approval of development under clause 68(2)(b) in accordance with clause 77H unless a payment in lieu of parking plan that applies to the area in which the development is to be located is in effect under this Division.
- (3) Despite subclause (2), during the period of 2 years commencing on the day on which the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020 Part 2 Division 3* comes into operation —
 - (a) the local government may under clause 68(2)(b) impose a payment in lieu of parking condition in accordance with clause 77H on an approval of development if there are interim parking provisions that apply to the area in which the development is to be located; and
 - (b) if the local government imposes a condition as referred to in paragraph (a) — the interim parking provisions are taken to be the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan for the development for the purposes of this Division.
- (4) In subclause (3) —

interim parking provisions means provisions of this Scheme, or of a local planning policy or local development plan, if the provisions —

 - (a) are in effect immediately before the day on which the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020 Part 2 Division 3* comes into operation; and
 - (b) deal with the imposition of payment in lieu of parking conditions; and
 - (c) set out —
 - (i) the area to which the provisions apply; and

- (ii) the purposes for which money paid in accordance with a payment in lieu of parking condition imposed on an approval of development located in that area will be applied.

[Clause 77G inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77H. Payment in lieu of parking condition

- (1) Subject to clause 77G, if the local government grants approval for development that does not satisfy an applicable minimum on-site parking requirement, the local government may under clause 68(2)(b) impose a condition requiring the owner of the land on which the development is to be located to make a payment to the local government in lieu of satisfying the applicable minimum on-site parking requirement.
- (2) The maximum amount of the payment required under a condition referred to in subclause (1) is the amount calculated in accordance with the determination under subclause (4).
- (3) Subclause (2) does not prevent the local government from imposing a condition that requires a payment that is lower than the maximum amount referred to in that subclause.
- (4) The Commission must, by notice published in the *Gazette*, determine the method to be used to calculate a reasonable estimate of the costs to the local government of providing in the area to which the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan applies a number of car parking spaces equivalent to the parking space shortfall for the development.
- (5) A determination under subclause (4) may provide for different calculation methods that apply in different circumstances.
- (6) The Commission may revoke a determination under subclause (4) by a subsequent determination under that subclause.
- (7) A determination under subclause (4) may be combined in a single instrument with 1 or more other determinations of that kind issued under 1 or more other local planning schemes or all other local planning schemes.

[Clause 77H inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77I. Application of money paid under payment in lieu of parking condition

- (1) All money received by the local government in accordance with a payment in lieu of parking condition imposed on an approval of development in accordance with clause 77H must be paid into a reserve account established under the *Local Government Act 1995* section 6.11 for the purposes set out in the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan for the development.
- (2) The money must be applied for the purposes set out in the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan.
- (3) If interest is earned from the investment of money held under subclause (1), that interest must be applied for the purposes set out in the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan.
- (4) Subclause (5) applies if —
 - (a) a person (the *relevant payer*) pays money to the local government in accordance with a payment in lieu of parking condition imposed in accordance with clause 77H; and
 - (b) at the end of the period of 10 years commencing on the day on which the local government receives the money, or a longer period approved by the Commission, either or both of the following applies —
 - (i) any of the money received has not been applied in accordance with subclause (2);
 - (ii) any interest earned from the investment of the money received has not been applied in accordance with subclause (3).
- (5) The local government must repay the money and interest referred to in subclause (4)(b)(i) and (ii) to the relevant payer.
- (6) The local government is not required to comply with subclause (5) if —
 - (a) after taking reasonable steps to find the relevant payer, the relevant payer cannot be found; or
 - (b) the relevant payer is a body corporate that has been dissolved.

- (7) If subclause (6) applies, then despite subclauses (2) and (3), the money and interest referred to in subclause (4)(b)(i) and (ii) may be applied for any purpose that —
- (a) relates to the provision or maintenance of public parking infrastructure or other transport infrastructure (for example, public transport infrastructure or cycling or pedestrian paths) in the Scheme area; or
 - (b) is ancillary or incidental to purposes referred to in paragraph (a).

[Clause 77I inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77J. Payment in lieu of parking plan

- (1) A *payment in lieu of parking plan* is a plan setting out the following —
- (a) the area to which the plan applies;
 - (b) the purposes for which money paid in accordance with any payment in lieu of parking condition imposed by the local government on an approval of development located in the area will be applied, which must —
 - (i) relate to the provision or maintenance of public parking infrastructure or other transport infrastructure (for example, public transport infrastructure or cycling or pedestrian paths) in the area to which the plan applies; or
 - (ii) be ancillary or incidental to purposes referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (c) any other information required by the Commission.
- (2) The local government may —
- (a) prepare a payment in lieu of parking plan for any part of the Scheme area; or
 - (b) adopt a payment in lieu of parking plan prepared by an owner of land in the part of the Scheme area to which the plan would apply.

- (3) A payment in lieu of parking plan must be prepared in the form approved by the Commission.

[Clause 77J inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77K. Advertising payment in lieu of parking plan

- (1) If the local government resolves to prepare or adopt a payment in lieu of parking plan the local government must, unless the Commission otherwise agrees, advertise the proposed plan as follows —
- (a) publish in accordance with clause 87 the proposed plan and a notice giving details of —
 - (i) how the proposed plan is made available to the public in accordance with clause 87; and
 - (ii) the manner and form in which submissions may be made; and
 - (iii) the period for making submissions and the last day of that period;
 - (b) give notice of the proposed plan in any other way, and carry out any other consultation, that the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) The period for making submissions specified in a notice under subclause (1)(a)(iii) must not be less than the period of 21 days after the day on which the notice is first published under subclause (1)(a).
- (3) After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government must —
- (a) review the proposed payment in lieu of parking plan in the light of any submissions made; and
 - (b) resolve —
 - (i) to approve the plan without modification; or
 - (ii) to approve the plan with modifications; or
 - (iii) not to approve the plan.

- (4) If the local government approves the payment in lieu of parking plan under subclause (3)(b)(i) or (ii), the local government must publish notice of the approval in accordance with clause 87.

[Clause 77K inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77L. Publication of payment in lieu of parking plan

- (1) The local government must ensure that an up-to-date copy of each payment in lieu of parking plan in effect under this Scheme is published in accordance with clause 87.
- (2) Subclause (1) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a).

[Clause 77L inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77M. Procedure for amending payment in lieu of parking plan

- (1) The procedures for making a payment in lieu of parking plan set out in clauses 77J to 77L, with any necessary changes, are to be followed in relation to an amendment to a payment in lieu of parking plan.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), the local government may approve an amendment to a payment in lieu of parking plan without advertising the amendment if, in the opinion of the local government, the amendment is a minor amendment.
- (3) The amendment of a payment in lieu of parking plan does not extend the period for which the plan has effect under clause 77N.

[Clause 77M inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77N. Duration of payment in lieu of parking plan

- (1) Unless sooner revoked, a payment in lieu of parking plan has effect for —
- (a) the period of 10 years commencing on the day after the day on which the local government first publishes notice of the approval of the plan under clause 77K(4); or
- (b) a longer period approved by the Commission.

- (2) The Commission may approve a longer period under subclause (1)(b) in relation to a payment in lieu of parking plan either before or after the plan is approved by the local government.
- (3) A payment in lieu of parking plan may be revoked —
 - (a) by a subsequent payment in lieu of parking plan that expressly revokes the payment in lieu of parking plan; or
 - (b) by a notice of revocation —
 - (i) prepared by the local government; and
 - (ii) published by the local government in accordance with clause 87.

[Clause 77N inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77O. Payment in lieu of parking plan ceasing to be in effect when money has not been applied

- (1) This clause applies if —
 - (a) a person (the *relevant payer*) pays money to the local government in accordance with a payment in lieu of parking condition imposed on an approval of development in accordance with clause 77H; and
 - (b) any of the money, or any interest earned from the investment of the money, has not been applied or repaid under clause 77I; and
 - (c) the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan (the *former plan*) that was in effect for the development ceases to have effect under clause 77N(1); and
 - (d) as a result of the cessation, there is no payment in lieu of parking plan in effect for the area in which the development is located.
- (2) During the period that applies under subclause (3), clause 77I applies as if the former plan continued to be the relevant payment in lieu of parking plan for the development.

- (3) The period that applies for the purposes of subclause (2) is the period that —
- (a) commences on the day (*cessation day*) on which the former plan ceases to have effect; and
 - (b) ends —
 - (i) if a new payment in lieu of parking plan comes into effect for the area in which the development is located within the period of 2 years commencing on cessation day — when the new plan comes into effect; or
 - (ii) otherwise — at the end of the 2-year period commencing on cessation day.
- (4) If at the end of the 2-year period commencing on cessation day there is still no payment in lieu of parking plan in effect for the area in which the development is located, the local government must repay to the relevant payer any of the following that has not been applied or repaid under clause 77I before the end of that period —
- (a) money paid as referred to in subclause (1)(a);
 - (b) interest earned from the investment of that money.
- (5) Clause 77I(6) and (7) apply with any necessary changes to a requirement to repay money under subclause (4) as if it were a requirement under clause 77I(5).

[Clause 77O inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

Division 3 — Shared parking arrangements

[Heading inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77P. When shared parking arrangement condition may be imposed

The local government must not impose a shared parking arrangement condition on an approval of development under clause 68(2)(b) otherwise than in accordance with clause 77Q.

[Clause 77P inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

77Q. Shared parking arrangement condition

- (1) If the local government grants approval for development that does not comply with an applicable minimum on-site parking requirement, the local government may under clause 68(2)(b) impose a condition requiring the following —
 - (a) that the owner of the land on which the development is to be located must enter into an arrangement (the *shared parking arrangement*) with an owner of other land (the *shared site*) —
 - (i) that provides for a number of car parking spaces equivalent to the parking space shortfall for the development to be made available on the shared site for the purposes of the development; and
 - (ii) that meets any other requirements specified by the local government;
 - (b) that the owner must apply to the local government for approval of the shared parking arrangement under this clause;
 - (c) that the development must not commence unless the local government has approved the shared parking arrangement under this clause;
 - (d) that a shared parking arrangement approved by the local government must not be terminated or varied without the approval of the local government.
- (2) The local government must not impose a condition under subclause (1) unless the local government is satisfied that the owner of the shared site is prepared to enter into a shared parking arrangement that meets the requirements of the condition.
- (3) Without limiting subclause (1)(a)(ii), the requirements specified under that subclause may include requirements relating to the form and content of the arrangement.
- (4) An application for approval of a shared parking arrangement referred to in subclause (1)(b) must include the following —
 - (a) a copy of the shared parking arrangement;
 - (b) information about the matters referred to in subclause (6);

- (c) a draft plan for the management of parking in relation to the development;
 - (d) any other information required by a relevant local planning policy.
- (5) If an application is made in accordance with subclause (4), the local government may approve or refuse to approve the shared parking arrangement.
- (6) In determining whether to approve the shared parking arrangement under subclause (5), the local government —
 - (a) may have regard to any relevant matters, including —
 - (i) whether the peak operation hours of the development will overlap with those of the shared site; and
 - (ii) whether the use of the car parking spaces to be made available on the shared site will impede the use of delivery or service areas on the shared site; and
 - (iii) any relevant local planning policy;and
 - (b) must not approve the shared parking arrangement unless the local government is satisfied that —
 - (i) adequate car parking is likely to be available at all times for both the proposed development and the shared site; and
 - (ii) the relationship between the proposed development and the shared site will be such that the shared car parking spaces are likely to be used by persons using the proposed development.

[Clause 77Q inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 80.]

specified building means a structure of a kind specified in this Scheme as a kind of structure to which this Part applies in addition to its application to habitable buildings.

[Clause 78A inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4884-5.]

78B. Application of Part to development

- (1) This Part does not apply to development unless the development is —
 - (a) the construction or use, or construction and use, of a single house or ancillary dwelling on a lot or lots with a total area of 1 100 m² or more; or
 - (b) the construction or use, or construction and use, of —
 - (i) a habitable building other than a single house or ancillary dwelling; or
 - (ii) a specified building.
- (2) The requirements in this Part are in addition to any provisions relating to development in a bushfire prone area that apply in a special control area.

[Clause 78B inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4886.]

78C. Determining whether development site is in a bushfire prone area

For the purposes of this Part, a development site is subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfires and is referred to as being **in a bushfire prone area** if the development site is on land designated by an order made under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998* section 18P as a bush fire prone area.

[Clause 78C inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4886.]

78D. Proposed development in a bushfire prone area

- (1) Unless subclause (2) applies, before commencing any development on a development site a person (the **developer**) must cause to be prepared a bushfire attack level assessment for the development site if the development site —
 - (a) is in a bushfire prone area; and

- (b) has been in a bushfire prone area for a period of at least 4 months.
- (2) A developer is not required under subclause (1) to cause to be prepared a bushfire attack level assessment for a development site if —
- (a) a BAL contour map has been prepared in relation to the development site; or
 - (b) because of the terrain of the development site it is not possible to calculate the bushfire attack level of the development site.
- (3) The developer must have development approval to commence any development on the development site if —
- (a) the bushfire attack level assessment prepared under subclause (1) calculates the bushfire attack level of the development site as BAL - 40 or BAL - Flame Zone; or
 - (b) a bushfire attack level assessment has not been prepared under subclause (1) but a BAL contour map prepared in relation to the development site indicates that the bushfire attack level of the development site is BAL - 40 or BAL - Flame Zone; or
 - (c) because of the terrain of the development site it is not possible to calculate the bushfire attack level of the development site.
- (4) Subclause (3) applies —
- (a) in addition to any requirement in this Scheme for development approval to be obtained; and
 - (b) despite any exemption in this Scheme from the requirement to obtain development approval.

[Clause 78D inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4886-7.]

78E. Matters to be considered for development approval

- (1) In considering an application for development approval for development to which this Part applies, the local government is to have regard to the bushfire resistant construction requirements of the Building Code.

- (2) The matters referred to in subclause (1) are in addition to any other matters that the local government is to have regard to in considering the application in accordance with this Scheme.

[Clause 78E inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4887-8.]

78F. Transitional provisions for sites in new bushfire prone areas

- (1) In this clause, each of these terms has the meaning given in the *Building Act 2011* section 3 —

building permit

building work

- (2) In this clause —

application means an application under the *Building Act 2011* for a building permit;

transitional permit means a building permit granted in respect of an application to do building work on a development site if —

- (a) the site was not in a bushfire prone area when the application was made; or
(b) the site had been in a bushfire prone area for a period of less than 4 months when the application was made.

- (3) Clause 78D does not apply to the commencement of development to which a transitional permit applies.

[Clause 78F inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4888.]

78G. Transitional provisions relating to *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Amendment Regulations 2015*

- (1) In this clause —

commencement day means the day on which the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Amendment Regulations 2015* clause 5 comes into operation;

previous bushfire provisions means any provisions in this Scheme that, immediately before commencement day, required a developer in

an area that was identified under this Scheme as being an area that is subject, or likely to be subject to bushfires to —

- (a) cause to be prepared a bushfire attack level assessment for a development site; or
- (b) to have development approval to commence development on a development site because —
 - (i) a bushfire attack level assessment prepared for the development site calculates the bushfire attack level of the development site as BAL - 40 or BAL - Flame Zone; or
 - (ii) it is not possible to calculate the bushfire attack level of the development site because of the terrain of the development site;

transitional development site means a development site that is located in an area that —

- (a) is a bushfire prone area; and
- (b) immediately before commencement day was an area identified in any way under this Scheme as being an area that is subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfires;

transition period means the period of 4 months beginning on commencement day.

- (2) Clause 78D(1) applies in respect of development on a transitional development site if —
 - (a) the development is commenced within the transition period; and
 - (b) a developer would have been required under the previous bushfire provisions to prepare a bushfire attack level assessment for the development site.
- (3) Clause 78D(3) applies in respect of development on a transitional development site if —
 - (a) the development is commenced within the transition period; and
 - (b) a developer would have been required under the previous bushfire provisions to have development approval to commence the development.

- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of *transitional permit* in clause 78F(2), an area that immediately before commencement day was identified in any way under this Scheme as being an area that is subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfires is to be taken on and from commencement day to have been in a bushfire prone area for a period of at least 4 months.

[Clause 78G inserted: Gazette 7 Dec 2015 p. 4888-90.]

Part 10B — Exemptions from planning requirements for state of emergency or COVID-19 declaration

[Heading inserted: SL 2020/30 r. 5; amended: SL 2022/178 r. 4.]

78H. Minister may issue notice of exemption from planning requirements if state of emergency declaration or COVID-19 declaration in force

- (1) If a state of emergency declaration is in force under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* Part 5, or a COVID-19 declaration is in force under Part 6A of that Act, in relation to the whole or any area or areas of the State, the Minister may, by notice in writing, issue 1 or more exemptions from planning requirements under this Scheme.
- (2) A notice under subclause (1) can be issued only if the Minister considers that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of facilitating response to, or recovery from, as the case requires —
- (a) the emergency to which the state of emergency declaration relates; or
 - (b) the occurrence of COVID-19 in the area to which the COVID-19 declaration applies.
- (3) A reference in subclause (1) to a planning requirement —
- (a) includes, without limiting that subclause —
 - (i) a requirement to obtain development approval; and
 - (ii) a requirement under a condition of development approval; and
 - (iii) a requirement relating to the permissibility of uses of land; and

- (iv) a requirement relating to works; and
 - (v) a provision having the effect that a non-conforming use of land is no longer permitted because of a discontinuance of that non-conforming use; and
 - (vi) a requirement in relation to consultation, advertisement, applications, time limits or forms;
- but
- (b) does not include an environmental condition that applies to this Scheme as a result of an assessment carried out under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
- (4) A notice under subclause (1) may be issued whether or not the state of emergency declaration or the COVID-19 declaration, as the case requires, applies in relation to any part of the Scheme area, but only if it is necessary for the purpose referred to in subclause (2).
- (5) An exemption in a notice under subclause (1) may —
- (a) apply generally or to land, or classes of land, specified in the notice; and
 - (b) be unconditional or subject to any conditions specified in the notice.
- (6) The Minister —
- (a) may, by notice in writing, amend a notice under subclause (1) for the purpose referred to in subclause (2); and
 - (b) may, by notice in writing, revoke a notice under subclause (1); and
 - (c) must under paragraph (b) revoke a notice under subclause (1) if the Minister considers that the notice is no longer necessary for the purpose referred to in subclause (2).

[Clause 78H inserted: SL 2020/30 r. 5; amended: SL 2022/178 r. 5.]

78I. Process for issuing notice under cl. 78H

- (1) A notice under clause 78H(1) or (6) must be signed by the Minister and published in the *Gazette*.
- (2) A notice under clause 78H(1) or (6) of this Scheme may be combined in a single instrument with 1 or more other notices of that kind issued

under 1 or more other local planning schemes or all other local planning schemes.

- (3) Before issuing a notice under clause 78H(1) or (6), the Minister must, unless the Minister considers that it is impracticable to do so because of the urgency of the circumstances, make reasonable endeavours to consult in relation to the notice —
 - (a) the Commission; and
 - (b) WALGA.
- (4) The Minister must ensure that a copy of the notice is sent to the local government or WALGA.
- (5) A failure to comply with subclause (3) or (4) in relation to a notice does not invalidate the notice.

[Clause 78I inserted: SL 2020/30 r. 5.]

78J. Coming into effect and cessation of notices and exemptions under cl. 78H

- (1) A notice under clause 78H(1) or (6) must state the date and time at which it is signed.
- (2) A notice under clause 78H(1) must also state, for each exemption under the notice, that the exemption is to expire —
 - (a) when the state of emergency declaration or the COVID-19 declaration, as the case requires, ceases to be in force; or
 - (b) at a date and time stated in the notice, which must not be later than the end of the period of 5 years beginning on the day on which the notice is signed.
- (3) A notice under clause 78H(1) or (6) takes effect when it is signed.
- (4) An exemption under a notice under clause 78H(1) remains in effect, subject to any amendment or revocation of the notice under clause 78H(6), until the time of expiry stated under subclause (2) for that exemption.
- (5) When an exemption under a notice under clause 78H(1) is amended or ceases to be in effect, the provisions of this Scheme in relation to non-conforming uses of land do not apply in relation to any use or

development of land that was permitted only because of the effect of the exemption prior to the amendment or cessation.

[Clause 78J inserted: SL 2020/30 r. 5; amended: SL 2022/178 r. 6.]

Part 10 — Enforcement and administration

Division 1 — Powers of local government

78. Powers of local government

- (1) For the purposes of implementing this Scheme the local government may —
 - (a) enter into an agreement in respect of a matter relating to this Scheme with any owner, occupier or other person having an interest in land affected by this Scheme; and
 - (b) deal with or dispose of any land in the Scheme area which it has acquired in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* Part 11 Division 4.
- (2) The local government may only deal with or dispose of land acquired by the local government for the purpose of a local reserve for a use of the land that is compatible with the purpose for which it is reserved.

79. Entry and inspection powers

- (1) The local government CEO may, by instrument in writing, designate an officer of the local government as an authorised officer for the purposes of this clause.
- (2) An authorised officer may, for the purpose of monitoring whether the local planning scheme is being complied with, at any reasonable time and with any assistance reasonably required —
 - (a) enter any building or land in the Scheme area; and
 - (b) inspect the building or land and any thing in or on the building or land.

80. Repair of existing advertisements

- (1) The local government may require the owner of an advertisement located in the Scheme area to repair the advertisement if, in the

opinion of the local government, the advertisement has deteriorated to a point where it is in conflict with the aims of this Scheme.

- (2) A requirement referred to in subclause (1) must —
 - (a) be in the form of a written notice given to the person; and
 - (b) specify the advertisement the subject of the requirement; and
 - (c) set out clear reasons for the requirement; and
 - (d) set out full details of the action or alternative courses of action to be taken by the person; and
 - (e) specify the period, not being a period of less than 60 days from the day on which the notice is given to the person, within which the requirement must be complied with.
- (3) If the local government does not know who the owner of an advertisement is, the local government may give a notice referred to in subclause (1) to the owner of the land on which the advertisement is located and direct the owner of the land to give the notice to the owner of the advertisement within a period specified by the local government.
- (4) If an owner of land on which an advertisement is located does not give to the owner of the advertisement a notice as directed under subclause (3), the owner of the land is to be taken to be the owner of the advertisement.
- (5) A person to whom a notice under this clause is given may apply for a review of the requirement to the State Administrative Tribunal in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* Part 14.

Division 2 — Delegations

81. Terms used

In this Division —

absolute majority has the meaning given in the *Local Government Act 1995* section 1.4;

committee means a committee established under the *Local Government Act 1995* section 5.8.

82. Delegations by local government

- (1) The local government may, by resolution, delegate to a committee or to the local government CEO the exercise of any of the local government's powers or the discharge of any of the local government's duties under this Scheme other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A resolution referred to in subclause (1) must be by absolute majority of the council of the local government.
- (3) The delegation must be in writing and may be general or as otherwise provided in the instrument of delegation.

83. Local government CEO may delegate powers

- (1) The local government CEO may delegate to any employee of the local government the exercise of any of the CEO's powers or the discharge of any of the CEO's functions under this Scheme other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A delegation under this clause must be in writing and may be general or as otherwise provided in the instrument of delegation.
- (3) Subject to any conditions imposed by the local government on its delegation to the local government CEO under clause 82, this clause extends to a power or duty the exercise or discharge of which has been delegated by the local government to the CEO under that clause.

84. Other matters relevant to delegations under this Division

The *Local Government Act 1995* sections 5.45 and 5.46 apply to a delegation made under this Division as if the delegation were a delegation under Part 5 Division 4 of that Act.

Division 2A — Performance of development approval functions in relation to single houses

[Heading inserted: SL 2024/68 r. 4.]

84A. Terms used

In this Division —

authorised employee means an employee of the local government authorised by the local government CEO under clause 84D;

prescribed development approval function means any of the following —

- (a) a function of the local government under clause 61A(2) or (4) or Part 8 or 9;
- (b) a function of approving further details of any works or use under a condition of a kind referred to in clause 74(1) imposed on a development approval;
- (c) a function of the local government under this Scheme that is ancillary or incidental to a function referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

prescribed single house development has the meaning given in clause 84B.

[Clause 84A inserted: SL 2024/68 r. 4.]

84B. Prescribed single house development

(1) In this Division, **prescribed single house development** means development that consists of —

- (a) the erection of, or alterations or additions to, a single house; or
- (b) the erection or installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following that is ancillary or incidental to a single house —
 - (i) an ancillary dwelling;
 - (ii) an outbuilding;
 - (iii) an external fixture;
 - (iv) a boundary wall or fence;

- (v) a patio;
- (vi) a pergola;
- (vii) a verandah;
- (viii) a deck;
- (ix) a garage;
- (x) a carport.

- (2) Despite subclause (1), development in a heritage-protected place is not *prescribed single house development*.

[Clause 84B inserted: SL 2024/68 r. 4.]

84C. Performance of prescribed development approval functions in relation to prescribed single house development

- (1) When a prescribed development approval function is performed in relation to prescribed single house development, the function must be performed for and on behalf of the local government by —
- (a) the local government CEO; or
 - (b) an authorised employee.
- (2) A prescribed development approval function cannot be performed by the local government in relation to prescribed single house development otherwise than in accordance with subclause (1) (for example, the function cannot be performed by the council of the local government or a committee of that council).
- (3) In performing a prescribed development approval function for and on behalf of the local government in relation to prescribed single house development, the local government CEO or an authorised employee —
- (a) is not subject to the direction of the council of the local government or a committee of that council; and
 - (b) may, if the performance of the function is dependent on the opinion, belief or state of mind of the local government, perform the function on the opinion, belief or state of mind of the CEO or authorised employee (as the case requires).

[Clause 84C inserted: SL 2024/68 r. 4.]

84D. Authorisation of employees

- (1) The local government CEO may authorise any employee of the local government to perform prescribed development approval functions for and on behalf of the local government in relation to prescribed single house development.
- (2) An authorisation under this clause must be in writing and may be general or limited to prescribed development approval functions of a specified class.

[Clause 84D inserted: SL 2024/68 r. 4.]

Division 3 — Miscellaneous

85. Agreement to use of material provided for Scheme purposes

The local government may refuse to accept an application made under this Scheme if the local government is not satisfied that there is in place an agreement for the local government to use any copyrighted material provided in support of the application —

- (a) for the purposes of advertising the application or implementing a decision on the application; and
- (b) for zero remuneration.

Part 11 — Forms referred to in this Scheme

86. Forms referred to in this Scheme

- (1) The form of an application for development approval referred to in clause 62(1)(a) is as follows —

Application for development approval

Owner details
Name:
ABN (if applicable):
Address:
..... Postcode:

Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015

Schedule 2 Deemed provisions for local planning schemes

Part 11 Forms referred to in this Scheme

cl. 86

Property details		
Lot No:	House/Street No:	Location No:
Diagram or Plan No:	Certificate of Title Vol. No:	Folio:
Title encumbrances (e.g. easements, restrictive covenants):		
Street name:		Suburb:
Nearest street intersection:		

Proposed development	
Nature of development:	<input type="checkbox"/> Works <input type="checkbox"/> Use <input type="checkbox"/> Works and use
Is an exemption from development claimed for part of the development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, is the exemption for:	<input type="checkbox"/> Works <input type="checkbox"/> Use
Description of proposed works and/or land use:	
Description of exemption claimed (if relevant):	
Nature of any existing buildings and/or land use:	
Approximate cost of proposed development:	
Estimated time of completion:	

<i>OFFICE USE ONLY</i>	
Acceptance Officer's initials:	Date received:
Local government reference No:	

(The content of the form of application must conform with this form but minor variations may be permitted to the format.)

3.	Period of time for which advertisement is required:
4.	Details of signs (if any) to be removed if this application is approved:
Note:	This application should be supported by a photograph or photographs of the premises showing superimposed thereon the proposed position for the advertisement and those advertisements to be removed as detailed in 4 above.
Signature of advertiser(s):
(if different from land owners)
Date:

- (3) The form of a notice of public advertisement of a planning proposal referred to in clause 64(3)(a)(i) or (c) or (4)(a)(i) or (c) is as follows —

Planning and Development Act 2005

City/Town/Shire of

Notice of public advertisement of planning proposal

The local government has received an application to use and/or develop land for the following purpose and public comments are invited.		
Lot No:	Street:	Suburb:
Proposal:	

Note 1:	If the development the subject of this approval is not substantially commenced within a period of 2 years, or another period specified in the approval after the date of the determination, the approval will lapse and be of no further effect.
Note 2:	Where an approval has so lapsed, no development must be carried out without the further approval of the local government having first been sought and obtained.
Note 3:	If an applicant or owner is aggrieved by this determination there is a right of review by the State Administrative Tribunal in accordance with the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> Part 14. An application must be made within 28 days of the determination.
Signed:	Dated:
.....
for and on behalf of the City/Town/Shire of:	

(The content of the determination notice must conform to this form but minor variations may be permitted to the format.)

[Clause 86 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 78.]

Part 12 — Miscellaneous

[Heading inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

87. Requirements for making documents available to public

- (1) This clause applies if under a provision of this Scheme the local government is required to publish in accordance with this clause a notice, plan, application or other document (the **document**).
- (2) The local government must make the document available in accordance with the applicable requirements of subclauses (3) to (5).

Note for this subclause:

Under clause 88, the Commission may approve varied requirements that apply if it is not practicable for the local government to publish documents in accordance with subclauses (3) to (5).

- (3) For all documents, the local government must —
 - (a) publish on the website of the local government —
 - (i) the document; or

- (ii) a hyperlink to a webpage on which the document is published;
 - and
 - (b) if it is reasonably practicable to do so — make a copy of the document available for public inspection at a place in the district of the local government during normal business hours.
- (4) If the document is a notice and the local government considers that it is appropriate in the circumstances for the notice to be published in a newspaper, the local government must also ensure that the notice is published in a newspaper circulating in the relevant locality in the local government district.
- (5) The local government must ensure that the document remains published under subclause (3)(a) and (if applicable) available for public inspection under subclause (3)(b) —
- (a) if the document is published in compliance with a requirement that is expressed to be an ongoing publication requirement — at all times that the document is in effect; or
 - (b) if the document is published in compliance with a requirement to advertise for submissions under this Scheme — during the whole of the period within which submissions may be made; or
 - (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply — during a period that the local government considers is reasonable.

[Clause 87 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

88. Commission may approve varied requirements for publication of documents and advertising of complex applications

- (1) In this clause —
- complex application notice and signage requirements*** means the requirements of clause 64(3)(b) and (c) in relation to advertising complex applications;
- document*** has the meaning given in clause 87(1);
- publication requirements*** means the requirements of clause 87(3) to (5) in relation to making documents available to the public.

- (2) If the Commission considers that it is not practicable for the local government to comply with any of the publication requirements in relation to documents that it is or may become required to publish, the Commission may give the local government a written notice approving varied requirements that apply in relation to the local government making documents available to the public.
- (3) If a notice under subclause (2) is in effect, the local government is taken to comply with the applicable publication requirements in relation to a document if the local government complies with those requirements as varied by the notice.
- (4) If the Commission considers that it is not practicable for the local government to comply with any of the complex application notice and signage requirements in relation to complex applications it is or may become required to advertise, the Commission may give the local government a written notice approving varied requirements that apply in relation to the local government advertising complex applications.
- (5) If a notice under subclause (4) is in effect, a complex application made to the local government is taken to be advertised in compliance with the complex application notice and signage requirements if it is advertised in compliance with those requirements as varied by the notice.
- (6) A notice under subclause (2) or (4) —
 - (a) must state whether it has effect indefinitely or for a period specified in the notice; and
 - (b) takes effect when it is given to the local government; and
 - (c) ceases to be in effect —
 - (i) if the Commission gives the local government a further written notice revoking it; or
 - (ii) at the end of the period (if any) specified under paragraph (a).

[Clause 88 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

Part 13 — Transitional provisions for *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020*

[Heading inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

89. Terms used

In this Part —

amended deemed provisions means the deemed provisions of this Scheme set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 2 as amended by the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020* Part 2 Division 2;

commencement day means the day on which the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020* Part 2 Division 2 comes into operation;

former deemed provisions means the deemed provisions of this Scheme set out in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 2 as in force immediately before commencement day.

[Clause 89 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

90. Application of amendments made by *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020*

- (1) The amendments to Part 7 made by the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020* do not apply in relation to development —
 - (a) that commenced before commencement day; or
 - (b) for which development approval was granted before commencement day.
- (2) The amendments to Parts 8 and 9 made by the *Planning Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020* do not apply in relation to an application for development approval made before commencement day.
- (3) Part 9A does not apply in relation to development approval granted on an application made before the day on which the *Planning*

Regulations Amendment Regulations 2020 Part 2 Division 3 comes into operation.

[Clause 90 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79; amended: SL 2020/252 r. 81.]

91. Advertising processes in progress on commencement day

- (1) In this clause —
relevant advertising process —
- (a) means any of the following processes —
 - (i) the advertising of a proposed local planning policy, or amendment to a local planning policy, under clause 4;
 - (ii) the advertising of the proposed designation of a heritage area, or the proposed amendment or revocation of the designation of a heritage area, under clause 9;
 - (iii) the advertising of a proposed structure plan, or amendment to a structure plan, under clause 18;
 - (iv) the advertising of a proposed local development plan, or amendment to a local development plan, under clause 50;
 - and
 - (b) includes the giving of notices to persons or public authorities or the erection of signs as part of a process referred to in paragraph (a).
- (2) A relevant advertising process that commenced, but was not completed, before commencement day may be completed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the former deemed provisions rather than the amended deemed provisions.
- (3) If the relevant advertising process for a policy, designation, plan or amendment (the ***relevant planning instrument***) is completed in accordance with subclause (2) —
- (a) the relevant planning instrument is taken to have been advertised in compliance with the relevant requirements of the amended deemed provisions; and

- (b) this Scheme applies with any necessary changes to the relevant planning instrument.

[Clause 91 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

92. Activity centre plans or structure plans in effect before commencement day

- (1) In this clause —

current activity centre plan —

- (a) means an activity centre plan under this Scheme for which the approval is in effect immediately before commencement day; and
- (b) includes a plan taken to be an activity centre plan under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* regulation 79 that is in effect under this Scheme immediately before commencement day;

current structure plan —

- (a) means a structure plan under this Scheme for which the approval is in effect immediately before commencement day; and
- (b) includes a plan taken to be a structure plan under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* regulation 79 that is in effect under this Scheme immediately before commencement day.

- (2) On and after commencement day, a current activity centre plan —

- (a) continues in effect under this Scheme; and
- (b) is taken to be a precinct structure plan approved under this Scheme for which the approval has effect; and
- (c) may be amended or revoked accordingly.

- (3) On and after commencement day, a current structure plan —

- (a) continues in effect under this Scheme; and
- (b) is taken to be a standard structure plan approved under this Scheme for which the approval has effect; and
- (c) may be amended or revoked accordingly.

- (4) Clause 28 of the amended deemed provisions applies to a structure plan, whether it is a plan referred to in subclause (2) or (3) or a plan approved under this Scheme on or after commencement day.

[Clause 92 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]

93. Activity centre plans or amendments in course of preparation on commencement day

- (1) In this clause —
preparation and approval process, in relation to an activity centre plan or amendment to an activity centre plan, means the process for preparing or accepting, advertising, reporting on, modifying and approving the plan or amendment set out in Part 5 of the former deemed provisions.
- (2) This clause applies to an activity centre plan or amendment to an activity centre plan if —
- (a) 1 or more steps in the preparation and approval process for the plan or amendment occurred before commencement day under Part 5 of the former deemed provisions; but
 - (b) the Commission did not approve or refuse to approve the proposed plan or amendment before commencement day.
- (3) If the process of advertising the proposed activity centre plan or amendment under clause 34 of the former deemed provisions commenced but was not completed before commencement day —
- (a) that advertising process may be completed in accordance with the requirements of that clause; and
 - (b) after the advertising process referred to in paragraph (a) is completed —
 - (i) the proposed plan or amendment is taken to be a proposed precinct structure plan or amendment to a precinct structure plan that has been advertised in compliance with the requirements of clause 18 of the amended deemed provisions; and
 - (ii) the other steps taken before commencement day in the preparation and approval process for the plan or amendment are taken to have been taken under and in

accordance with the equivalent provision of Part 4 of the amended deemed provisions.

- (4) If subclause (3) does not apply, on and after commencement day —
- (a) the proposed activity centre plan or amendment is taken to be a proposed precinct structure plan or amendment to a precinct structure plan; and
 - (b) the steps taken before commencement day in the preparation and approval process for the plan or amendment are taken to have been taken under and in accordance with the equivalent provision of Part 4 of the amended deemed provisions.

[Clause 93 inserted: SL 2020/252 r. 79.]