



Shire of Pingelly

Minutes Separate Attachments

Ordinary Council Meeting
16 November 2022

Contents:

14.3.1 Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy Adoption

14.3.2 Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy - Survey Results

16.1.1 Scheme Amendment No. 6 documentation

16.1.2 Attach. 1 of Scheme Amendment No. 6: Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3

Shire of Pingelly

Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy

2022-2026



Table of Contents

Title Page	1
Table of Contents.....	2
Pingelly Local Stats.....	3
Overview.....	4
Vision & Strategies.....	5
Importance of Cycling.....	6
State Strategic Context.....	7
Demand Analysis Summary.....	13
Local Strategic Context.....	14
Build A Local Cycling Culture.....	16
Case Study – Bike Kitchens.....	19
Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt...21	
Case Study - George Town.....	23
Shire of Pingelly Communication Plan.....	25
Consultation Response.....	28
Implementation.....	31
Back Cover.....	32

Pingelly Local Stats



90 Minutes from Perth

(population of 2,180,000)



Pleasant Mediterranean Climate



Area of Natural Beauty

(flowering landscape - wildflowers & canola, rolling hills, rocky outcrops, dark sky etc.)



1,037

Country Town Atmosphere



1 in every 8 People are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander



23,239

Greater Regional Population



Extreme Economic Disadvantage

(lowest 7% of towns in Australia)



73.5%

Physically Inactive Population

(national average 66.1%)



Town of Historical Interest

(facilities include: restaurants, parks, accommodation, shops, facilities, visitor information, medical services etc.)

Overview

Trails (including paths) make an important contribution to the overall wellbeing of a region. Benefits range from additional activities for young people or de-stress activities after work to fitness activities for seniors. COVID-19 has demonstrated the value of outdoor recreation, particularly trails. During the past 2 years some trails and cycling networks have seen a 500% increase in use. It has introduced many people to trails as a recreational activity – one which they may continue to enjoy even as the restrictions are lifting.

The Shire of Pingelly has a responsibility to provide outdoor recreation to the community for the reasons outlined on the page 5 - 'Importance of Trails', as well as for the economic benefit that the development of mountain bike trails will accrue to the town and region.

The trails outlined in this plan are designed to accommodate the widest use possible and are targeted particularly to families, locals and beginners:

- As the topography lends itself to green/blue trails;
- To align with the Shire of Pingelly Tourism Strategy;
- To maximise community use; and
- As the accommodation currently available is suitable for families with other types of accommodation yet to be developed.

The trails planned will build on the natural beauty and DNA of the Pingelly region, showcasing it to visitors and reminding residents of the privilege of living in it.

While there is substantial merit in developing many types of trails such as walking, equestrian, driving and trail bike trails, the scope of this document is confined to mountain bike and cycling trails. This will ensure that the document is focused, concise and accessible for readers. Separate complementary strategies for these trail types may be developed at a later date.



Vision

Create a place where visitors & locals will choose to cycle

This vision is achieved through the adjacent Strategies.

Strategies

- 1. Build a Local Cycling Culture***
- 2. Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt***

These Strategies will be achieved through the delivery of Actions listed throughout this document.

Importance of Cycling

Achieving the vision of this strategy to *'create a place where visitors and locals will choose to cycle'* will have the following flow on physical, mental, social, cultural and economic effects:

- **Encourage outdoor physical activity** - leading to improved physical and mental wellbeing and a reduction in lifestyle diseases and associated medical costs
- **Improve lifestyle** - due to opportunities for outdoor recreation by individuals, groups, education and community organisations
- **Provide low cost of admission recreation** - to many different groups in the community
- **Increase awareness and appreciation of the natural environment** - and consequential support for its conservation and protection
- **Protect and showcase the natural, cultural and historic areas** - by providing for sustainable access routes
- **Improve the sustainability of the town** - by making it a more attractive place to live and increased property values near trail locations
- **Provide more opportunities for social interaction and community development** - through participation in trail activities, common interests, maintenance and conservation leading to improved mental wellbeing
- **Stimulate tourism growth** - with resulting economic stimulus of local economies and energy within the town
- **Create economic benefits** - trail development, management, maintenance, events and supporting products and services



State Strategic Context

WA Trails Strategic Blueprint 2022-2027

Strategic Actions:

- Increase gateway opportunities to engage new participants of all ages, cultures, and other demographic backgrounds.
- Expand the pathway opportunities for participants to develop independence, including outdoor education, clubs, and community groups.
- Support growth of the outdoor industry including pathways for development of guides, instructors and leaders.
- Advocate for equitable access to trails and trail experiences.
- Ensure pre-visit trail information, trailhead signage and wayfinding signage is accessible and consistent.
- Identify and support the creation of participative club, groups
- Work with regional tourism organisations to identify significant trail experiences and identify appropriate marketing/media channels
- Develop and support programs for community and user group involvement in trail development, maintenance and management.
- Develop an engagement strategy for targeting non-trail users and new trail users with a focus on inclusivity.
- Assist trail organisations and managers to identify appropriate partnerships for trail development, experiences, maintenance and management.
- Advocate for the reinstatement of a Western Australian Trails Grant Program.
- Expand upon and market the Trail Friendly Business program
- Identify local and regional trails that have potential to attract intrastate visitors.
- Identify trail related accessible tourism opportunities and support development and promotion of these opportunities.

State Strategic Context

WA Mountain Bike Strategy 2022-2032

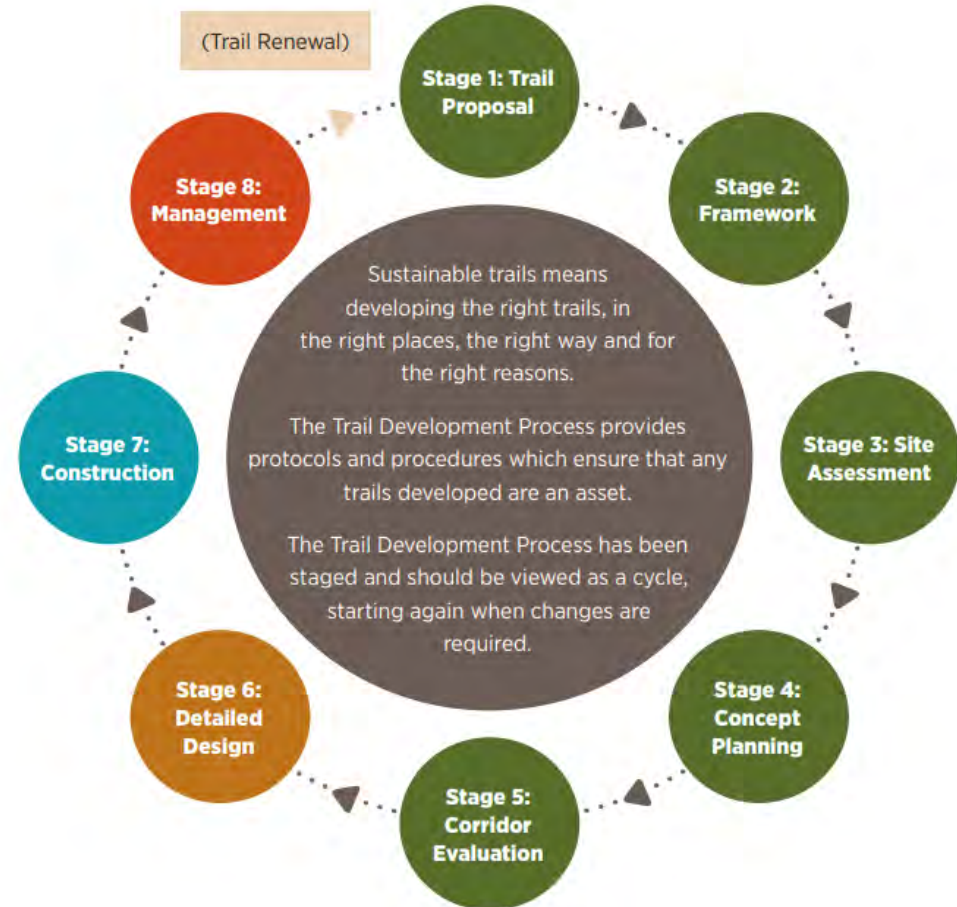
Vision - *'More West Australians and visitors can access and participate in mountain bike opportunities that are sustainable and provide long term health, economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits to the community'*

Recommendations:

- Use master planning to identify and prioritise locations for MTB trails as part of a state-wide network. Regions where there is a gap in master planning should be prioritised.
- Provide advice and support to assist Local Government Authorities in initiating and progressing the development of MTB trails where appropriate.
- Secure long term sustainable funding to support MTB trail planning, construction and maintenance including major upgrades.
- Advocate for increased support for the maintenance and improvement of all MTB trail assets.
- Foster and encourage community engagement and involvement, including with conservation groups at the commencement of planning for all MTB trail developments.
- Support initiatives that develop the MTB trail building industry
- Ensure way finding signage and trail maps are accurate, accessible and consistent.
- Actively support Local Government to overcome barriers to develop urban trails, pump tracks, bike and skills parks which improve accessibility to MTB experiences.
- Develop MTB trails and facilities including amenities that are accessible for participants using adaptive and handcycles.
- Encourage new MTB trail developments to accommodate a variety of user riding preferences with a particular emphasis on trails that cater for beginners and families
- Encourage regional towns and trail networks to collaborate and provide complementary experiences to improve the overall MTB tourism opportunity.
- Support and advocate for the Trail Friendly Business Program.

Trails Development Series

This series provides a framework for trail development process (below) and community consultation (aligning with the Shire of Pingelly Communication Plan).



State Strategic Context

WA Bicycle Network Plan 2014-2031

Vision – *To make Western Australia a place where cycling is safe, connected, convenient and a widely accepted form of transport.*

Target - *To achieve increased levels of cycling, improve cycling infrastructure and reduce serious cyclist injuries.*

Objectives:

- Encourage cycling to build active and healthy communities
- Provide a high-quality, interconnected bicycle network
- Improve the level of safety for people cycling

Local Government Responsibilities:

- Manage and maintain local cycling facilities to appropriate standards.
- Complete and maintain local bicycle plans and ensure that they integrate with the WABN Plan and neighbouring local government's plans.
- Ensure that the design of all roads, parks and other Council facilities include adequate consideration of cyclists
- Ensure land is set aside along river foreshores for completion of the Recreational Shared Path network.
- Incorporate the requirement to provide end of trip facilities in buildings within local government town planning schemes.

Green Transport Routes Initiative

Vision – *To blend path infrastructure with local surroundings to create a more pleasant walking and riding experience by increasing natural landscaping, shade, shelter and amenity.*

Combining natural planting and greenery when developing paths is one way the WABN Vision can be achieved.

Primary Route

Primary routes are high demand corridors that connect major destinations of regional importance. They form the spine of the cycle network and are often located adjacent to major roads, rail corridors, rivers and ocean foreshores. Primary routes are vital to all sorts of bike riding, including medium or long distance commuting/utility, recreational, training and tourism trips.

Secondary Route

Secondary routes have a moderate level of demand, providing connectivity between primary routes and major activity centres such as shopping precincts, industrial areas or major health, education, sporting and civic facilities. Secondary routes support a large proportion of commuting and utility type trips, but are used by all types of bike riders, including children and novice riders.

Local Route

Local routes experience a lower level of demand than primary and secondary routes, but provide critical access to higher order routes, local amenities and recreational spaces. Predominantly located in local residential areas, local routes often support the start or end of each trip, and as such need to cater for the needs of users of all ages and abilities.

Road Cycling Route

Road cycling routes are designated routes for bike riders undertaking long distance rides in (predominantly) on-road environments, for training, sports or recreational purposes. Road cycling routes are predominantly located on lower order, rural or semi-rural roads on the outskirts of cities and towns.

Transport Trail

Transport trails provide long-distance, off-road (predominantly unsealed) riding experiences through natural settings, away from motorised traffic. They often support recreational and tourism trips between towns and regions. Transport trails are typically located within underutilised transport and service corridors in rural areas.

State Strategic Context

More People More Active Outdoors 2019

This strategy develop the 5 pillars (right) supporting the benefits of outdoor recreation. These are achieved through the project partners implementing the following Fundamental Objectives through their activities. The strategy suggests strategies including the following:

VALUING = Realising benefits

- Develop promotional and advocacy programs to promote the benefits of participation in outdoor recreation for people of all ages and abilities
- Identify opportunities for local businesses, clubs and community organisations to support participation in outdoor recreation

ENCOURAGING = Promoting Participation

- Support the development and promotion of programs for outdoor literacy and skills progression from an early age
- Create entry level options and gateways to participation including programs to connect marginalised or disadvantaged people to the outdoors

ENABLING = Meeting Demand

- Advocate for investment in outdoor recreation infrastructure and maintenance by government, community organisations and the private sector
- Promote sustainable use of natural areas and address growth in demand
- Support programs that encourage environmental stewardship and volunteering

DEVELOPING = Creating Opportunities

- Support development of employment pathways and training programs to progress levels of outdoor leader skill and experience
- Engage with tourism agencies to explore opportunities to boost adventure and outdoor recreation visitation in local and regional areas



Personal development, challenge and enjoyment

- Building resilience
- Fostering spirit and identity
- Changing lives of young people at risk
- Encouraging challenge and risk taking



Improved health and wellbeing

- Physical and mental health benefits
- Social cohesion and inclusion
- Avoided healthcare costs



Outdoor learning

- Outdoor literacy
- Outdoor education



Connection to nature

- Getting back to nature
- Volunteering
- Environmental stewardship



Economic development

- Investment in tourism and recreational facilities
- Job creation and employment

State Strategic Context



State Strategic Context

State Public Health Plan for WA 2019-2024

Vision - We want the people of WA to experience the best possible health, wellbeing and quality of life.

Mission - To protect, promote and improve the health and wellbeing of all Western Australian's and to reduce the incidence of preventable illness.

Public health Objective 1 - Empowering and enabling people to live healthy lives

Strategic Priorities:

- A more active WA
 1. Promote environments that support physical activity and reduced sedentary behaviour
 2. Reduce barriers and increase opportunities for physical activity across all populations
 3. Increase understanding of the benefits of physical activity and encourage increased activity at all stages of life
 4. Motivate lifestyle changes to reduce sedentary behaviour
- Curbing the rise in overweight and obesity
 1. Promote environments that support people to achieve and maintain a healthy weight
 2. Prevent and reverse childhood overweight and obesity
 3. Motivate behaviour to achieve and maintain a healthy weight among adults
- Optimise mental health and wellbeing
 3. Create and maintain supportive environments that increase social connectedness and inclusion, community participation and network

Important Quotes:

Regular physical activity helps prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, breast and colon cancer, hypertension, overweight and obesity. It can also improve mental health, quality of life and well-being. More active societies have other benefits like reduced use of fossil fuels, cleaner air and less congested, safer roads.

There are significant opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of the WA population by improving the surrounding environment to create vibrant, liveable neighbourhoods that offer a sense of belonging, culture and spirit, and by facilitating behaviour change to support people to lead healthier lifestyles. Consideration can be given to designing neighbourhoods that make it easier for people to walk or cycle.

5th leading risk factor contributing to WA's disease burden is physical inactivity

7.3% more inactive people in Pingelly (as a % of population) than in Australia



1 person/day died of suicide in WA

20% WA's suicide rate higher than in Australia

No.1 cause of death in WA for people aged 15 – 44 is suicide

Suicide rates in regional & remote communities are significantly higher than average

Suicide rates in the Wheatbelt have been estimated to have risen significantly over the last 2 years

1.6X Aboriginal adults more likely to be obese

3X Aboriginal people in WA die of suicide

2.8X Aboriginal people in WA to die early or live with poor health

5X Aboriginal people in remote areas are more likely than others in remote areas to have diabetes



Socioeconomic disadvantage is associated with poorer health & can start at conception

Social inequity continues throughout life impacting on infant mortality; developmental delays; & chronic disease

Pingelly is one of the most disadvantaged towns in Australia (bottom 7%)

These statistics demonstrate that there is a demand for cycle trails of all types - for sport and recreation and commuting.

Local Demand

There are 1,146 people in the Shire of Pingelly (2016 census). If 23% of these people cycle on a weekly basis, this translates to 264 regular cyclises both for sport and recreation and commuting.

The Investment in Active Transport 2015 Survey from the Heart Foundation found that *'more than one in two people would cycle more often if infrastructure was improved.'* This accords with the percentage of people in regional areas which rode over the past year – 50.5%.

Therefore, opportunity exists to increase the local participation of people cycling weekly by 309 people to 573. These people have demonstrated that they have the ability and inclination to cycle as they currently cycle at least annually. This will decrease the percentage of physically inactive people from 73.5% in Pingelly, therefore increasing the health of overall population.

Regional Demand

In the next 2 years, 33% of Western Australians intend to take a day trip involving cycling – the target market. This equates to 359,700 people per year in Western Australia intending to take a day trip involving cycling. If the Pingelly can position itself to take a 1% of these people (3,597 people) on an annual basis, the return on investment would substantially outweigh the cost of infrastructure outlined in this plan. The lifestyle and reputational benefits brought by trails will only add to the attraction of Pingelly as a destination and place to live.

Attracting 3,597 people to Pingelly (approximately 10 people per day) would add \$377,685 (at a day trip rate of \$105) to the local economy, substantially boosting local shops and business. This equates to an additional 10 FTE (both direct and indirect) existing rates for the Wheatbelt region).



\$105 Wheatbelt average spent per person per daytrip

\$139 Wheatbelt average spent per person per night on overnight trip



33% of WA population intend to take a day trip including cycling in the next 2 years



INCREASE OF 46%

Cycling participation grown by **46%** between 2013 - 2015¹



Western Australians have **1.5 bikes** per household - **8% higher** than the national average



50%

50.5% Regional WA residents cycled in the last year (45.7% Perth, 40.1% Australia)



23%

23% of WA population riding on a weekly basis²



\$1.42 the amount the economy generates for every km ridden³



\$21 the amount the economy saves per person per commuting trip on a bike⁴



1500kg of greenhouse gas emissions - the amount saved per person per year that cycles 10km each way to work⁵



10 Minutes extra exercise a day reduces risk of death by 7%

20 Minutes extra exercise a day reduces risk of death by 13%

30 Minutes extra exercise a day reduces risk of death by 17%



Local Strategic Context

Pingelly Community Strategic Plan 2019-2023

Vision - *Growing, Inclusive & Resilient*

Mission - *To enhance the quality of life for the people of Pingelly through the provision of leadership, services and infrastructure*

Strategic Priorities:

- Growing Community
- Economic Development
- Short Term Accommodation
- Branding & Marketing

Pingelly Corporate Business Plan 2021-2025

Strategic Priorities:

- 1.1 The Shire experiences significant new business growth and employment and is known widely as an innovative and collaborative community which is attracting new population and investment
- 1.3 The right resources and infrastructure are in place to support business development, including an increase in visitors and visitor spend in the Shire
- 4.3 The Shire's valued natural areas and systems are protected and enhanced
- 5.2 The Shire is a successful advocate for resources and facilities which support the vision for the future

Local Strategic Context

Pingelly Tourism Strategy 2020-2024

Strategic Priorities:

- 1.5 Investigate opportunities for bike/walk/run/equestrian trails (the scope of this strategy only relates to bike/cycling trails)
- 2.2 Participate in opportunities with the Wheatbelt Development Commission to develop and promote regional tourism
- 3.5 Upgrade the Pingelly Caravan Park to include self-contained accommodation options and improve the overall level of service
- 4.1 Establish a modern brand template for new brochures and signage to promote iconic experiences

Pingelly Youth Strategy 2021-2025

Planning: Identify and respond to service and facility gaps and opportunities

Facility Provision: Provision of hard infrastructure, in accordance with policy standards and requirements and provide prevention and early intervention services to improve young people's health and wellbeing

Facilitation: Develop partnerships to respond to identified gaps and opportunities by others

Advocacy: Represent the needs and priority areas of concern that affect young people to all levels of government

Pingelly Community Health Plan 2023-2027

The Shire is required to develop a Community Health Plan over the next 2 years. This plan will have a significant focus on at risk groups including Aboriginal people; seniors; youth; and people with an economic disadvantage as Pingelly has a higher than national average representation these groups. The actions from the Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy will be incorporated into this Plan.

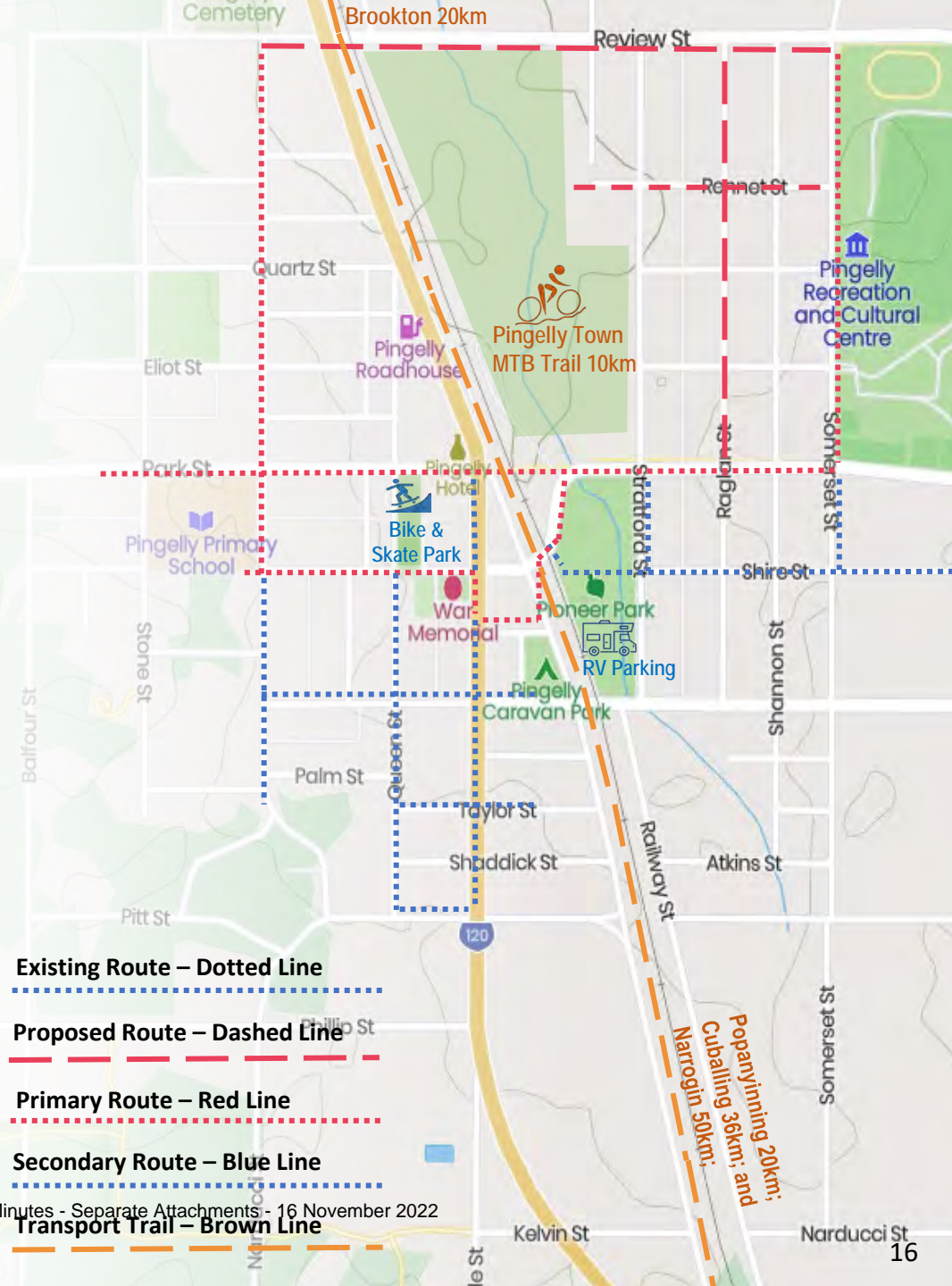
Build A Local Cycling Culture

Pingelly is well placed to become a cycling centre due to its easy layout, wide streets, compact main street and the size of the town which means that any location is within 2-3km – an easy cycling distance. The advent of the e-bike has now made cycling accessible for most and not just the pastime of the more active people.

Building a culture where local people cycle short distances instead of using their private vehicles requires a combination of actions including cycle recreational and transport infrastructure and behaviour change programs.

Actions:

1. Construct 10km of recreational Mountain Bike Trail in the Town Centre
2. Provide directional and information trail signage; bike racks; a bike repair station; toilets; and locker facilities at strategic locations
3. Construct a Pump Track/Skills Park and Skate Park adjacent to Memorial Park to as part of the planned Youth Precinct
4. Construct a 'green transport route' cycle route along Review Street and Primary Routes along Rraglan and Rennet Streets
5. Construct 'mini pump/skills tracks' of one or two features in various locations connecting to the above cycle routes
6. Construct a transport trail along the rail and water pipe corridors north to Brookton; and south to Popanyinning; Cuballing; and Narrogin in conjunction with these Shires
7. Conduct promotional & education activities; bike repair & exchange kitchens (workshops); and trail riding workshops on a regular basis
8. Purchase several e-bikes to loan to local people and businesses to re-introduce them to cycling
9. Audit local roads to identify opportunities for protected cycle lanes and safe active streets
10. Audit existing routes to ensure connectivity, shade and greenery
11. Ensure trails and infrastructure in the town are suitable for all abilities including adaptive riders



Build A Local Cycling Culture

The inclusion of a recreational 'technical skills' mountain bike trail, pump track and skate park and other actions within the town centre, accessed from the dedicated cycle route network will promote cycling and encourage people to cycle as an alternative to private vehicular transport for short distances by:

1. Providing a gateway from recreation to cycling for transport
2. Normalising the sight of cyclists within the town
3. Demonstrating the accessibility of all locations within town
4. Promote an active lifestyle
5. Providing a catalyst for a change of behaviour



Build A Local Cycling Culture



PUMP TRACK

SKATE PARK



FEATURES LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1 Beginner Pump Track | 6 All Access Ramp | 11 Existing Buildings Retained | 15 Connection to Existing Path Network |
| 2 Intermediate & Advanced Pump Track | 7 Secondary Pump Track Access | 12 Proposed Shelters with Furniture and Informative Signage | |
| 3 Street Plaza Skate | 8 Connecting Paths to Memorial Park | 13 Bike Racks & Water Fountain | |
| 4 Skate Bowl | 9 Avon Street - Pemberton Street Access | 14 Rubbish Bins | |
| 5 Central Gathering/Resting/Viewing Platform | 10 Pemberton Street Partially Closed | | |

Shire of Pingelly Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes - Separate Attachments - 16 November 2022

***Indicative Plan Only.** A concept plan must be prepared in conjunction with the community and young people in particular.

Case Study - Bike Kitchens

reduces greenhouse gas emissions, brings myriad [health benefits](#) and reduces traffic. But urban planners and policymakers often struggle to get more people on bikes.

visited over [50](#) bike kitchens around the world – in the US, Australia, NZ, UK, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Mexico and Belgium to research how they operate. We have also volunteered and led student projects at several workshops.

[78% increase in cycling injuries](#) when more people took to their bikes. Cycling in cities is a [social practice](#), and building a culture of cycling is essential – especially where bike use has traditionally been low.

Case Study - Bike Kitchens



Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt

Complementary with the Actions to Build a Local Cycling Culture, are the Actions to position Pingelly as the Trails Centre for the region. The market segment for these trails are ‘cruisers’ – families on holidays which incorporate cycling as part of that holiday. Pingelly is easily accessible from Perth and showcases the attractions of regional Western Australia including flora and fauna, dark sky attractions, wildflowers and wide open spaces.

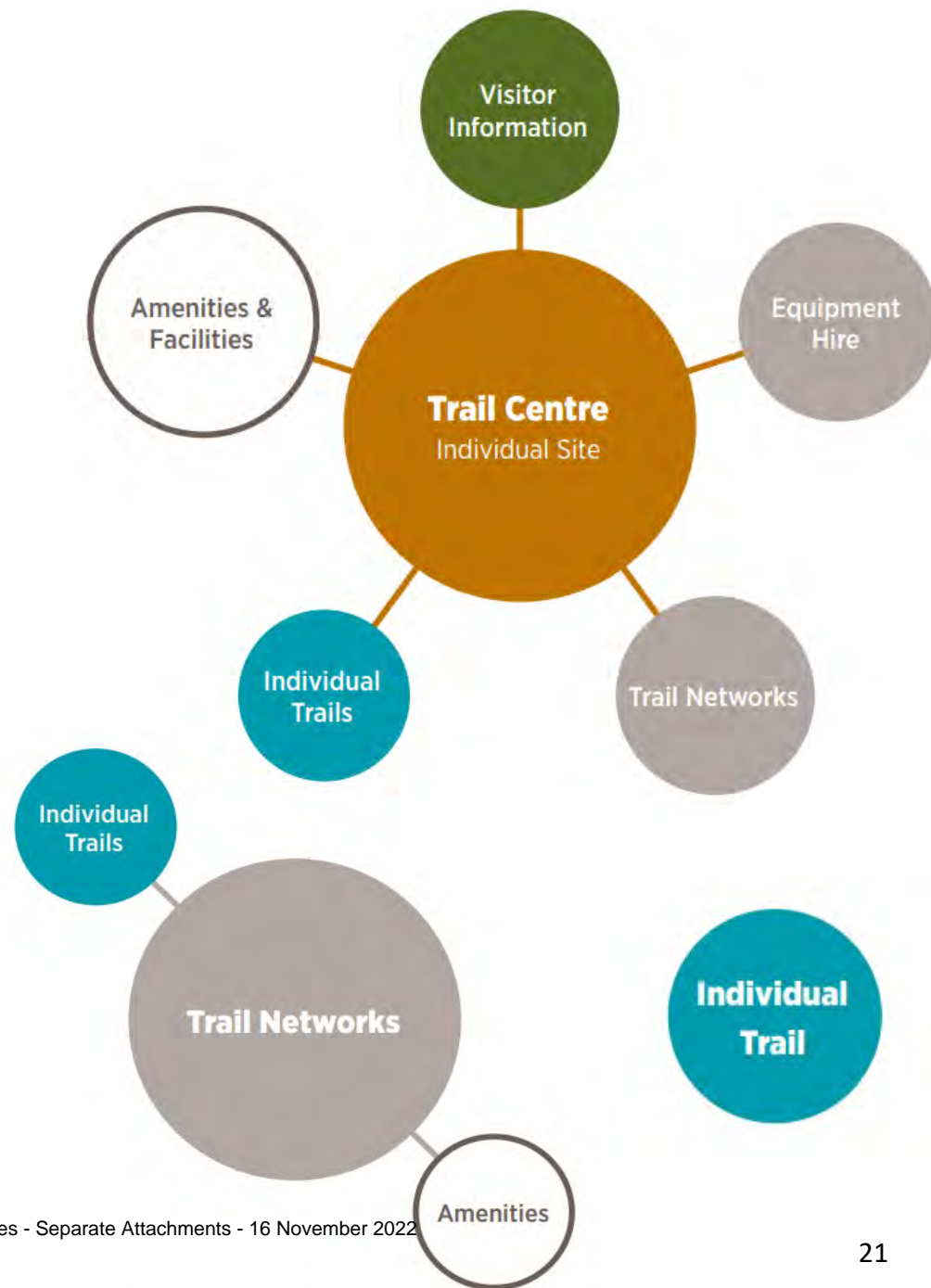
While the trails near the town centre are the priority in the short to medium term, outlying trails are essential for Pingelly to attract visitors. The overall strategy to attract visitors is to provide high quality trails triangulated around Pingelly within 20-30 minutes drive and provide suitable services, particularly hospitality within the town.

Target Market ‘Cruisers’ Profile:

- 9% of the Australian travelling population aged 18-75 (approximately 1,416,000 people).
- Typically families with school-age children, with a casual interest in cycling, who tend to take shorter holidays (less than a week) in familiar places. Three-quarters are ‘Cyclists While on Holiday’.
- Motivations for cycling on holiday are relaxation and time with family. Cycling experiences should be easy, unchallenging, casual, low-risk, inclusive, covering short distances, and involve sightseeing.
- To target this segment, primarily focus on attracting them to WA by promoting aspects of the State that appeal to their holiday motivations (relaxation, family time, etc). Then promote cycling opportunities within WA that are easily accessible and are a value-add to other activities.

In addition to the ‘Cruisers’ all visitors will be welcomed, including people attending corporate events as a growing attraction in the town.

To ensure that visitors stay an additional night, it is important to offer services as indicated in the adjacent diagram including suitable accommodation and a second day of mountain bike riding in close proximity to Pingelly, showcasing the unique beauty of the locality. These are outlined in the following Actions.



Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt

There is currently two sanctioned mountain bike trail networks within 50km of Pingelly. The Yornaning Network is 20 minutes drive from Pingelly and is approximately 15km in length. The Narrogin Trail Network is 35 minutes drive and is also approximately 28km in length.

Actions:

1. Establish/strengthen a Visitor Information services within Pingelly Town Centre
2. Support development of short stay accommodation in Pingelly Town Centre for visitors
3. Form partnerships to develop Pingelly as the regional trails centre and construct at least an additional 40km of Mountain Bike Trail using the 8 Step Trail Development Process in accordance with the following opportunities:
 - Partner with the Shire of Cuballing and Wheatbelt Cycling Collective to expand the Yornaning Network to approximately 20km to make best use of the existing facilities & trail
 - Encourage development of mountain bike trails on private land (e.g. near Laze Away Caravan Park) including the opportunity for visitor accommodation and other attractions to be developed
 - Partner with DBCA at least 20km of mountain bike trails at Dryandra Woodland National Park
4. Work with local businesses to welcome trail users, to accommodate their needs & to cross-promote other local businesses & attractions
5. Investigate the willingness for regional cooperation across local government areas
6. Develop and implement a Destination Management Strategy in conjunction with the Pingelly Tourism Association & local businesses
7. Develop and implement a strategy to promote and brand the Pingelly Trails using the existing iconic symbol of the Numbat



Yornaning Dam



Case Study - George Town



Case Study - George Town





The Shire will use this process to develop project specific communication and engagement plans in accordance with the Communication Plan Template.

The Shire commits to the following actions and principles to deliver timely, meaningful and appropriate communication and engagement to ratepayers and stakeholders:

- Communicate in an open, timely & transparent way, using plain English
- Engage in a thorough, planned & tailored manner, mindful of the audience (youth, seniors, first peoples etc.)
- Communicate consistently through the Pingelly Times, website, digital signage & facebook
- Build positive relationships between the Shire & our community
- Communicate information quickly, even if the full impact of the decision or message is not yet clear
- Communicate to participants how their input supported a decision or outcome
- Recognise that those affected by a decision have the right to be involved in the decision making process
- Provide the information needed to participate in a meaningful way



SHIRE OF PINGELLY COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Shire will use the below framework to guide the level of our communication and engagement with our community:

	Performance (out of 100)	Industry Average	Positive Rating
Social Media Presence	56	54	79%
Shire's Website	55	57	82%
Community Consultation	38	46	50%
Community Information	42	52	58%

Community Consultation Survey 2022

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
OUR GOALS	Provide balanced and objective information in a timely manner	Obtain feedback on analysis, issues, alternatives and decisions	Work with our community to understand any concerns and/or aspirations	Partner with our community to make decisions and identify the preferred solution	Place the final decision-making in the hands of the community
OUR PROMISE	We will keep you informed	We will listen and acknowledge your concerns and/or aspirations	We will ensure your concerns and/or aspirations are reflected in decisions made	We will look to you for advice & solutions and where possible incorporate these in decisions	We will implement what you decide
COMMS. CHANNELS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact Sheets • Website • Social Media • Newsletters • Digital Signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Surveys • Quick Polls • Social Media Sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Sessions • Public Comments • Panels • Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panels • Workshops • Interviews • Advisory Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Advisory Committees • Reference / Focus Groups

Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy



Communication Plan 1/2

Project Scope	A strategy to guide the future development of Mountain Bike and Cycling Trails within Pingelly to build a local cycling culture and become a regional trails destination.					
Who - Audience	Pingelly Tourism Group	DBCA, DLGSC, DOT	WCC, Local Cyclists Outdoors WA, Trails WA, Westcycle	DOC, Holyoake, Heart Foundation	Wheatbelt Development Commission, Regional Development Australia	Shires of Narrogin, Cuballing & Brookton
Level of Impact	Very High	High	Very High	High	Moderate	Moderate
What - Message	Build on existing plans to increase tourism	Develop trails in conjunction with dept's plans	Create formal MTB Trails & cycling routes	Improve local health outcomes	Opportunity for economic growth & regional cooperation	Opportunity for regional cooperation to develop trails
Framework-Level	Collaborate	Collaborate	Collaborate	Involve	Involve	Consult
How - Actions	Email requesting feedback, interview	Email requesting feedback, interview	Email requesting feedback, interview	Email requesting feedback	Email requesting feedback	Information email
Feedback Methodology	Email providing feedback	Email providing feedback	Email providing feedback	Email providing feedback	Email providing feedback	Nil
When - Timeline	Initial draft stage	Concept & initial draft stage	Concept & initial draft stage	Consultation draft stage	Initial draft stage	Consultation draft stage
Owner - Source	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO

Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy



Communication Plan 2/2

Project Scope	A strategy to guide the future development of Mountain Bike and Cycling Trails within Pingelly to build a local cycling culture and become a regional trails destination.					
Who - Audience	Pingelly Community	South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council	Australia's Golden Outback, Tourism WA	Pingelly High Street Businesses, CRC & Craft Shop	Moorditj Youth Foundation Aboriginal Corporation	Pingelly Youth Network
Level of Impact	Very High	Moderate	High	Very High	High	Very High
What - Message	Build a local cycling culture & become a regional trails destination	Aboriginal Heritage	Build on existing plans to increase tourism & regional cooperation	Build a local cycling culture & become a regional trails destination	Activities for young people	Activities for young people
Framework-Level	Involve	Collaborate	Collaborate	Involve	Collaborate	Collaborate
How - Actions	Public comments, information session (advertised on FB & Pingelly Times)	Email requesting feedback, interview if required	Email requesting feedback	Public comments, information session (Business BBQ)	Email requesting feedback, interview	Interview at committee meeting
Feedback Methodology	Publicised written response	Email providing feedback	Email providing feedback	Fact sheet, Business BBQ	Email providing feedback	Interview at committee meeting
When - Timeline	Consultation draft stage	Consultation draft stage	Initial draft stage	Consultation draft stage	Concept & consultation draft stage	Consultation draft stage
Owner - Source	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO

Consultation Response

A thorough and extensive process of stakeholder consultation including with the local community has been completed. The feedback from all stakeholders has been taken on board and the Strategy modified accordingly.



51

People responded to the survey with over $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents living within 1 hour drive. 55% of the respondents were female and 45% male.

86%

supported the development of high quality mountain bike and cycling tails/paths near Pingelly with most with an average rating of 'very supportive'.

63%

Would ride (either mountain bike or road cycling) more frequently if high quality mountain bike and cycling trails/paths.

90%

Supported the vision and strategies in this document (page 5)

Community Response

1. Construct 10km of recreational Mountain Bike Trail and a Trail Centre in the Town Centre

Priority 1



80%

2. Construct a Pump Track/Skills Park and Skate Park adjacent to Memorial Park to form a Youth Precinct.

Priority 2



74%

3. Provide directional and information trail signage; bike racks; a bike repair station; toilets; showers; and locker facilities at strategic locations in the Town Centre.

Priority 6



80%

4. Construct a 'green transport route' cycle path the Cemetery and the PRACC via Review Street, creating a loop to the town centre using the Paragon Street footpath and the recently constructed All Ages Path on Brown Street.

Priority 4



96%

5. Construct 'mini pump/skills tracks' of one or two features in various locations connecting to the above cycle paths.

Priority 8



75%

6. Investigate additional mountain bike trail opportunities within the townsite including near Mongebin Rocks, Golf Course and rail corridor riders.

Priority 5



84%

7. Conduct promotional & education activities; bike repair & exchange kitchens (bike repair workshops); and trail riding workshops on a regular basis.

Priority 10



79%

8. Purchase several e-bikes and e-scooters to loan to local people and businesses to re-introduce them to cycling. This action has been changed to reflect the feedback by removing reference to e-scooters.

Priority 9



54%

9. Audit local roads to identify opportunities for protected cycle lanes and existing paths to ensure connectivity, shade and greenery

Priority 3



94%

10. Ensure trails and infrastructure in the townsite are suitable for all abilities including adaptive riders.

Priority 7



86%

Community Response

Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt ' (page 21)

1. Establish a Visitor Information Centre at Pingelly Town Hall. This action has been changed to reflect the feedback.

Priority 7



2. Action 2. Construct self contained chalets and serviced sites at the caravan park suitable to accommodate families in accordance with the Pingelly Caravan Park Masterplan. This action has been changed to reflect the feedback.

Priority 3



3. Form partnerships to develop Pingelly as the regional trails centre and construct at least an additional 40km of Mountain Bike Trail using the 8 Step Trail Development Process in accordance with the following opportunities:

- Partner with the Shire of Cuballing and Wheatbelt Cycling Collective to expand the Yornaning Network to approximately 20km to make best use of the existing facilities & trail
- Encourage development of mountain bike trails on private land (e.g. near Laze Away Caravan Park) including the opportunity for visitor accommodation and other attractions to be developed
- Partner with DBCA at least 20km of mountain bike trails at Dryandra Woodland National Park

Priority 1



4. Work with local businesses to welcome trail users, to accommodate their needs & to cross-promote other local businesses & attractions

Priority 2



5. Investigate the willingness for regional cooperation across local government areas

Priority 4*



6. Develop and implement a Destination Management Strategy in conjunction with the Pingelly Tourism Association & local businesses

Priority 4*



7. Develop and implement a strategy to promote and brand the Pingelly Trails using the existing iconic symbol of the Numbat

Priority 4*



*joint level of priority

Community Response Summary

The community is overwhelmingly in support of this Strategy, however there were some areas of concern raised by a minority of the community. This feedback from the community and from all stakeholders has been heard and has resulted in relevant changes in the document.



Implementation

The 7 Principles of Leave No Trace are applicable for all trail users across all trail types. Following these Principles permits all users to enjoy the trails in peace and assists in the maintenance of these trails:

1. Plan ahead and prepare
2. Travel and camp on durable surfaces
3. Dispose of waste properly
4. Leave what you find
5. Minimise campfire impacts
6. Respect wildlife
7. Be considerate of other visitors

More substantive information on each of the principles is contained in the Leave No Trace Skills and Ethics Booklet and on the [Leave No Trace Website](#)

The implementation of this strategy depends on the availability of funding. There are a number of possible funding partners including LotteryWest, State Government, Federal Government, landowner contributions including the Shire of Pingelly, volunteer contributions, private investment and grants/sponsorship from private companies.

The capital cost of the Stage 1 trails (i.e. those within Pingelly), excluding other components to be funded through this strategy are estimated by independent experts in early 2022 as follows:

Pingelly Town Trails – 10KM	\$425,000
E-bikes x 4	\$10,000
Trail head, signage, bike racks & repair station	\$25,000
Pump Track	\$418,919
Dual use cycle paths – approx. 2KM	\$260,000
Skate Park	\$577,419



08 9887 1066

Email: admin@pingelly.wa.gov.au

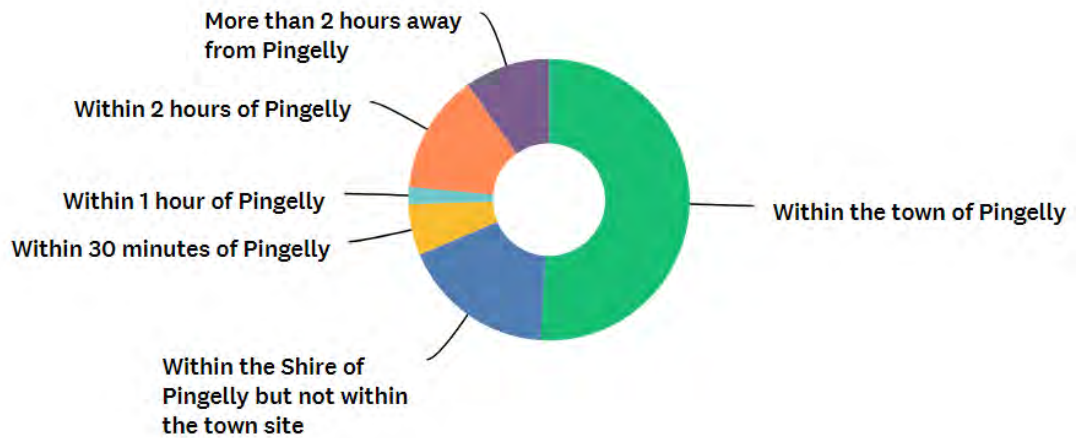
Website: www.pingelly.wa.gov.au

Address: 17 Queen Street, Pingelly, WA, 6308

Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy Survey Results

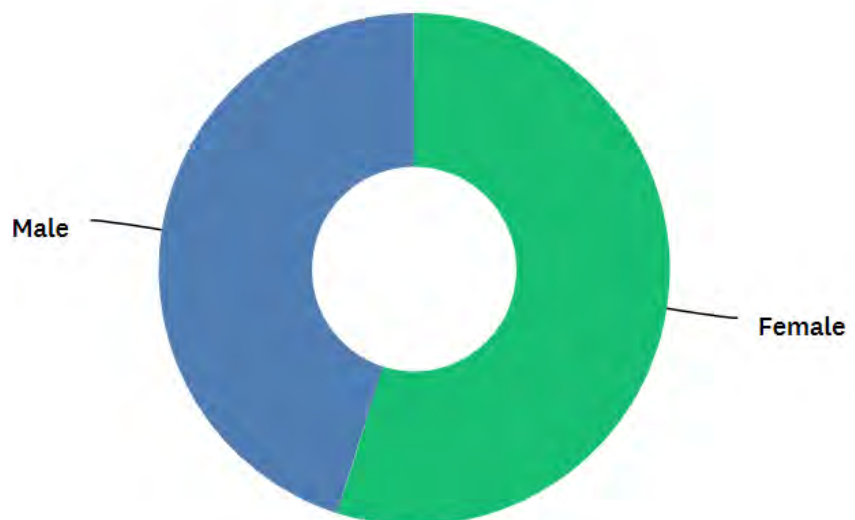
Where is your primary place of residence?

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



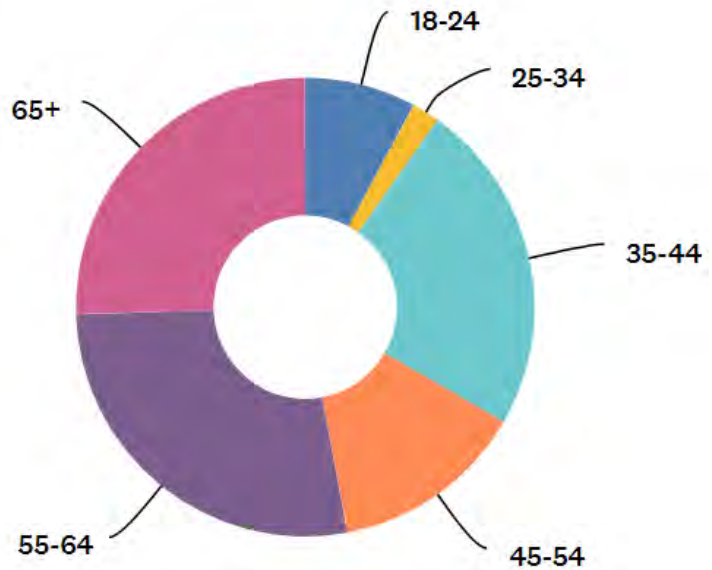
What is your gender?

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



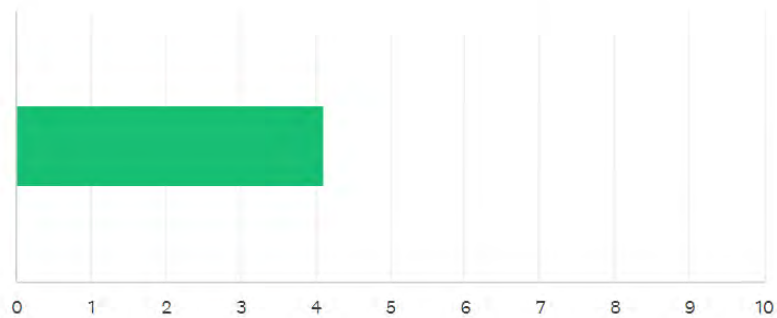
Age?

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



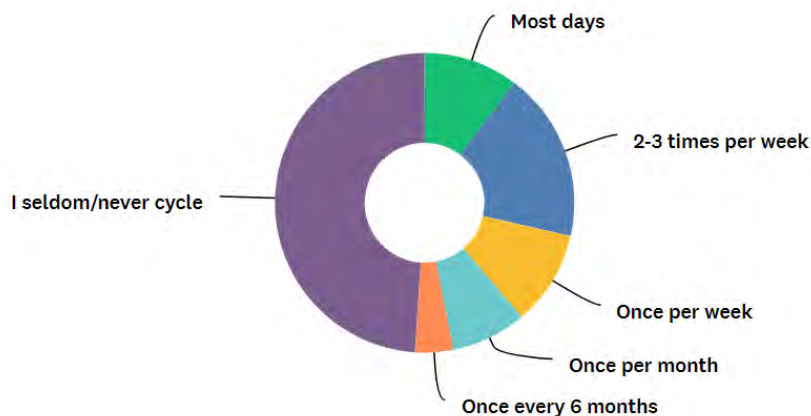
Do you support the development of high quality mountain bike and cycling tails/paths near Pingelly? 0 being not at all and 5 being completely

Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



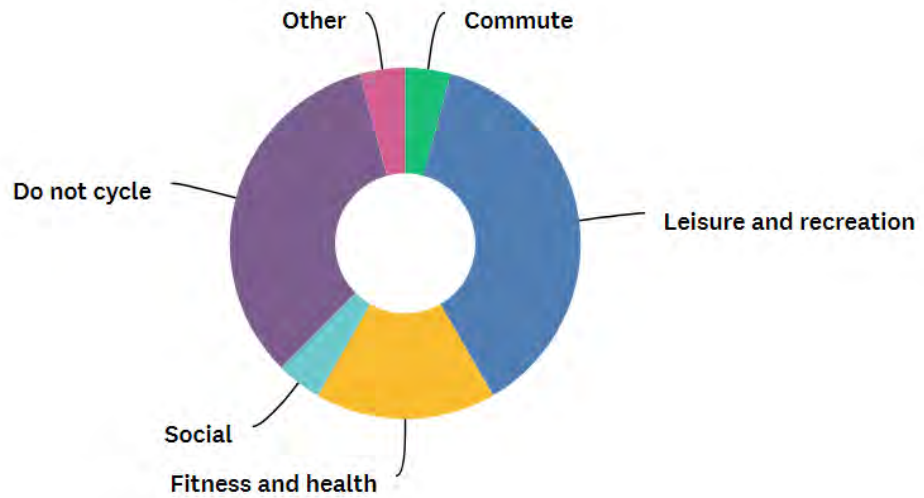
How frequently do you currently cycle? (including Mountain Biking)

Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



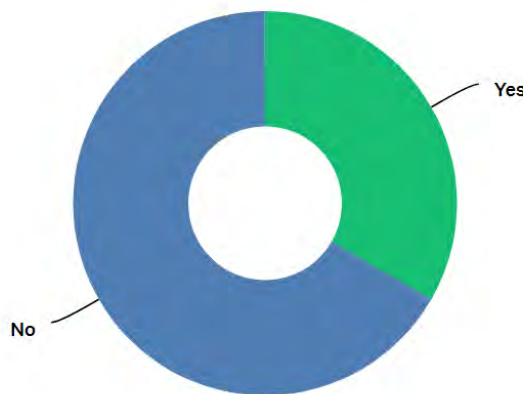
Why do you cycle?

Answered: 48 Skipped: 3



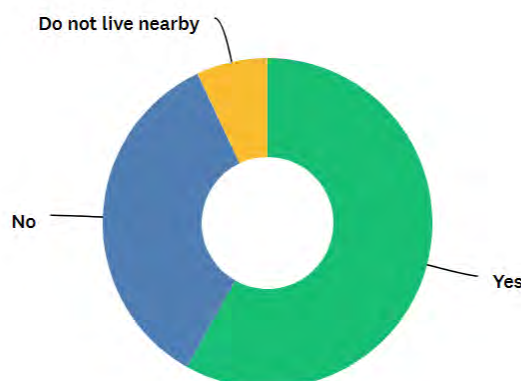
Have you increased the frequency of cycling (either mountain bike or cycling) over the last 2 years?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



If high quality mountain bike and cycling trails/paths were developed, would you ride (either mountain bike or road cycling) more frequently?

Answered: 43 Skipped: 8



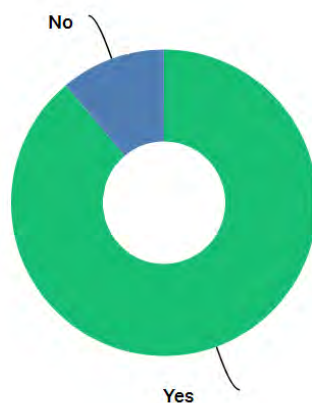
What do you consider to be the main obstacle to cycling in Pingelly?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 21



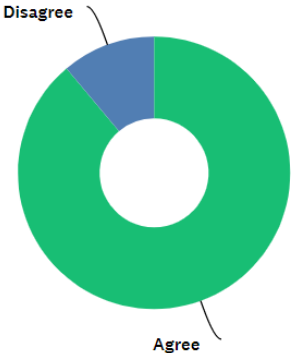
Do you support the Vision and Strategies of the Shire of Pingelly Mountain Bike & Cycling Strategy to: 'Create a place where visitors & locals will choose to cycle', by1. Build a Local Cycling Culture 2. Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt

Answered: 45 Skipped: 6



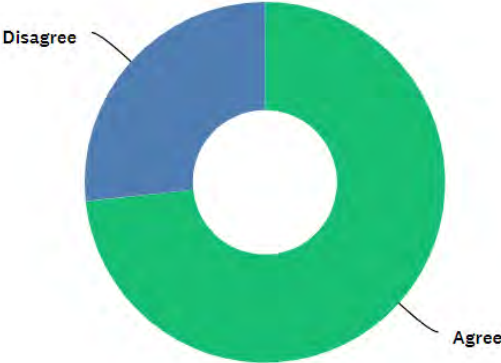
Pingelly is well placed to become a cycling centre due to its easy layout, wide streets, compact main street, and the size of the town which means that any location is within 2-3km – an easy cycling distance. E-bikes and e-scooters has now made cycling accessible for most and not just the pastime of the more active people. Building a culture where local people cycle short distances instead of using their private vehicles requires a combination of actions including cycle recreational and transport infrastructure and behaviour change programs. To Build a Local Cycling Culture, the following Actions are proposed: Action 1. Construct 10km of recreational Mountain Bike Trail and a Trail Centre in the Town Centre

Answered: 45 Skipped: 6



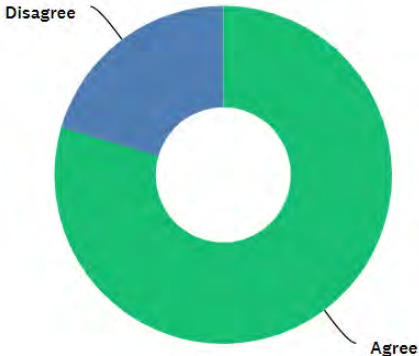
Action 2. Construct a Pump Track/Skills Park and Skate Park adjacent to Memorial Park to form a Youth Precinct.

Answered: 45 Skipped: 6



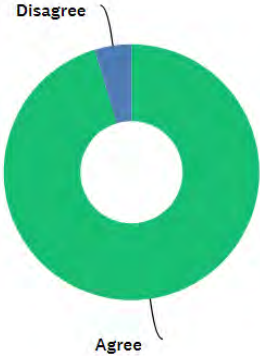
Action 3. Provide directional and information trail signage; bike racks; a bike repair station; toilets; showers; and locker facilities at strategic locations in the Town Centre.

Answered: 44 Skipped: 7



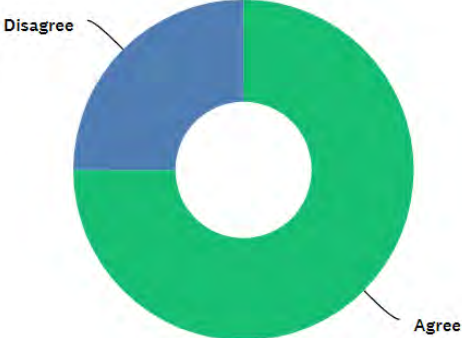
Action 4. Construct a 'green transport route' cycle path the Cemetery and the PRACC via Review Street, creating a loop to the town centre using the Paragon Street footpath and the recently constructed All Ages Path on Brown Street.

Answered: 43 Skipped: 8



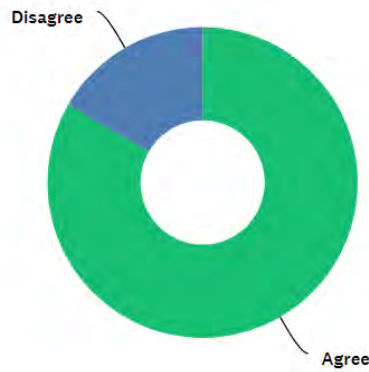
Action 5. Construct 'mini pump/skills tracks' of one or two features in various locations connecting to the above cycle paths.

Answered: 44 Skipped: 7



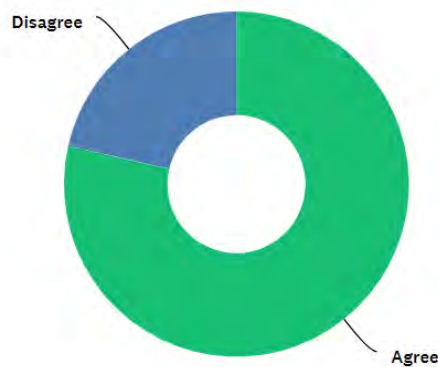
Action 6. Investigate additional mountain bike trail opportunities within the townsite including near Mongebin Rocks, Golf Course and rail corridore riders.

Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



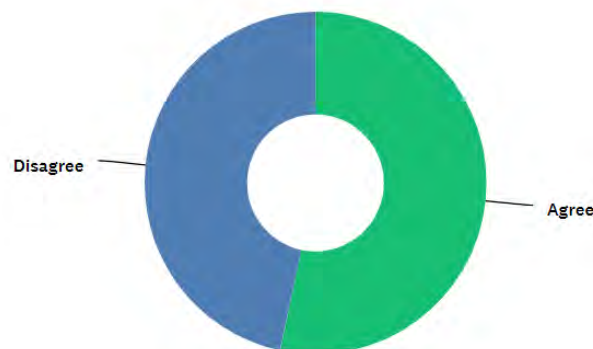
Action 7. Conduct promotional & education activities; bike repair & exchange kitchens (bike repair workshops); and trail riding workshops on a regular basis

Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



Action 8. Purchase several e-bikes and e-scooters to loan to local people and businesses to re-introduce them to cycling

Answered: 45 Skipped: 6



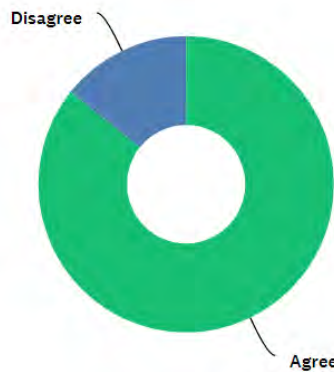
Action 9. Audit local roads to identify opportunities for protected cycle lanes and existing paths to ensure connectivity, shade and greenery

Answered: 44 Skipped: 7



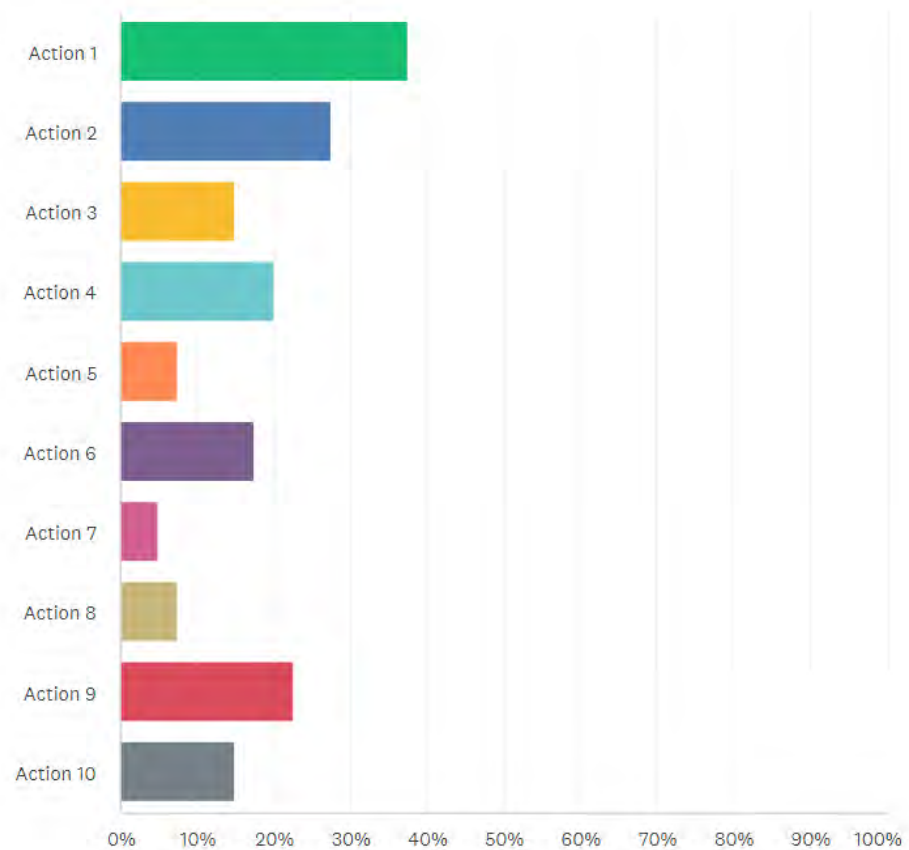
Action 10. Ensure trails and infrastructure in the townsite are suitable for all abilities including adaptive riders.

Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



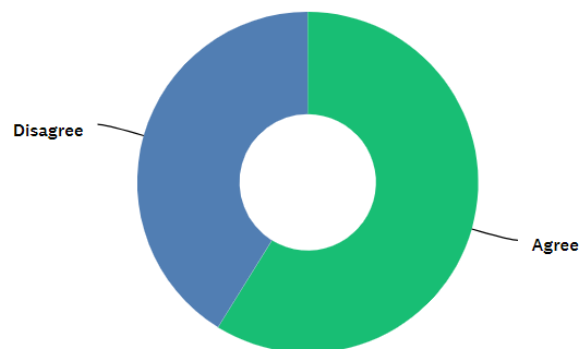
Which of these actions are the highest priority for you?

Answered: 40 Skipped: 11



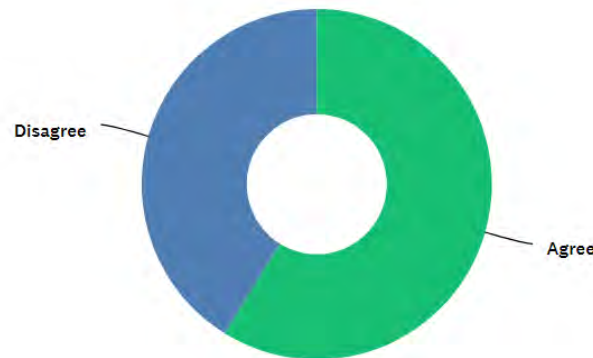
The trails outlined in this plan are designed to accommodate the widest use possible and are targeted particularly to families, locals and beginners. While the trails near the town centre are the priority in the short to medium term, outlying trails are essential for Pingelly to attract visitors. The overall strategy to attract visitors is to provide high quality trails triangulated around Pingelly within 20-30 minutes drive and provide suitable services, particularly hospitality within the town. To Become the Trails Centre for the Southern Wheatbelt, the following Actions are proposed: Action 1. Establish a Visitor Information Centre at Pingelly Town Hall.

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



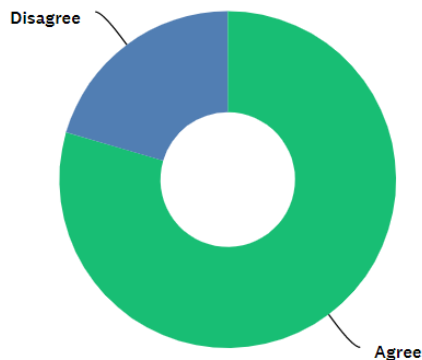
Action 2. Construct self contained chalets and serviced sites at the caravan park suitable to accommodate families in accordance with the Pingelly Caravan Park Masterplan (next page)

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



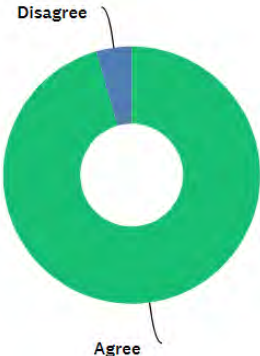
Action 3. Form partnerships to develop Pingelly as the regional trails centre and construct at least an additional 40km of Mountain Bike Trail using the 8 Step Trail Development Process in accordance with the following opportunities:- Partner with the Shire of Cuballing and Wheatbelt Cycling Collective to expand the Yornaning Network to approximately 20km to make best use of the existing facilities & trail. Encourage development of mountain bike trails on private land (e.g. near Laze Away Caravan Park) including the opportunity for visitor accommodation and other attractions to be developed. Partner with DBCA at least 20km of mountain bike trails at Dryandra Woodland National Park

Answered: 44 Skipped: 7



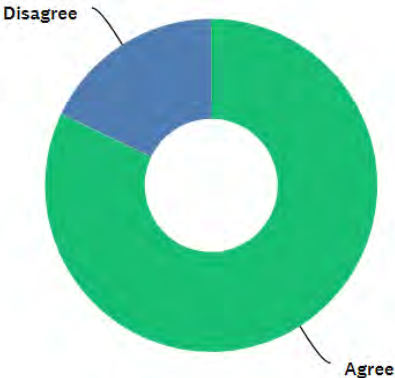
Action 4. Work with local businesses to welcome trail users, to accommodate their needs & to cross-promote other local businesses & attractions

Answered: 45 Skipped: 6



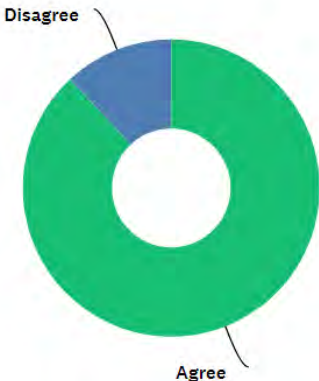
Action 5. Investigate the willingness for regional cooperation across local government areas

Answered: 39 Skipped: 12



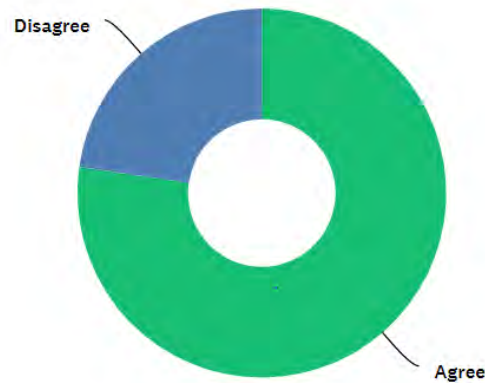
Action 6. Develop and implement a Destination Management Strategy in conjunction with the Pingelly Tourism Association & local businesses

Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



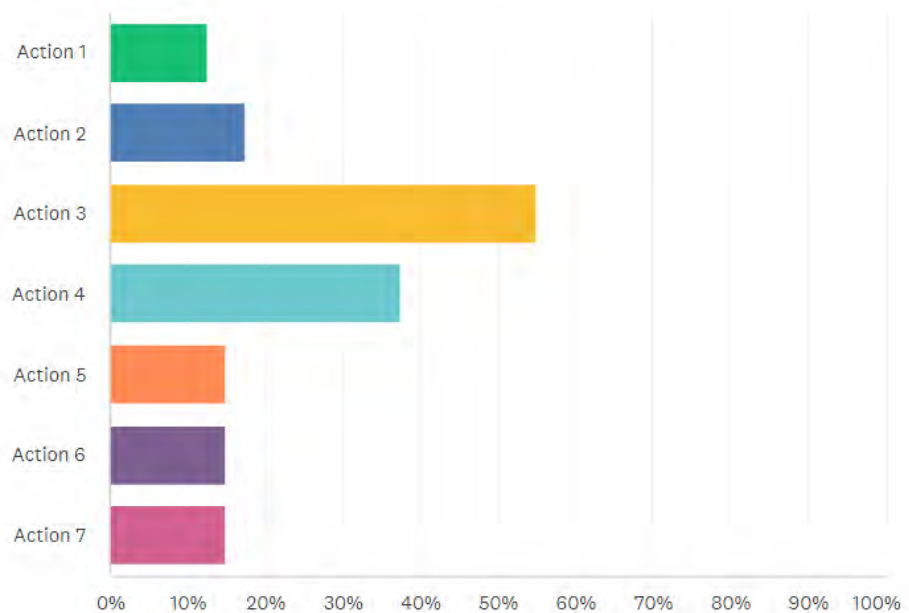
Action 7. Develop and implement a strategy to promote and brand the Pingelly Trails using the existing iconic symbol of the Numbat.

Answered: 44 Skipped: 7



Which of these actions are the highest priority for you

Answered: 40 Skipped: 11





Shire of Pingelly
Local Planning Scheme No. 3
Scheme Amendment No. 6

Omnibus amendment to the Scheme Text

Prepared by Edge Planning & Property for the Shire of Pingelly

www.edgeplanning.com.au

June 2022

Planning and Development Act 2005

RESOLUTION TO PREPARE AMENDMENT TO TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

SHIRE OF PINGELLY LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME No. 3
AMENDMENT No. 6

RESOLVED that the local government pursuant to section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, amends the above Local Planning Scheme by:

1. Deleting Parts 1 (other than clause 1.5), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part), 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and replacing with Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 from Model Provisions for Local Planning Schemes set out in Schedule 1 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015* (Model Scheme Text).
2. Deleting Schedules One to Ten inclusive from the Scheme text.
3. Rewording and extending Part 6 – Special Control Areas (proposed Part 5).
4. Rewording Schedule Eleven – Rural Residential Zones and Provisions (proposed Schedule 2).
5. Deleting, modifying and adding definitions from Schedule One, Dictionary of Defined Words and Expressions, as they have been superseded by the definitions set out in the Model Scheme Text. Adding the Model Scheme Text definitions, plus adding other definitions to Part 6.
6. Extending and modifying the Aims of the Scheme in clause 1.6 (new clause 9).
7. Deleting the Zoning Table and replacing with a new Zoning Table with new land uses and modified permissibility.
8. Modifying references of 'Town Centre' zone to 'Commercial' zone, 'General Agriculture' zone to 'Rural' zone, 'Industry' zone to 'General Industry' zone, 'Development' zone to 'Urban Development' zone.
9. Deleting references to 'Special Use' zone.
10. Inserting provisions relating to the Commercial, Mixed Use, Residential, Rural Residential, Rural, General Industry and Urban Development zones and inserting provisions relating to dual residential density codes, general appearance of buildings and preservation of amenity, development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access, repurposed dwellings and second-hand dwellings, derelict vehicles, machinery and objects, use of setback area, commercial vehicle parking, landscaping, car parking, traffic management, natural resource management, waterway resource management and protection, ancillary dwellings, caretaker's dwellings, workforce accommodation, dwellings without reticulated mains water supply, servicing, mining operations, waste and resource recovery facilities, signage and advertisements, and restrictive covenants.

- 11. Modifying Table 6 – Development Table – General to Table 5 Site and development standards.
- 12. Rewording Schedule 2 – Additional Uses including replacing Additional Use No. 2 and relocating to proposed clause 19.
- 13. Inserting Schedule A – Supplementary provisions to the deemed provisions.
- 14. Adding Schedule 1 – Exempted Signage and Advertisements.
- 15. Addressing administrative anomalies.
- 16. Renumbering the scheme provisions and schedules sequentially and updating any cross referencing.
- 17. Updating the Table of Contents.
- 18. Modifying the scheme maps through changing zone and reserve names to align with Schedule 3 – Legends used in Scheme from the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*.
- 19. Deleting the preamble.

The amendment is a standard amendment in accordance with part (f) and (g) of the standard amendment definition contained in Regulation 34 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

Dated this day of 20.....

.....
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

 Contents

Section No.	Heading	Page No.
1	Introduction	5
2	Background	5
3	Purpose of Amendment	6
4	Conclusion	7

Attachment		
1	Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3 text showing proposed amendments in highlight and strikeout	

PROPOSAL TO AMEND A LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Shire of Pingelly
DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME	Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3
TYPE OF SCHEME	District Scheme
SERIAL NO. OF AMENDMENT	6
PROPOSAL	Undertake various amendments to the scheme text to ensure consistency with the deemed provisions, address the Model Scheme Text, address emerging planning issues and assist in creating an effective and efficient local planning system.

REPORT BY THE SHIRE OF PINGELLY

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Amendment is to modify the *Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3 (LPS3)* to:

- Ensure consistency with the deemed provisions in Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the 'Regulations')*;
- Ensure consistency with Schedule 1 - Model provisions for local planning schemes (Model Scheme Text) in the Regulations;
- Update the Zoning Table;
- Delete superfluous definitions and land uses and introduce new definitions and land uses;
- Insert provisions relating to the Commercial, Mixed Use, Residential, Rural Residential, Rural, General Industry and Urban Development zones;
- Insert provisions relating to amenity, servicing and natural resource management;
- Modify Development Table – General;
- Introduce Schedule A – Supplemental Provisions;
- Ensure zone and reserve names are consistent with the Regulations; and
- Review opportunities to create an effective and efficient local planning system.

The Amendment is a standard amendment in accordance with part (f) and (g) of the standard amendment definition contained in Regulation 34 of the Regulations.

2. BACKGROUND

LPS3 was gazetted on 5 May 2008. Based on the approved Report of Review, this Amendment seeks to ensure LPS3 is consistent with recent changes to the deemed provisions along with consistency with the Model Scheme Text.

The Regulations were gazetted on 25 August 2015. The Regulations, made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (the 'Act'), govern the way in which local planning schemes are prepared and amended.

Schedule 2 of the Regulations titled 'Deemed provisions for local planning schemes' apply to all planning schemes and prevail over schemes including LPS3. The deemed provisions are 'read into' schemes automatically under Section 257B of the Act. Provisions in LPS3, which are inconsistent with the deemed provisions, ceased to apply as of gazettal of the Regulations.

The deemed provisions address a range of matters including uniform processes and procedures to schemes, such as structure plan preparation and development assessment. The Regulations are a major part of Western Australia's planning reform agenda.

As a result of changes to the Regulations, various parts of LPS3 are now superfluous. This Amendment is now pursued to remove provisions which have been replaced by the deemed provisions, along with addressing the Model Scheme Text.

The local government has audited LPS3 (see Attachment 1) to determine which provisions are now superseded by the deemed provisions and Model Scheme Text. Accordingly, the Amendment also seeks consistency with Schedule 1 of the Regulations to address the Model Scheme Text.

Based on the approved Report of Review, the Amendment also updates other sections of the LPS3 text to address emerging planning issues, and to promote an effective and efficient local planning system. These are outlined in Attachment 1.

3. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RATIONALE

The following matters have been identified as requiring modification to ensure LPS3 is consistent with the Regulations and to reflect the needs of the local community:

- Ensure consistency with the deemed provisions in Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the 'Regulations');
- Ensure consistency with Schedule 1 - Model provisions for local planning schemes (Model Scheme Text) in the Regulations;
- Update the Zoning Table to provide sufficient controls but also to provide flexibility for a range of appropriate uses in the different zones as expected in a rural context;
- Insert provisions relating to the Commercial, Mixed Use, Residential, Rural Residential, Rural, General Industry and Urban Development zones;
- Insert provisions relating to dual residential density codes, general appearance of buildings and preservation of amenity, development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access, repurposed dwellings and second-hand dwellings, derelict vehicles, machinery and objects, use of setback area, commercial vehicle parking, landscaping, car parking, traffic management, natural resource management, waterway resource management and protection, ancillary dwellings, caretaker's dwellings, workforce accommodation, dwellings without reticulated mains water supply, servicing,

mining operations, waste and resource recovery facilities, signage and advertisements, and restrictive covenants;

- Delete superfluous definitions and land uses and introduce new definitions and land uses;
- Modify Development Table – General;
- Introduce Schedule A – Supplemental Provisions;
- Review opportunities to create an effective and efficient local planning system; and
- Ensure zone and reserve names, including on the scheme maps, are consistent with the Regulations.

Attachment 1 outlines proposed modifications to the LPS3 text with new sections highlighted and deleted sections in ~~strikeout~~. The aqua highlighted text are from the WAPC's Model Scheme Text, green highlighted text are proposed new provisions, while white text are retained provisions from LPS3.

4. CONCLUSION

The proposed amendments to the LPS3 text seek to ensure consistency with the Regulations, to address emerging issues and to assist in making LPS3 a more effective and efficient planning tool.

The support of the Western Australian Planning Commission and the approval of the Minister for Planning are respectfully requested.

Planning and Development Act 2005

SHIRE OF PINGELLY

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME No. 3

AMENDMENT No. 6

That the Shire of Pingelly, under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon it in that behalf by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, hereby amends the above Local Planning Scheme by:

1. Deleting Parts 1 (other than clause 1.5), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part), 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and replacing with Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 from Model Provisions for Local Planning Schemes set out in Schedule 1 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015* (Model Scheme Text), along with the following:
 - Adding 'any supplemental provisions to the deemed provisions outlined in Schedule A of the scheme text;' in sub-clause 7(1)(b); and
 - Modifying 'Department of Main Road' to 'Main Roads Western Australia' in sub-clause 14(1).
2. Deleting Schedules One to Ten inclusive from the Scheme text.
3. Rewording and extending Part 6 – Special Control Areas (proposed Part 5) as follows:

Special control areas

- (1) Special control areas are marked on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.
- (2) The purpose, objectives and additional provisions that apply to each special control area is set out in Table 7.

Table 7 – Special control areas in the Scheme area

Name of area	Purpose	Objectives	Additional provisions
SCA 1	Waste Water Treatment Plant Odour Buffer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the long-term operation of the water treatment plant which provides an essential service to the community through the treatment, re-use and safe disposal of the town's treated waste water. 2. Recognise the potential impacts on amenity from the wastewater treatment plant, including odour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Despite the land use permissibility indicated in Table 3 or any provisions elsewhere in the Scheme, a Development Application is required for any proposed use or development within the Special Control Area as depicted on the Scheme Map. 2. When determining applications for development within the Special Control Area, the local government shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider the compatibility of the use or development with waste water treatment infrastructure having regard to potential odour and noise

		<p>and noise nuisance.</p> <p>3. Avoid the development of incompatible and odour sensitive land uses within the buffer area.</p> <p>4. Where necessary and appropriate control development and land use within the buffer area.</p>	<p>emissions from the waste water treatment plant;</p> <p>(b) Consider whether the use or development would have a detrimental impact on the long-term operation of the waste water treatment plant;</p> <p>(c) Obtain and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Water Corporation, Department of Water and Environment Regulation, Western Australian Planning Commission; and any other relevant authorities, and any policies related thereto;</p> <p>(d) Impose conditions as appropriate to any development approval to attenuate or minimise odour and noise impacts; and</p> <p>(e) Notwithstanding clause 18, not approve any development application within the buffer that, in the opinion of the local government, would suffer unacceptable impacts from odour or noise emissions, or which by its nature may adversely impact on the continued operation of the waste water treatment plant.</p>
SCA2	Moorumbine townsite and Dattening townsite	<p>Guide development in an orderly manner:</p> <p>(a) in accordance with and consistent with the limitations of existing infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) Council's settlement hierarchy;</p> <p>(c) the natural resource management provisions of this Scheme;</p> <p>(d) the general land use allocations indicated in Council's policy plan for each area.</p>	<p>1. The base zoning for each special control area is "Rural Residential". Reserves are allocated to specific purposes.</p> <p>2. An application for planning approval is required for all development within the special control area.</p> <p>3. An application for development approval for any use other than residential needs to demonstrate how its operation and location will be compatible with existing residences.</p> <p>4. An application for a use which would otherwise not be permitted in the Scheme for the particular zone or reserve may be approved by the local government having regard to the following criteria and only</p>

			<p>after following the procedure set in clause 64 of Schedule 2 of the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>.</p> <p>5. An application for development approval will, where appropriate, be referred to the servicing agencies to establish the need for, or adequacy of infrastructure to satisfactorily service the development.</p> <p>6. No additional lots shall be created unless with a minimum area of 1.5 ha but the local government may recommend approval and the Commission may approve the adjustment of boundaries between lots or the amalgamation of lots.</p>
--	--	--	---

4. Rewording Schedule Eleven – Rural Residential Zones and Provisions (proposed Schedule 2) as follows:

Description of Location	Provisions
Aldersyde Road Avon Location 4925 (RR1)	All lots of less than 2 ha shall be connected to a reticulated public water supply as a condition of subdivision.
Pingelly Townsite (RR2)	No additional lots shall be created unless with a minimum area of 1.5 ha but the Council may recommend approval and the Commission may approve the adjustment of boundaries between lots or the amalgamation of lots.
Yenellin Road Portion of Lot 5209 and portion of Lot 3902, Pingelly (RR3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development (including subdivision) shall be generally in accordance with a Structure Plan adopted by Council and endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission. 2. A minimum lots size of 1 ha shall apply. 3. All lots are required to be connected to a reticulated water supply by a licensed provider. 4. Approved dwellings need to be connected to alternative onsite effluent disposal systems to prevent pollution of groundwater. Prospective purchasers should be advised of this requirement. 5. No lots shall have direct vehicular access to Bullaring-Pingelly Road. 6. A Revegetation Implementation Plan is to be prepared with a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the development area revegetated with native species to the satisfaction of the local government and the Department of Water and Environmental Conservation. 7. The balance of title for Lot 5209 is to be amalgamated with the adjoining Lot 3902.

5. Deleting, modifying and adding definitions from Schedule One, Dictionary of Defined Words and Expressions, as they have been superseded by the definitions set out in the Model Scheme Text. Adding Model Scheme Text definitions, plus adding other definitions to Part 6. In particular:

- Deleting agroforestry, aquaculture, dog kennels, industry-general, industry-mining, industry-service, plantation, showroom, and storage;
- Adding ancillary dwelling, art gallery, brewery, bulky goods showroom, commercial vehicle parking, garden centre, grouped dwelling, holiday accommodation, holiday house, independent living complex, industry, industry – primary production, liquor store – large, liquor store – small, mining operations, renewable energy facility, repurposed dwelling, residential aged care facility, resource recovery centre, second-hand dwelling, serviced apartment, single house, small bar, trade supplies, transport depot, tree farm, waste disposal facility, waste storage facility, wind farm, and workforce accommodation; and
- Adding the following:

Part 6 — Terms referred to in Scheme
Division 1 — General definitions used in Scheme

64. Terms used

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

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;

minerals has the meaning given in the *Mining Act 1978* section 8(1);

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;

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 totalling more than 3 months in any 12 month period;
wholesale means the sale of goods or materials to be sold by others.

- (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.

65. 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 follows —

abattoir means premises used commercially for the slaughtering of animals for the purposes of consumption as food products;

agriculture — extensive means premises used for the raising of stock or crops including outbuildings and earthworks, but does not include *agriculture — intensive* or animal husbandry — intensive;

agriculture — intensive means premises used for commercial production purposes, including outbuildings and earthworks, associated with any of the following —

- (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 —

- (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;

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

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;

animal husbandry — intensive means premises used for keeping, rearing or fattening of pigs, poultry (for either egg or meat production), rabbits (for either meat or fur production) or other livestock in feedlots, sheds or rotational pens;

art gallery means premises —

- (a) that are open to the public; and
- (b) where artworks are displayed for viewing or sale;

bed and breakfast means a dwelling —

- (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 *Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003*;

brewery means premises the subject of a producer's licence authorising the production of beer, cider or spirits granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

bulky goods showroom means premises —

- (a) used to sell by retail any of the goods and accessories of the following types that are principally used for domestic purposes —

- (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 —
 - (i) a large area is required for the handling, display or storage of the goods; or
 - (ii) vehicular access is required to the premises 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 —

- (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;

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 vehicles 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 300 m² net lettable area;

corrective institution means premises used to hold and reform persons committed to it by a court, such as a prison or other type of detention facility;

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;

exhibition centre means premises used for the display, or display and sale, of materials of an artistic, cultural or historical nature including a museum;

family day care means premises where a family day care service as defined in the *Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia)* is provided;

fast food outlet means premises, including premises with a facility for drive-through service, used for the preparation, sale and serving of food to customers in a form ready to be eaten —

- (a) without further preparation; and
- (b) primarily off the premises;

fuel depot means premises used for the storage and sale in bulk of solid or liquid or gaseous fuel but does not include premises used —

- (a) as a service station; or
- (b) for the sale of fuel by retail into a vehicle for use by the vehicle;

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;

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

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 50 m²; 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 of 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;

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 20 m²; and
- (d) does not involve the display on the premises of a sign with an area exceeding 0.2 m²; 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 100 m²; and
- (b) is operated by a person residing in the dwelling;

hospital means premises used as a hospital as defined in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 8(4);

hotel means premises the subject of a hotel licence other than a small bar or tavern licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* including any betting agency on the premises;

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 – cottage means a trade or light industry producing arts and crafts goods which does not fall within the definition of a home occupation and which -

- (a) does not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (b) where operated in a residential zone, does not employ any person other than a member of the occupier's household;

- (c) is conducted in an out-building which is compatible with the principal uses to which land in the zone in which it is located may be put;
- (d) does not occupy an area in excess of 50 square metres; and
- (e) does not display a sign exceeding 0.2 square metres in area;

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;

industry — *primary production* means premises used —

- (a) to carry out a primary production business as that term is defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) section 995-1; or
- (b) for a workshop servicing plant or equipment used in primary production businesses;

industry — *rural* means premises used for an industry that —

- (a) supports and/or is associated with primary production; or
- (a) services plant or equipment used in primary production;

liquor store — *large* means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* with a net lettable area of more than 300 m²;

liquor store — *small* means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* with a net lettable area of not more than 300 m²;

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 commercial areas;

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;

mining operations means premises where mining operations, as that term is defined in the *Mining Act 1978* section 8(1) is carried out;

motel means premises, which may be licensed under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* —

- (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 re-treading 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 *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

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 *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997* Schedule 8;

place of worship means premises used for religious activities such as a chapel, church, mosque, synagogue or temple;

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;

renewable energy facility means premises used to generate energy from a renewable energy source and includes any building or other structure used in, or relating to, the generation of energy by a renewable resource. It does not include renewable energy electricity generation where the energy produced principally supplies a domestic and/or business premises and any on selling to the grid is secondary;

repurposed dwelling means a building or structure not previously used as a single house which has been repurposed for use as a dwelling;

residential building has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

residential aged care facility means a residential facility providing personal and/or nursing care primarily to people who are frail and 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 the provision of such accommodation, residential respite (short-term) care, and/or an independent living complex, but does not include a hospital, rehabilitation or psychiatric facility;

resource recovery centre means premises other than a waste disposal facility used for the recovery of resources from waste;

restaurant/cafe 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 *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

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 *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Commonwealth); 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;

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 occupation 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 200 m²; 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 of 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, agistment, stabling or training of animals;
- (b) the keeping of bees;
- (c) the sale of produce grown solely on the premises;

Second-hand dwelling means a dwelling that has been in a different location, and has been dismantled and transported to another location, but does not include a modular home or transportable dwelling;

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; 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;

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

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;

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 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;

tree farm means land used commercially for tree production where trees are planted in blocks of more than one hectare, including land in respect of which a carbon right is registered under the *Carbon Rights Act 2003* section 5;

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 of goods, equipment, plant or materials; or

(b) the display or sale by wholesale of goods;

waste disposal facility means premises used —

(a) for the disposal of waste by landfill; or

(b) the incineration of hazardous, clinical or biomedical waste;

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;

wind farm means premises used to generate electricity by wind force and any associated turbine, building or other structure but does not include anemometers or turbines used primarily to supply electricity for a domestic property or for private rural use;

winery means premises used for the production of viticultural produce and associated sale of the produce;

workforce accommodation means premises, which may include modular or relocatable buildings, used —

(a) primarily for the accommodation of workers engaged in construction, resource, agricultural or other industries on a temporary basis; and

(b) for any associated catering, sporting and recreation facilities for the occupants and authorised visitors.

6. Extending and modifying the Aims of the Scheme in clause 1.6 (new clause 9) through:

- Deleting 'The aims of the Scheme are through the zoning and reserving of land in appropriate locations' and replacing with 'The aims of the Scheme are to';
- Deleting 'To' at the start of each bullet point;
- Deleting 'To improve the management of the natural resources of the Scheme Area.'
- Adding the following:
 - (h) encourage the sustainable development and expansion of the Pingelly townsite to improve service viability while conserving or enhancing a strong sense of community.
 - (i) ensure that future subdivision and development within and near the Pingelly townsite provide a broad range of housing and lifestyle choices that enhance the environment and character of the townsite.
 - (j) provide opportunities for planned, contained and sustainable rural residential development with access to services and infrastructure within and abutting the Pingelly town site.
 - (k) assist employment and economic growth by facilitating the timely provision of suitable land for commercial, industrial and tourist development, as well as providing opportunities for home-based employment.
 - (l) encourage economic growth in rural areas by facilitating the more intensive and diversified use of rural land in appropriate areas for high value products

which are compatible with surrounding farm practices and encouraging processing and value adding industries to be located within the Shire.

- (m) protect good quality agricultural soils suitable for sustainable production from inappropriate subdivision and development for non-agricultural purposes.
 - (n) promote the sustainable management of natural resources including energy, water, land, minerals and basic raw materials by preventing land degradation and integrating land and catchment management with land use planning.
 - (o) protect the natural environment and biodiversity whilst ensuring appropriate development opportunities within the Shire are realised.
 - (p) manage the use and development of land by means of zoning and development controls to achieve compatibility between land uses, and the preservation, and where possible the enhancement of visual amenity of urban and rural uses.
 - (q) safeguard and enhance the character and amenity of the built and natural environment of the Scheme Area.
7. Deleting the Zoning Table and replacing with a new Zoning Table with new land uses and modified permissibility as follows:

Table 3 – Zoning Table

LANDUSE	Commercial	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural	General Industry	Urban Development
Abattoir	X	X	X	X	A	A	See Clause 41
Agriculture – extensive	X	X	X	X	P	X	
Agriculture – intensive	X	X	X	X	A	X	
Amusement parlour	D	A	X	X	X	X	
Ancillary dwelling	D	D	P	D	D	X	
Animal establishment	X	X	X	A	D	A	
Animal husbandry – intensive	X	X	X	A	A	X	
Art gallery	D	D	X	I	D	D	
Bed and breakfast	P	D	A	D	D	X	
Betting agency	D	D	X	X	X	X	
Brewery	D	D	X	X	A	A	
Bulky goods showroom	A	D	X	X	X	A	
Caravan park	A	A	X	X	A	X	
Caretaker's dwelling	D	D	X	X	D	D	
Car park	D	D	X	X	X	D	
Child care premises	D	D	X	X	X	X	
Cinema/theatre	D	A	X	X	X	X	
Civic use	D	A	A	A	A	X	
Club premises	D	A	X	X	D	X	
Commercial vehicle parking	X	D	A	A	P	P	
Community purpose	D	D	A	D	D	X	
Consulting rooms	D	D	A	X	X	X	
Convenience store	D	A	A	X	X	X	
Corrective institution	X	X	X	X	A	X	
Educational establishment	D	A	A	X	A	A	
Exhibition centre	D	A	X	A	D	X	
Family day care	D	D	D	D	X	X	
Fast food outlet	A	A	X	X	X	X	
Fuel depot	A	A	X	X	D	D	
Funeral parlour	D	D	X	X	X	D	
Garden centre	D	D	X	A	D	D	
Grouped dwelling	D	P	P	X	D	X	
Holiday accommodation	A	A	X	X	A	X	
Holiday house	D	D	A	A	D	X	
Home business	P	P	A	A	A	X	
Home occupation	P	P	A	A	A	X	
Home office	P	P	P	P	P	X	
Home store	D	D	A	X	X	X	
Hospital	D	D	X	X	X	X	
Hotel	A	A	X	X	X	X	
Independent living complex	X	X	D	X	X	X	
Industry	X	X	X	X	A	D	
Industry – cottage	P	D	A	A	D	D	

Industry – extractive	X	X	X	X	D	A
Industry – light	A	D	X	X	X	P
Industry – primary production	X	X	X	X	D	D
Industry – rural	X	X	X	X	D	D
Liquor store - large	A	A	X	X	X	X
Liquor store – small	D	A	X	X	X	X
lunch bar	P	D	X	X	X	D
Market	D	D	X	X	D	X
Medical centre	P	D	A	X	X	X
Mining operations	D	D	D	D	D	D
Motel	D	A	X	X	X	X
Motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales	A	D	X	X	X	A
Motor vehicle repair	A	A	X	X	X	P
Motor vehicle wash	A	A	X	X	X	P
Nightclub	A	A	X	X	X	A
Office	P	D	X	X	X	X
Park home park	X	A	X	X	X	X
Place of worship	P	A	A	A	X	X
Reception centre	A	A	X	X	I	X
Recreation – private	D	X	X	X	A	A
Renewable energy facility	X	X	X	X	A	A
Repurposed dwelling	D	D	D	D	D	X
Residential building	D	D	A	X	A	X
Residential aged care facility	A	X	D	A	X	X
Resource recovery centre	X	A	X	X	X	D
Restaurant/café	P	D	X	X	I	X
Restricted premises	A	X	X	X	X	X
Rural home business	X	X	X	A	D	X
Rural pursuit/hobby farm	X	X	X	D	P	X
Second-hand dwelling	D	D	D	D	D	X
Serviced apartment	D	D	X	X	X	X
Service station	D	A	X	X	X	A
Shop	P	D	X	X	X	X
Single house	D	P	P	P	P	X
Small bar	P	A	X	X	I	X
Tavern	D	A	X	X	X	X
Telecommunications infrastructure	D	D	A	D	D	D
Trade display	A	D	X	X	X	D
Trade supplies	A	D	X	X	X	D
Transport depot	X	X	X	X	X	D
Tree farm	X	X	X	A	A	X
Veterinary centre	D	A	X	X	A	A
Warehouse/storage	A	D	X	X	X	D
Waste disposal facility	X	X	X	X	A	X
Waste storage facility	D	D	X	X	A	D
Wind farm	X	X	X	X	A	A
Winery	X	X	X	X	A	A
Workforce accommodation	A	A	X	X	I	X

8. Modifying references of 'Town Centre' zone to 'Commercial' zone, 'General Agriculture' zone to 'Rural' zone, 'Industry' zone to 'General Industry' zone, 'Development' zone to 'Urban Development' zone.
9. Deleting references to 'Special Use' zone.
10. Inserting provisions relating to the Commercial, Mixed Use, Residential, Rural Residential, Rural, General Industry and Urban Development zones and inserting provisions relating to dual residential density codes, general appearance of buildings and preservation of amenity, development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access, repurposed dwellings and second-hand dwellings, derelict vehicles, machinery and objects, use of setback area, commercial vehicle parking, landscaping, car parking, traffic management, natural resource management, waterway resource management and protection, ancillary dwellings, caretaker's dwellings, workforce accommodation, dwellings without reticulated mains water supply, servicing, mining operations, waste and resource recovery facilities, signage and advertisements, and restrictive covenants as follows:

26. Modification of R-Codes

Dual Residential Density Codes

- (1) Where on the Scheme Map an area is identified as having a dual density coding in the form of a split R-Code (e.g. R10/20), when considering an application for development approval, or when making a recommendation to the Commission in respect of subdivision, the local government is to apply the lower of the two R-Codes to the proposal unless —
 - (a) it is consistent with all relevant planning instruments governing the control of the development to the satisfaction of the local government; and
 - (b) the lot is connected to reticulated sewerage.

32. Additional Site and Development Requirements

- (1) Clauses 34-60 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.
- (2) To the extent that a requirement referred to in subclause (1) is inconsistent with a requirement in the R-Codes, a precinct structure plan, a local development plan or a State or local planning policy the requirement referred to in subclause (1) prevails.

33. Additional Site and Development Requirements for Areas Covered by Structure Plan or Local Development Plan

There are no additional requirements that apply to this Scheme.

34. Site and Development Standards – General

Unless otherwise provided by this Scheme, subdivision and development is required to comply with the requirements of Table 5 as follows:

35. Development in all zones
 - (a) In considering an application for development approval (including additions and alterations to existing development) in all zones, the local government shall have regard to the criteria and design guidelines

contained in any local planning policy which has effect pursuant to the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

- (b) Development proposals shall recognise the preservation of areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest and the development of land abutting the same.
36. Development in the Commercial Zone
- (a) Residential development in the Commercial Zone shall be in accordance with the density code (R-Code) depicted on the Scheme Map. Where the Scheme Map does not indicate an R-Code residential development shall be in accordance with the R40 density code, unless otherwise indicated by a provision(s) of this Scheme.
 - (b) For mixed use development, comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the relevant provisions of the R-Codes shall apply to the residential component of the development in accordance with the applicable density code, and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.
 - (c) Notwithstanding the development standards set out above and in Table 5, when considering an application for development approval for non-residential development in the Commercial Zone the local government may approve variations, including the following:
 - (i) An increase in plot ratio of 20% may be granted where the local government is satisfied that the functioning of public open space areas, courtyards or colonnades, or setback areas; or the preservation of heritage buildings warrants an increase to the permissible plot ratio;
 - (ii) Site coverage of up to 100% where the local government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing, loading and unloading, stormwater drainage, effluent disposal and any other matter which the local government deems necessary;
 - (iii) A zero building setback from the front boundary where landscape and paved pedestrian areas are existing or (are to be provided adjacent to the front boundary (within the road reserve) and the local government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing and loading and unloading.
37. Development in the Mixed Use Zone
- (a) Residential development in the Mixed Use Zone shall be in accordance with the density code (R-Code) depicted on the Scheme Map. Where the Scheme Map does not indicate an R-Code residential development shall be in accordance with the R40 density code, unless otherwise indicated by a provision(s) of this Scheme.
 - (b) For mixed use development, comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the relevant provisions of the R-Codes shall apply to the residential component of the development in accordance with the applicable density code, and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.

38. Development in the General Industry Zone
- (a) In considering an application for development approval in the General Industry Zone, the local government shall have regard for the:
 - (i) compatibility of the proposed use(s) with other surrounding uses;
 - (ii) potential impact of the proposal on the efficient and effective operations of existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purposes; and
 - (iii) risks, hazards, health and amenity associated with the proposed use being located in proximity to existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purpose or any other use.
 - (b) Buildings may abut one side boundary, provided vehicular access to the rear of the lot is maintained.
39. Development in the Rural Residential Zone
- (a) The local government may approve the development of one (1) ancillary dwelling on a lot in the Rural Residential Zone providing it is located within the same building envelope as the primary dwelling or, where there is no building envelope, within 50m of the primary dwelling.
 - (b) The local government may approve the development of an outbuilding on a vacant lot in the Rural Residential Zone subject to written commitment from the applicant that they will undertake substantial commencement of a single house within 2 years. The development approval for the outbuilding is conditional that the single house is substantially constructed on the lot within 2 years of the outbuilding approval.
40. Development in the Rural Zone
- (a) In considering applications for development and/or subdivision approval in the Rural Zone, the local government will consider the following:
 - (i) the availability of services required to support the proposed development or subdivision and the economic impact of the provision of, extension or upgrading of those services that may be required;
 - (ii) the adequacy of the roads, existing or proposed in the area which may be needed to support the amount of road traffic expected to be generated by the development or subdivision; and
 - (iii) the need to enforce such conditions as the local government deems appropriate in order to minimise any adverse effect the development may have on the general environment of the area.
 - (b) The local government may grant approval of up to two dwellings on any lot in the Rural Zone, provided the lot exceeds 40ha in area, where the land is managed for agricultural production, tourism, or education purposes and where the occupants are engaged in those specified predominant land uses or activities.
 - (c) The existence of more than one dwelling on a lot in the Rural Zone shall **not be construed as a basis for the local government's support to the subdivision of the lot.**
 - (d) The local government shall refuse an application for planning approval where in its opinion the proposed development will adversely affect the rural landscape or will adversely impact upon the agricultural use of the land.

- (e) In the Rural Zone there shall be a presumption against the subdivision of land unless the local government is satisfied one or more of the following exceptional circumstances apply:
 - (i) to realign lot boundaries with no increase in the number of lots, where the resultant lots will not adversely affect rural land uses;
 - (ii) to protect and actively conserve places of cultural and natural heritage;
 - (iii) to allow for the efficient provision of utilities and infrastructure and/or for access to natural resources;
 - (iv) to provide for the creation of a homestead lot to allow for the continued occupation of existing homesteads when they are no longer used as part of a farming operation; and
 - (v) for other unusual or unanticipated purposes which, in the opinion of the local government, do not conflict with this and other relevant policies and are necessary to the public interest.
- (f) The local government will not support subdivision in the Rural Zone which in its opinion will have the potential to adversely affect the rural landscape or be prejudicial to the agricultural use of the land.

41. Development in the Urban Development Zone

- (a) Prior to the commencement of subdivision or development in the Urban Development Zone, the local government may require a structure plan to be prepared and approved in accordance with Part 4 of the deemed provisions.
- (b) Subdivision and development in the Urban Development Zone will be subject to:
 - (i) adequate services being supplied to accommodate the intended land use;
 - (ii) lots being connected to the reticulated sewerage network where it is available and, in the local governments opinion, feasible to do so;
 - (iv) where connection to the reticulated sewerage network is not feasible, the preparation of a site and soil evaluation to confirm that each lot can accommodate on-site sewage disposal in accordance with *AS/NZS 1547 On-Site Domestic Wastewater Management (Standards Australia/New Zealand Standard, 2012) (AS/NZS 1547)*;
 - (v) for lots in a designated bushfire prone area, the preparation of a bushfire hazard level assessment and/or bushfire management plan.
- (c) Development standards and land uses permitted in the Urban Development Zone will accord with those applying to the equivalent zone for the designated primary use unless varied by the provisions of a structure plan.

42. General appearance of buildings and preservation of amenity

The local government may place conditions on any development approval granted to ensure the development will not have an adverse impact on the character of the area or the amenity and landscape quality of the locality which may address matters including:

- (i) the design and appearance of the development;
- (ii) the colour or type of materials to be used on exposed surfaces;
- (iii) the height, bulk and massing of any building;

- (iv) screening of any areas used for servicing, storage and waste management;
 - (v) managing and controlling impacts of development.
43. Development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access
- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Scheme, development approval is required for any development on land abutting an unconstructed road or a lot or location which does not have frontage to a dedicated road. In considering such an application, the local government may:
 - (i) place conditions on any development approval granted requiring the construction of and/or access by means of a dedicated road is provided; or
 - (ii) require other legal arrangements to be made for permanent legal access, to the satisfaction of the local government; or
 - (iii) where dedicated road access is available, grant development approval subject to a condition requiring the applicant to pay a sum of money for the cost of constructing the road or part thereof or construct the road to the local government's road construction standards.
 - (b) The local government is to be satisfied that vehicular access points are suitable for the existing or proposed land use, including:
 - (i) the location and construction, with regard to the impact of the proposed land use and expected traffic volume and composition on local traffic flow and safety;
 - (ii) the character and function of the road;
 - (iii) the volume of traffic on the road and the width of the carriageway and visibility;
 - (iv) the ultimate volume and type of traffic generated by the development.

44. Repurposed dwellings and second-hand dwellings

The local government may only approve a development application for the erection of a repurposed dwelling or a second-hand dwelling on a lot where:

- (i) in its opinion such dwelling is in a satisfactory condition and the design and location of the dwelling is to the satisfaction of the local government, and will not adversely affect the amenity of the locality; and
- (ii) the proposal complies with the provisions of this Scheme and any local planning policy which has effect pursuant to the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

45. Derelict vehicles, machinery and objects

The storage of any materials, including derelict vehicles, sea containers or machinery, is not permitted without the development approval of the local government. The local government shall generally not approve the storage of any materials where it is visible from any road or public open space area and/or where, in the opinion of the local government, it detracts from the amenity of the landscape.

46. Use of setback areas

- (a) No person shall use the setback area between the building line and the street alignment for any purpose other than one or more of the following:

- (i) a means of access;
 - (ii) the daily parking of vehicles;
 - (iii) loading and unloading of vehicles;
 - (iv) trade display only with the approval of the local government;
 - (v) alfresco or other uses approved by the local government;
 - (vi) gardens and other landscaping;
 - (vii) maintenance of facades.
- (b) Outdoor displays, industrial hire services, storage facilities, depots, lay-down areas and any other open area shall be sealed, paved or landscaped to the satisfaction of local government and maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the local government.

47. Commercial vehicle parking

- (a) In the Residential, Commercial, Mixed Use, Urban Development and Rural Resident zones the parking of a commercial vehicle in excess of 4.5 tonnes tare weight on a lot requires development approval.
- (b) For assessing a development approval, commercial vehicle parking shall comply with the following:
 - (i) no part of the vehicle is parked on any portion of a right-of-way or public road contiguous with the lot;
 - (ii) the vehicle forms an essential part of the lawful occupation of an occupant of the lot and that occupation if undertaken upon the lot does not contravene the Scheme;
 - (iii) the vehicle is not to be used to carry livestock, hazardous materials, or controlled waste as it is defined by the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;
 - (iv) the vehicle is parked behind the front building line;
 - (v) any noise created by the vehicle within the lot does not contravene the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*;
 - (vi) major repairs to the vehicle are not undertaken on the lot;
 - (vii) any minor repairs, servicing or cleaning of the vehicle are carried out in an area which is effectively screened from view from the public road system or a public place;
 - (viii) the vehicle is not brought to or taken from the lot between the hours of midnight and 6.00am.

48. Landscaping

- (a) In considering applications for development approval the local government shall require landscaping be provided in accordance with Table 5 - Site and development standards, or as otherwise varied by the provisions of this Scheme.
- (b) The landscaping requirements shown in Table 5 - Site and development standards or referred to in the Scheme means an open area designed, developed and maintained as garden planting and areas for pedestrian use. At the discretion of the local government natural bushland, swimming pools and areas under covered ways may be included within the landscaping requirement, however garbage collection and handling spaces, and other open storage areas shall not be included.
- (c) Access driveways between a street alignment and any buildings may be included in the landscaping requirement but other car parking areas and driveways shall not be included.

- (d) Landscaping required pursuant to this Scheme or pursuant to a conditional planning approval shall be carried out at the time of the development or at such other time as may be agreed in writing between the developer and the local government and shall thereafter be permanently maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (e) No person shall, unless the local government otherwise approves, occupy any buildings forming part of an approved development until the required landscaping has been constructed and planted.
- (f) To improve the environmental amenity of areas that the local government considers deficient in tree cover, it may require as a condition of any development approval the planting of such trees and/or groups of trees and species as specified by the local government, and may include native vegetation re-establishment and/or drainage measures where considered necessary by the local government or relevant public agency.
- (g) No retaining wall shall be constructed which alters the contours of the natural surface by more than 0.5 metres without the approval of the local government.

49. Car parking

- (a) In considering applications for development approval the local government shall require off-street car parking be provided in accordance with Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or as otherwise varied by the provisions of this Scheme.
- (b) Where land is to be developed or used for purposes not mentioned in Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or where a standard or requirement is not specified in the Scheme, the local government shall determine in each case the number of off-street car parking spaces to be provided on the land having due regard to the:
 - (i) nature of the proposed development;
 - (ii) number of employees or others likely to be employed or engaged in the use of the land;
 - (iii) anticipated demand for visitor parking;
 - (iv) orderly, proper and sustainable planning of the area.
- (c) Where off-street car parking is required it shall be provided on the site the subject of the proposed development or land use, or in the immediate vicinity thereof provided that arrangements for the permanent retention of that parking can be set in place to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (d) Where an applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the local government that there is not the demand for the number of off street car parking spaces specified in Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or that other off-street parking facilities are available and that these facilities can be shared with a nearby land use, the local government may vary this standard and/or require that an equivalent area of landscaping be provided in lieu.
- (e) Where the local government is satisfied that an application for development approval cannot provide the minimum off-street car parking requirements on site, the local government may accept a cash payment in lieu of the provision of car parking spaces.
- (f) Where it can be demonstrate that other off-street parking facilities are available to be shared with other land uses operating at different times,

the local government may approve a development with less than the required number of off-street car parking bays provided that:

- (i) it is satisfied that no conflict will occur in the operation of land uses for which the joint use of parking facilities is proposed; and
 - (ii) the landowners who request sharing of parking facilities enter into a legal agreement to the local government's satisfaction for reciprocal rights to parking facilities.
- (g) All off-street car parking spaces and manoeuvring areas shall be designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 *Off-street parking*, and paved, kerbed, drained and marked to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (h) All off-street car parking, loading and access areas shall be constructed prior to occupation of the development or at such time as may be agreed in writing between the local government and the proponent. Such areas shall be maintained by the landowner to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (i) Where a development provides eight (8) or more off-street car parking spaces one (1) large canopy shade tree, with sufficient soil and soft landscaping to permit water absorption and root growth, shall be provided for every four (4) car parking bays.

Table 6: Car parking requirements

Use	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces to be Provided
Bed and Breakfast	1 per bedroom
Caravan Park	1.25 per unit, bay or tent site
Civic Use	1 per 40m ² Gross Floor Area (GFA)
Club Premises	1 per 50m ² GFA, or where licensed: 1 per 5m ² and other activity area
Consulting Rooms / Medical Centre	4 per practitioner for the first practitioner and 2 bays for each practitioner thereafter
Family Day Care	1 per staff member + 2 extra spaces for the picking up and setting down of persons
Fast Food Outlet/Lunch Bar	1 per 4 seated patrons additional drive through/takeaway 1 per 3 persons
Recreation – private	1 per 40m ² GFA
Hotel	1 per 5m ² public area + 1 per bedroom
Industry	1 per 100m ² GFA
Industry - light	1 per 50m ² GFA
Liquor Store	1 per 40m ² GFA
Motel	1 per unit + 1 per 25m ² service area 1.25 per unit
Office	1 per 40m ² GFA
Cinema / theatre	1 per 4 seats provided
Place of Worship	1 per 4 seats provided
Residential	As per the Residential Design Codes
Restaurant/café	1 per 4 patrons 1 per 3 persons
Service Station	1 per 200m ² gross site area 1.5 per fuel point
Shop	1 per 40m ² GFA
Bulky goods showroom	1 per 50m ² GFA
Tourist Development	1 per unit or dwelling + 1 space per staff member
Tavern	1 per 5m ² public area
Veterinary Centre	4 per practitioner
Warehouse / storage	1 per 100m ² GFA
Other Uses Not Listed	Determined by the local government after consideration of the parking need generated by the use and/or outlined in a Local Planning Policy.

50. Traffic management

- (a) Parking, loading and unloading and access, complete with necessary drainage, signs and marking as required by the local government shall be provided prior to occupation of the development or at such time as may be agreed in writing between the local government and the developer. Such areas shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.

Traffic entrances

- (b) The local government may limit access to a lot to a single entry/exit point or may require separate entrances and exits, or may require that entrances and exits be placed in positions nominated by it, if it considers such provision necessary to avoid or to reduce traffic hazards.
- (c) Access to a lot for vehicles shall not be permitted directly to or from major roads where access is available from side or rear streets.
- (d) Where access to a lot abutting a major road outside of the Commercial Zone is available only from that road, parking, servicing, and circulation areas within the lot shall be designed and constructed so as to allow unhindered movement within the lot and to enable vehicles to enter and leave the site in forward gear.
- (e) In the case of access to any road which is the responsibility of Main Roads Western Australia, that department is to be consulted prior to the construction/modification or closure of any vehicular access to such road.

Visual truncations

- (f) Except with the approval of the local government, no building, or fence or other form of visual obstruction greater than 0.75m in height, measured from the natural ground level at the boundary, shall be constructed or placed on a lot within a 15 metre truncation of a street corner or within a 3 metre by 1.5 metre truncation of a vehicular access way.

Access for loading and unloading vehicles

- (g) In non-residential zones access for loading and unloading vehicles shall ensure the following:
- (a) No land or buildings shall be developed unless provision is made for an area clear of the street for the purpose of loading and/or unloading goods and/or materials.
 - (b) The local government may require vehicle access and circulation to be designed so that all vehicles can leave the site in forward gear.
 - (c) Access ways shall be not less than 4.5 metres wide. The local government may in exceptional circumstances permit an access way of lesser width, to a minimum of 3.0 metres, only when a one-way system can be established.

51. Natural resource management

- (a) Notwithstanding the specific provisions of this Scheme or any Local Planning Policies, Council shall in considering any development proposal have regard to any threatened or priority ecological community as may be identified by the Environmental Protection Authority and/or any Drainage Plan and/or Soil Conservation Plan which relates to land within the Scheme area.

Tree planting/vegetation corridors/greenbelt

- (b) In order to improve the environmental amenity of areas that the local government considers deficient in tree cover, it may require as a condition of any planning approval, the planting of such trees and/or groups of trees and species as specified by the local government.

52. Waterway resource management and protection

- (a) In considering a development application which may have an impact on any water resources including waterways such as rivers, creeks, drainage lines, swamps and other wetlands, the local government shall have regard to:
 - (b) managing water balance;
 - (c) maintaining and where possible enhancing water quality;
 - (d) encouraging water conservation;
 - (e) maintaining and where possible enhancing water related environmental values, recreational and cultural values;
 - (f) advice from relevant government agencies;
 - (g) stormwater capture;
 - (h) on-site wastewater disposal systems not to be a minimum of 100 metres from waterways.
- (b) The local government may require proponents to:
 - (a) prepare a foreshore management plan, drainage strategy or other document to manage impacts of proposed development and subdivision and will require the proponent, or other agreed party, to appropriately implement the plan or strategy to the satisfaction of the local government;
 - (b) undertake appropriate pre-development and post development monitoring and undertake measures deemed appropriate by the local government to address water management and protection issues.

53. Ancillary dwellings

An ancillary dwelling on land where the R-Codes do not apply shall comply with the following:

- i. be no greater than 100m² in area;
- ii. be collocated with the single house;
- iii. be constructed to a standard that ensures the visual amenity of the area is not adversely impacted to the satisfaction of the local government;
- iv. in the Rural Zone, allow for the continued use of the lot for rural purposes and not limit the use of neighbouring Rural Zoned land.

54. Caretaker's dwellings

A caretaker's dwelling shall comply with the following:

- i. be limited to one (1) per lot;
- ii. have a maximum plot ratio area of 100m²;
- iii. be incidental to the predominant use of the site.

55. Workforce accommodation

An application for development approval for workforce accommodation shall address the following:

- (a) demonstrate a need for workers accommodation necessary for the continued operation of an industry;
- (b) the suitability of the site to be developed for the proposed use;
- (c) the suitable siting of the land use in the context of surrounding existing and proposed land uses to avoid landscape impacts and land use conflicts;
- (d) all services to the dwellings from the lot boundary (including access and egress by vehicles and pedestrians) are to be shared, where applicable;
- (e) be located to minimise any amenity impacts from noise, dust, odour and light spill from the predominant land use;
- (f) maintain the amenity of the locality;
- (g) comply with the development standards of this Scheme or any R-code standards applicable;

- (h) appropriate facility design and use including provision and/or access to recreation, entertainment and community services.

56. Dwellings without reticulated mains water supply

- (1) Where any dwelling is proposed to be constructed on a lot which cannot be connected to a reticulated mains water supply, that dwelling shall be provided with sufficient roof catchment or other methods acceptable to the local government and the provision of a rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 135,000 litres prior to occupation unless alternative arrangements are made to the satisfaction of the local government for a supply of potable water.
- (2) Where additional water supplies are required for fire-fighting purposes, the capacity of the rainwater tank shall be a minimum of 10,000 litres in addition to the minimum tank size specified in sub-clause (1) along with sufficient roof catchment or other methods of water capture acceptable to the local government.
- (3) Water supply tanks for firefighting purposes are to be provided with a metal 50mm male camlock coupling with full flow valve fitting.

57. Servicing

All development is to be serviced with power, water supply and wastewater (effluent disposal) and stormwater to a level commensurate with the intended land use, with arrangements in place to the satisfaction of the responsible authority and relevant agencies and in accordance with this Scheme.

58. Mining operations

In considering proposals to commercially extract minerals, the local government may, in keeping with s120 of the *Mining Act 1978*, exercise its discretion to inform the Minister for Mines and the Minister for Planning in writing that the granting of a mining lease or general purpose lease is contrary to the provisions of the Scheme and the Local Planning Strategy.

59. Waste and resource recovery facilities

An application for development approval for waste and resource recovery facilities shall address the following:

- i. facilities shall be located on a main road or on a road that is of a suitable standard and treatment, to accommodate significant increase in traffic volumes and freight tasks which may be generated by the proposal;
- ii. facilities shall contain, or satisfactorily manage, potential environmental (including water resources), noise, amenity and air quality impacts within the landholding without affecting nearby land uses;
- iii. facilities shall not be visually dominant within key viewsheds, and should be visually compatible with surrounding land uses and development;
- iv. facilities shall be provided with essential services commensurate with the intended land use.

60. Signage and advertisements

- (1) All advertisements require an application for development approval, unless exempted by deemed provisions (Schedule 2) contained in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* or in Schedule 1 – Exempted Signage and Advertisements of this Scheme.
- (2) Advertisements that advertise goods or services which are not produced, displayed or offered for sale, or which is otherwise not relevant to, the land upon which the advertisement is located, are prohibited.

- (3) Despite subclause 60 (1) and (2), the local government will consider applications for development approval for advertisements on 'third party land' for a temporary period. The local government will have regard to the relevant Local Planning Policy.

62. Restrictive Covenants

- (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.
- (2) If subclause (1) operates to extinguish or vary a restrictive covenant —
- 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
 - 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.

11. Modifying Table 6 – Development Table – General to Table 5 Site and development standards as follows:

Table 5 - Site and development standards

Land Use Zones	Min Lot Area (m ²)	Min Effect Frontage (m)	Min Boundary Setbacks (m)			Maximum Plot Ratio	Min Landscaping (% of Site)
			Front	Rear	Side		
Commercial	n/a	n/a	As determined by the local government			0.8	As determined by the local government
Mixed Use	1000	20	5	3	3	0.75	15
General Industry	4000	50	15	5	3	0.70	15
Residential	In accordance with the Residential Design Codes as varied by Scheme provisions						
Rural Residential	1 to 4ha	25	15	10	10	n/a	As determined by the local government
Rural	n/a	n/a	50	50	50	n/a	As determined by the local government.
Urban Development	See Clause 41						

Footnotes

- (1) Development standards may be varied by the local government at its discretion under Clause 61 and in accordance with Scheme provisions.
- (2) Side setbacks in the General Industry Zone and the Mixed Use Zone may be reduced to zero subject to the agreement of the adjoining owner and the construction of a parapet wall to the local government's satisfaction.

12. Rewording Schedule 2 – Additional Uses including replacing Additional Use No. 2 and relocating to proposed clause 19 as follows:

Table 4 - Specified additional uses for zoned land in Scheme area

No.	Description of land	Additional use	Conditions
1	Milton Road East Pingelly	Transport depot including the storage of grains in bulk and the garaging, maintenance, management, and repair of machinery used for the storage and/or transport of grain.	As determined by the local government.
2	Location 3524 – 50 Aviation Street	Transport depot and the garaging maintenance and repair of transport vehicles and future sheds for hay storage.	As determined by the local government.

13. Inserting Schedule A – Supplementary provisions to the deemed provisions as follows:

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*.

61. Development for which Development Approval Not Required

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

	Table Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
22.	The erection or extension of a single house on a lot if a single house.	<p>Is a permitted ("P") use in the zone where the R Codes do not apply, in which that lot is located and where the development standards set out in the Scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied, unless the development is located in a place that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> entered in the Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage Act 2018; or the subject of an order under the Heritage Act 2018 Part 4; or included on a heritage list prepared in accordance with this Scheme; or within an area designated under the Scheme as a heritage area; or the subject of a heritage agreement entered into under the Heritage Act 2018 section 90; or a Special Control Area under Part 5 of this Scheme; or abutting an unconstructed road reserve or a lot which does not have direct frontage to a gazetted road reserve.

23.	The erection or extension of an external fixture, boundary wall or fence, patio, pergola, veranda, outbuilding, garage, carport, water tank, or swimming pool.	On the same lot as a single house if a single house is a permitted use ("P") in the zone where the R Codes do not apply and where the development standards set out in the Scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied, unless the development is located in a place that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) entered in the Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage Act 2018; or (ii) the subject of an order under the Heritage Act 2018 Part 4; or (iii) included on a heritage list prepared in accordance with this Scheme; or (iv) within an area designated under the Scheme as a heritage area; or (v) the subject of a heritage agreement entered into under the Heritage Act 2018 section 90.
24.	The erection of a windmill and the construction of water tanks, gully dams and soaks.	That are incidental and complementary to existing or approved agricultural use(s) being undertaken on land, within the Rural zone and where the applicable Rural zone development standards (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied.
25.	The carrying out of works by the local government.	That are wholly located on a reserve managed by the local government, except where the works involve the clearing of native vegetation.

(2)(h) Pursuant to deemed provision clause 61(2)(h) development approval is not required for the following uses if –

- (a) the use is of a class specified in Column 1 of an item in the Table;
- (b) the zone is of a class set out in Column 2 of the Table opposite that item; and
- (c) 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
10	The use of local reserve managed by the local government for the provision of a service to the community if the proposed use.	All reserves	(i) meets the reserve objectives; and (ii) complements the existing and predominant use of the reserve.

14. Adding Schedule 1 – Exempted Signage and Advertisements as follows:

Schedule 1 - Exempted Signage and Advertisements

Land use/works	Exempted sign type and number (includes the change of posters on poster signs and applies to non-illuminated signs unless otherwise stated)	Maximum area of exempted sign
Dwellings	One professional name-plate as appropriate.	0.2m ²
Bed and Breakfast, Home Occupation, Holiday House, Family Day Care, Industry-Cottage, and other business operating from a dwelling	One advertisement describing the nature of the business operating from a dwelling.	0.2m ²
Community Purpose, Place of Worship and community related use	One advertisement detailing the function and/or the activities of the use/institution concerned.	0.2m ²
Exhibition Centre	Two signs (illuminated or non-illuminated) detailing the entertainment being presented from time to time at the venue upon which the signs are displayed.	Each advertisement sign not to exceed 5m ²
Bulky Goods Showroom, Shop, Convenience Store and other commercial uses	All advertisements affixed to the building below the top of the awning or, in the absence of an awning, below a line measured at 2.5 metres from the ground level of the building subject to compliance with Local Planning Policy	N/A
Industrial and Warehouse/Storage premises	A maximum of 4 advertisements applied to or affixed to the walls of the building but not including signs which project above the eaves or the ridge of the roof of the building, and excluding signs projecting from a building whether or not those signs are connected to a pole, wall or other building. A maximum of two free-standing advertisement signs not exceeding 5m in height above ground level.	Total area of any such advertisements shall not exceed 15m ² . Maximum permissible total area shall not exceed 10m ² and individual advertisement signs shall not exceed 6m ² .
Public Places and Reserves	a) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) relating to the functions of government a public authority or the local government of a municipality excluding those of a promotional nature constructed or exhibited by, or on behalf of any such body;	N/A
	b) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) required for the management	N/A

	or control of traffic on any public road, car park, cycleway, railway or waterway where such advertisement has been constructed or exhibited by or at the direction of a government department, public authority or the local government of a municipality; and	
	c) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) required to be exhibited by or pursuant to any statute or regulation or the like made pursuant to powers contained within a statute provided that any such advertisement is constructed and/or exhibited strictly in accordance with the requirements specified therein.	N/A
Advertisements within Buildings	All advertisements placed or displayed within buildings which cannot ordinarily be seen by a person outside of those buildings.	N/A
All classes of buildings other than single house	One advertisement sign containing the name, number and address of the building, the purpose for which the building is used or the name and address of the managing agent thereof.	0.2m ²
Temporary Signs	a) Advertising signs associated with traffic management for events provided signs are – (i) not placed on the road reserve (with the exception of directional signs); (ii) displayed for a period not exceeding 8 weeks; (iii) located to promote the safety of motorists, pedestrians and cyclists. b) Advertising signs associated with traffic management for works on roads.	N/A
Building Construction Sites (advertisement signs displayed only for the duration of the construction) for dwellings and grouped dwellings	One advertisement per street frontage containing details of the project and the contractors undertaking the construction work.	2m ²
Property Transactions Advertisement signs displayed for the duration of a period over which property transactions are offered and negotiated.	One sign per street frontage for each property relating to the sale, leasing or impending auction of the property at or upon which the sign is or the signs are displayed.	Each sign shall not exceed an area of 2m ² .
Shop	All advertisements affixed to the building below the top of the awning, or in the absence of an awning, below a line measured at 5 metres from the ground floor level of the building.	N/A

15. Addressing administrative anomalies.
16. Renumbering the scheme provisions and schedules sequentially and updating any cross referencing.
17. Updating the Table of Contents.
18. Modifying the scheme maps through changing zone and reserve names to align with Schedule 3 – Legends used in Scheme from the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*.
19. Deleting the preamble.

COUNCIL ADOPTION FOR ADVERTISING

Adopted for advertising by resolution of the Council of the Shire of Pingelly at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council held on the

.....

SHIRE PRESIDENT

.....

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COUNCIL RECOMMENDED/SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

Supported for submission to the Minister for Planning for approval by resolution of the Shire of Pingelly at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council held on the and the Common Seal of the Shire of Pingelly was hereunto affixed by the authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of:

.....

SHIRE PRESIDENT

.....

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WAPC RECOMMENDED/SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

.....

DELEGATED UNDER S.16 OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

DATE.....

APPROVAL GRANTED

.....

MINISTER FOR PLANNING S.87 OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

DATE.....

SHIRE OF PINGELLY

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO. 3

Updated to include AMD 5 GG 29/03/18



Prepared by the
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
Original Town Planning Scheme Gazettal
5 May 2008

SHIRE OF PINGELLY

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO. 3

Preamble

~~This Local Planning Scheme of the Shire of Pingelly consists of this Scheme Text and the Scheme Maps. The Scheme Text should be read with the Local Planning Strategy for the Shire.~~

~~Part 2 of the Scheme Text sets out the Local Planning Framework. At the core of this Framework is the Local Planning Strategy which sets out the long-term planning directions for the local government, applies State and regional planning policies and provides the rationale for the zones and other provisions of the Scheme. In addition to the Local Planning Strategy, the Framework provides for Local Planning Policies, which set out the general policies of the local government on matters within the Scheme.~~

~~The Scheme divides the local government district into zones to identify areas for particular uses and identifies land reserved for public purposes. Most importantly, the Scheme controls the types of uses and development allowed in different zones. There are particular controls included for heritage and special control areas. The Scheme text also sets out the requirements for planning approval, enforcement of the Scheme provisions and nonconforming uses.~~

Scheme Details

The Shire of Pingelly

Local Planning Scheme No. 3.

The Shire of Pingelly under the powers conferred by the *Planning and Development Act 2005* makes the following Local Planning Scheme.

Table of Contents

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY	7
1.1 Citation	7
1.2 Responsible authority	9
1.3 Scheme area	9
1.4 Contents of Scheme	9
1.5 Purposes of Scheme	9
1.6 The aims of the Scheme	9
1.7 Definitions	10
1.8 Relationship with local laws	10
1.9 Relationship with other Schemes	10
PART 2 – LOCAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	10
2.1 Scheme determinations to conform with Local Planning Strategy	10
2.2 Local Planning Policies	10
2.3 Relationship of Local Planning Policies to Scheme	11
2.4 Procedure for making or amending a Local Planning Policy	11
2.5 Revocation of Local Planning Policy	12
PART 3 – RESERVES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1 Reserves	13
3.2 Regional Reserves	13
3.3 Local Reserves	13
3.4 Use and development of Local Reserves	14
PART 4 – ZONES AND THE USE OF LAND	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1 Zones	18
4.2 Objectives of the zones	21
4.3 Zoning Table	22
Table 1: Zoning Table	23
4.4 Interpretation of the Zoning Table	25
4.5 Additional uses	25
4.6 Restricted uses	25
4.7 Special use zones	26
4.8 Non-conforming uses	26
4.9 Extensions and changes to a non-conforming use	26
4.10 Discontinuance of non-conforming use	27
4.11 Termination of a non-conforming use	27
4.12 Destruction of non-conforming use buildings	27
PART 5 – GENERAL DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS	28
5.1 Compliance with development standards and requirements	39
5.2 Residential Design Codes	40
5.3 Special application of Residential Design Codes	40
5.4 Restrictive covenants	40
5.5 Variations to site and development standards and requirements	40
Table 2: Development Table – General ⁽⁴⁾	30
5.6 Environmental conditions	41
5.7 Development of Land without Constructed/Dedicated Road Frontage or Access	41
5.8 Categories of Development or Development in areas affected by Local Planning Policies	42
5.9 Outline Development Plans	42
5.10 Amenity Provisions	42
5.11 Landscaping	43
5.12 Car parking	43
5.13 Traffic Management	44
5.14 Advertisements	44
5.15 Home Occupation/Home Business/Home Office	45
5.16 Natural Resource Management	45

5.17–Development in the Town Centre Zone.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.18–Development in the Mixed Use Zone.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.19–Development in the Rural Residential Zone.....	47
5.20–Development in the General Agriculture Zone.....	47
5.21–Development in the Industry Zone.....	48
5.22–Development in the Development Zone.....	48
5.23–Subdivision.....	49
PART 6 – SPECIAL CONTROL AREAS.....	50
6.1–Operation of special control area.....	51
PART 7 – HERITAGE PROTECTION.....	65
7.1–Heritage List.....	65
7.2–Designation of a heritage area.....	65
7.3–Heritage agreements.....	66
7.4–Heritage assessment.....	67
7.5–Variations to Scheme provisions for a heritage place or heritage area.....	67
PART 8 – DEVELOPMENT OF LAND.....	67
8.1–Requirement for approval to commence development.....	67
8.2–Permitted development.....	67
8.3–Amending or revoking a planning approval.....	69
8.4–Unauthorized existing developments.....	69
PART 9 – APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING APPROVAL.....	70
9.1–Form of application.....	70
9.2–Accompanying material.....	70
9.3–Additional material for heritage matters.....	71
9.4–Advertising of applications.....	71
9.5–The Need for Approval from the Minister for Indigenous Affairs.....	72
PART 10 – PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS.....	72
10.1–Consultation with other authorities.....	72
10.2–Matters to be considered by local government.....	72
10.3–Determination of applications.....	74
10.4–Form and date of determination.....	74
10.5–Term of planning approval.....	74
10.6–Temporary planning approval.....	74
10.7–Scope of planning approval.....	74
10.8–Approval subject to later approval of details.....	75
10.9–Deemed refusal.....	75
10.10–Right of Review.....	75
PART 11 – ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.....	76
11.1–Powers of the local government.....	76
11.2–Removal and repair of existing advertisements.....	76
11.3–Delegation of functions.....	76
11.4–Person must comply with provisions of Scheme.....	77
11.5–Compensation.....	77
11.6–Purchase or taking of land.....	78
11.7–Notice for removal of certain buildings.....	78
SCHEDULES.....	78
SCHEDULE ONE–DICTIONARY OF DEFINED WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.....	79
SCHEDULE TWO–ADDITIONAL USES.....	87
SCHEDULE THREE–RESTRICTED USES.....	88
SCHEDULE FOUR–SPECIAL USE ZONES.....	89
SCHEDULE FIVE–EXEMPTED ADVERTISEMENTS.....	90
SCHEDULE SIX–FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL.....	91
SCHEDULE SEVEN–ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SIGNS (ADVERTISEMENTS).....	92
SCHEDULE EIGHT–NOTICE OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF PLANNING PROPOSAL.....	93
SCHEDULE NINE–NOTICE OF DETERMINATION ON APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL.....	94

SCHEDULE TEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	94
SCHEDULE ELEVEN RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES AND PROVISIONS	95
ADOPTION	97

Part 1 - Preliminary

1. Citation

~~1.1.1 The Shire of Pingelly Scheme No. 3 ("the Scheme") comes into operation on its Gazetted date.~~

~~1.1.2 The following Scheme is revoked —~~

Name	Gazetted Date
Shire of Pingelly Town Planning Scheme No. 2	27 July 1993

This local planning scheme is the Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3.

2. Commencement

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

3. Scheme Revoked

The following local planning scheme is revoked —

Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 2 gazetted on 27 July 1993.

4. Notes do not form part of the 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.

5. Responsibility for Scheme

The Shire of Pingelly 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.

6. Scheme area

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

7. Contents of Scheme

(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);
- (b) any supplemental provisions to the deemed provisions outlined in Schedule A of the scheme text;
- (c) the Scheme Map.

(2) This Scheme is to be read in conjunction with any local planning strategy for the Scheme area.

8. Purposes of 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 local 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 made 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.

9. The Aims of the Scheme

The aims of the Scheme are ~~to~~ through the zoning and reserving of land in appropriate locations:

- (a) ~~To~~ maintain and protect valuable areas of agricultural production.
- (b) ~~To~~ provide opportunities for planned, contained and sustainable settlements in accordance with the regional settlement hierarchy.
- (c) ~~To~~ provide the opportunities to improve the economic base for the Scheme Area through the mixing of compatible uses as recognised in the zoning and development tables.
- (d) ~~To~~ encourage a better utilisation of existing infrastructure including the increased usage of sustainable energy sources.
- (e) ~~To~~ protect existing local heritage.
- (f) ~~To~~ maintain the positive aspects of a country lifestyle enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Scheme Area through appropriate control over the layout and design of developed areas.
- (g) ~~To improve the management of the natural resources of the Scheme Area.~~
- (h) encourage the sustainable development and expansion of the Pingelly townsite to improve service viability while conserving or enhancing a strong sense of community.
- (i) ensure that future subdivision and development within and near the Pingelly townsite provide a broad range of housing and lifestyle choices that enhance the environment and character of the townsite.
- (j) provide opportunities for planned, contained and sustainable rural residential development with access to services and infrastructure within and abutting the Pingelly town site.
- (k) assist employment and economic growth by facilitating the timely provision of suitable land for commercial, industrial and tourist development, as well as providing opportunities for home-based employment.
- (l) encourage economic growth in rural areas by facilitating the more intensive and diversified use of rural land in appropriate areas for high value products which are compatible with surrounding farm practices and encouraging processing and value adding industries to be located within the Shire.
- (m) protect good quality agricultural soils suitable for sustainable production from inappropriate subdivision and development for non-agricultural purposes.
- (n) promote the sustainable management of natural resources including energy, water, land, minerals and basic raw materials by preventing land degradation and integrating land and catchment management with land use planning.
- (o) protect the natural environment and biodiversity whilst ensuring appropriate development opportunities within the Shire are realised.
- (p) manage the use and development of land by means of zoning and development controls to achieve compatibility between land uses, and the preservation, and where possible the enhancement of visual amenity of urban and rural uses.
- (q) safeguard and enhance the character and amenity of the built and natural environment of the Scheme Area.

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.

11. Relationship with other local planning schemes

There are no other local planning schemes of the Shire of Pingelly which apply to the Scheme area.

12. Relationship with region planning scheme

There are no region planning schemes which apply to the Scheme area.

1.2 — RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY

The Shire of Pingelly is the responsible authority for implementing the Scheme.

1.3 — SCHEME AREA

The Scheme applies to the Scheme area, which covers all of the local government district of the Shire as shown on the Scheme Map.

1.4 — CONTENTS OF SCHEME

The Scheme comprises —

- (a) the Scheme Text;
- (b) the Scheme Map (sheets 1 – 3)

The Scheme is to be read in conjunction with the Local Planning Strategy.

Note: The Scheme Maps comprise sheets 1 to 3 depicting the reservation of land for public purposes and the zoning and density coding of remaining land within the Scheme Area.

1.5 — PURPOSES OF SCHEME

The purposes of the Scheme are to —

- (a) set out the local government's planning aims and intentions for the Scheme area;
- (b) set aside land reserves for public purposes;
- (c) zone land within the Scheme area for the purposes defined in the Scheme;
- (d) control and guide land use and development;
- (e) set out procedures for the assessment and determination of planning applications;
- (f) make provision for the administration and enforcement of the Scheme; and
- (g) address other matters set out in the Schedule Seven to the Planning and Development Act.

1.6 — THE AIMS OF THE SCHEME

The aims of the Scheme are through the zoning and reserving of land in appropriate locations:

- To maintain and protect valuable areas of agricultural production.
- To provide opportunities for planned, contained and sustainable settlements in accordance with the regional settlement hierarchy.
- To provide the opportunities to improve the economic base for the Scheme Area through the mixing of compatible uses as recognised in the zoning and development tables.
- To encourage a better utilisation of existing infrastructure including the increased usage of sustainable energy sources.
- To protect existing local heritage.
- To maintain the positive aspects of a country lifestyle enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Scheme Area through appropriate control over the layout and design of developed areas.
- To improve the management of the natural resources of the Scheme Area.

1.7 DEFINITIONS

1.7.1 Unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions used in the Scheme have the same meaning as they have—

- (a) in the Planning and Development Act; or
- (b) if they are not defined in that Act—

(i) in the Dictionary of defined words and expressions in Schedule 1; or (ii) in the Residential Design Codes.

1.7.2 If there is a conflict between the meaning of a word or expressions in the Dictionary of defined words and expressions in Schedule 1 and the meaning of that word or expression in the Residential Design Codes—

- (a) in the case of a residential development, the definition in the Residential Design Codes prevails; and
- (b) in any other case the definition in the Dictionary prevails.

1.7.3 Notes and instructions printed in italics, are not part of the Scheme.

1.8 RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL LAWS

Where a provision of the Scheme is inconsistent with a local law, the provision of the Scheme prevails.

1.9 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SCHEMES

There are no other Schemes of the Shire of Pingelly, which apply to the Scheme area.

PART 2 – LOCAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 SCHEME DETERMINATIONS TO CONFORM WITH LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY

Except to the extent that the Local Planning Strategy is inconsistent with the Scheme, determinations of the local government under the Scheme are to be consistent with the Local Planning Strategy.

(A Local Planning Strategy has been prepared and endorsed under the Town Planning Regulations 1967.)

2.2 LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

The local government may prepare a Local Planning Policy in respect of any matter related to the planning and development of the Scheme area so as to apply—

- (a) generally or for a particular class or classes of matters; and
- (b) throughout the Scheme area or in one or more parts of the Scheme area,

and may amend or add to or rescind the Policy.

2.3 — RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES TO SCHEME

2.3.1 If a provision of a Local Planning Policy is inconsistent with the Scheme, the Scheme prevails.

2.3.2 A Local Planning Policy is not part of the Scheme and does not bind the local government in respect of any application for planning approval but the local government is to have due regard to the provisions of the Policy and the objectives which the Policy is designed to achieve before making its determination.

Note: Local Planning Policies are guidelines used to assist the local government in making decisions under the Scheme. Although Local Planning Policies are not part of the Scheme they must be consistent with, and cannot vary, the intent of the Scheme provisions, including the Residential Design Codes. In considering an application for planning approval, the local government must have due regard to relevant Local Planning Policies as required under clause 10.2.

2.4 — PROCEDURE FOR MAKING OR AMENDING A LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

2.4.1 If a local government resolves to prepare a Local Planning Policy, the local government—

(a) is to publish a notice of the proposed Policy once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area, giving details of—

- (i) where the draft Policy may be inspected;
- (ii) the subject and nature of the draft Policy; and
- (iii) in what form and during what period (being not less than 21 days from the day the notice is published) submissions may be made;

(b) may publish a notice of the proposed Policy in such other manner and carry out such other consultation as the local government considers appropriate.

2.4.2 After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government is to—

- (a) review the proposed Policy in the light of any submissions made; and
- (b) resolve to adopt the Policy with or without modification, or not to proceed with the Policy.

2.4.3 If the local government resolves to adopt the policy, the local government is to—

- (a) publish notice of the Policy once in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area; and
- (b) if, in the opinion of the local government, the Policy affects the interests of the Commission, forward a copy of the Policy to the Commission.

2.4.4 A policy has effect on publication of a notice under clause 2.4.3 (a).

2.4.5 A copy of each Local Planning Policy, as amended from time to time, is to be kept and made available for public inspection during business hours at the offices of the local government.

2.4.6 Clauses 2.4.1 to 2.4.5, with any necessary changes, apply to the amendment of a Local Planning Policy.

2.5 — REVOCATION OF LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

A Local Planning Policy may be revoked by—

- (a) the adoption by a local government of a new Policy under clause 2.4 that is expressed to supersede the existing Local Planning Policy; or
- (b) publication of a notice of revocation by the local government once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area.

Part 2 - Reserves

13. Regional Reserves

There are no regional reserves in the Scheme area.

14. Local reserves

(1) In this clause —

~~Department of Main Road~~ **Main Roads Western Australia** 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~~ **Main Roads Western Australia**.

(2) Local reserves are shown on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.

(3) The objectives of each local reserve are as follows —

Table 1 - Reserve objectives

Reserve name	Objectives
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 National Parks and State and other conservation reserves.
State Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify areas of State Forest.
Civic and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for a range of community facilities which are compatible with surrounding development. • To provide for public facilities such as halls, theatres, art galleries, educational, health and social care facilities, accommodation for the aged, and other services by organisations involved in activities for community benefit.
Public Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for a range of essential physical and community infrastructure.

Reserve name	Objectives
Medical Services	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential medical services.
Infrastructure Services	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential infrastructure services.
Education	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential education facilities.
Emergency Services	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential emergency services.
Government Services	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of government services.
Recreational	• Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of public recreational facilities.
Cemetery	• To set aside land required for a cemetery.
Drainage / Waterway	• To set aside land required for significant waterways and drainage.
Railways	• To set aside land required for passenger rail and rail freight services.
Primary Distributor Road	• To set aside land required for a primary distributor road being a road classified as a Regional Distributor or Primary Distributor under the Western Australian Road Hierarchy.
Local Distributor Road	• 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	• To set aside land required for a local road being a road classified as an Access Road under the Western Australian Road Hierarchy.
Special Purpose Reserve	• To set aside land for a special purpose. • Purposes that do not comfortably fit in any other reserve classification.

15. Additional uses for local reserves

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

3.1 RESERVES

Certain lands within the Scheme area are classified as Local Reserves.

3.2 REGIONAL RESERVES

There are no regional reserves in the Scheme area.

3.3 LOCAL RESERVES

AMD 5-GG-29/03/18

- (1) Local reserves are shown on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.
- (2) The objectives of each local reserve are as follows-

Civic and Community – Social Care Facilities

- Civic and community purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential social care facilities.

~~Public Purposes – Medical Services~~

- ~~Public purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential medical services.~~

~~3.4 USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL RESERVES.~~

~~3.4.1 A person must not –~~

- ~~(a) use a Local Reserve; or~~
 - ~~(b) commence or carry out development on a Local Reserve,~~
- ~~without first having obtained planning approval under Part 9 of the Scheme.~~

~~3.4.2 In determining an application for planning approval the local government is to have due regard to –~~

- ~~(a) the matters set out in clause 10.2; and~~
- ~~(b) the ultimate purpose intended for the Reserve.~~

~~3.4.3 In the case of land reserved for the purposes of a public authority, the local government is to consult with that authority before determining an application for planning approval.~~

Part 3 – Zones and use of land

16. Zones

- (1) Zones are shown on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.
- (2) The objectives of each zone are as follows –

Table 2 - Zone objectives

Zone Name	Objectives
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for a range of shops, offices, restaurants and other commercial outlets in defined townsites or activity centres. To maintain the compatibility with the general streetscape, for all new buildings in terms of scale, height, style, materials, street alignment and design of facades. To ensure that development is not detrimental to the amenity of adjoining owners or residential properties in the locality.
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. To allow for the development of a mix of varied but compatible land uses such as housing, offices, showrooms, amusement centres, eating establishments and appropriate industrial activities which do not generate nuisances detrimental to the amenity of the district or to the health, welfare and safety of its residents.
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. To facilitate and encourage high quality design, built form and streetscapes throughout residential areas. To provide for a range of non-residential uses, which are compatible with and complementary to residential development.

Rural Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for lot sizes in the range of 1 ha to 4 ha. • 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.
Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the maintenance or enhancement of specific local rural character. • To protect broad acre agricultural activities such as cropping and grazing and intensive uses such as horticulture as primary uses, with other rural pursuits and rural industries as secondary uses in circumstances where they demonstrate compatibility with the primary use. • 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. • To provide for the operation and development of existing, future and potential rural land uses by limiting the introduction of sensitive land uses in the Rural zone. • To provide for a range of non-rural land uses where they have demonstrated benefit and are compatible with surrounding rural uses.
General Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for a broad range of industrial, service and storage activities which, by the nature of their operations, should be isolated from residential and other sensitive land uses. • To accommodate industry that would not otherwise comply with the performance standards of light industry. • Seek to manage impacts such as noise, dust and odour within the zone.
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.

17. Zoning table

The zoning table for this Scheme is as follows —

Table 3 – Zoning Table

LANDUSE	Town-Centre Commercial	Mixed Use	Residential	Rural Residential	General Agriculture Rural	General Industry	Urban Development	Special Use
Abattoir	X	X	X	X	A	A		
Agriculture – extensive	X	X	X	X	P	X		
Agriculture – intensive	X	X	X	X	A	X		
agroforestry	X	X	X	X	A	X		
Amusement parlour	D	A	X	X	X	X		
Ancillary dwelling	D	D	P	D	D	X		
Animal establishment	X	X	X	A	D	A		
Animal husbandry – intensive	X	X	X	X A	A	X		
aquaculture	X	X	X	A	D	A		
Art gallery	D	D	X	I	D	D		
Bed and & breakfast	P	D	A	D	P D	X		
Betting agency	D	D	X	X	X	X		
Brewery	D	D	X	X	A	A		
Bulky goods showroom	A	D	X	X	X	A		
Caravan park	A	A	X	X	A	X		
Caretaker's dwelling	D	D	X	A X	D	D		
Car park	D	D	X	X	X	D		
Child care premises	D	D	D X	D X	D X	X	See Clause 41	See Schedule 4
Cinema/theatre	D	A	X	X	X	X		
Civic use	D	A	A	A	A	X		
Club premises	D	A	X	X	D	X		
Commercial vehicle parking	X	D	A	A	P	P		
Community purpose	D	D	A	D	D	X		
Consulting rooms	D	D	A	X	X	X		
Convenience store	D	A	A	X	X	X		
Corrective institution	X	X	X	X	A	X		
dog kennels <small>AMD 4 GG 5/7/13</small>	X	X	X	X	A	X		
Educational establishment	D	A	A	X	A	A		
Exhibition centre	D	A	X	D A	D	X		
Family day care	D	A D	D	D	X	X		
Fast food outlet	A	X A	X	X	X	X		
Fuel depot	A	A	X	X	D	D		
Funeral parlour	D	D	X	X	X	X D		
Garden centre	D	D	X	A	D	D		
Grouped dwelling	D	P	P	A X	X D	X		
Holiday accommodation	A	A	X	X	A	X		
Holiday house	D	D	A	A	D	X		
Home business	D P	D P	A	A	A	X		
Home occupation	D P	D P	A	A	P A	X		

Home office	P	P	P	P	P	X
Home store	D	D	A	X	X	X
Hospital	D	D	X	X	X	X
Hotel	A	X-A	X	X	X	X
Independent living complex	X	X	D	X	X	X
Industry	X	X	X	X	A	D
Industry – cottage	P	D	A	D-A	D	X-D
Industry – extractive	X	X	X	X	D	A
industry – general	X	X	X	X	X	P
Industry – light	D-A	D	X	X	X	P
industry – mining	X	X	X	X	P	X
Industry – primary production	X	X	X	X	D	D
Industry – rural	X	X	X	X	D	P-D
Industry – service	P	D	X	X	X	D
Liquor store - large	A	A	X	X	X	X
Liquor store – small	D	A	X	X	X	X
lunch bar	P	D	X	X	X	D
Market	D	D	X	X	D	X
Medical centre	P	D	A	X	X	X
Mining operations	D	D	D	D	D	D
Motel	D	A	X	X	X	X
Motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales	D-A	D	X	X	X	A
Motor vehicle repair	A	A	X	X	X	P
Motor vehicle wash	D-A	A	X	X	X	P
Nightclub	D-A	X-A	X	X	X	X-A
Office	P	D	X	X	X	X
Park home park	X	A	A-X	A-X	A-X	X
Place of worship	P	A	A	A	X	X
plantation	X	X	X	X	A	X
Reception centre	A	A	X	A-X	A-I	X
Recreation – private	D	A-X	A-X	D-X	D-A	A
Renewable energy facility	X	X	X	X	A	A
Repurposed dwelling	D	D	D	D	D	X
Residential building	D	D	P-A	P-X	P-A	X
Residential aged care facility	A	X	D	A	X	X
Resource recovery centre	X	A	X	X	X	D
Restaurant/café	D-P	A-D	A-X	X	A-I	X
Restricted premises	D-A	X	X	X	X	X
Rural home business	X	X	X	A	D	X
Rural pursuit/hobby farm	X	X	X	A-D	P	X
Second-hand dwelling	D	D	D	D	D	X
Serviced apartment	D	D	X	X	X	X
Service station	D	A	X	X	X	A
Shop	D-P	A-D	X	X	X	X
showroom	D	D	X	X	X	A
Single dwelling house	D	P	P	P	P	X
Small bar	P	A	X	X	I	X

storage	A	D	X	X	D	P
Tavern	D	X-A	X	X	X	X
Telecommunications infrastructure	A-D	A-D	X-A	D	D	D
Trade display	D-A	A-D	X	X	X	A-D
Trade supplies	A	D	X	X	X	D
Transport depot	X	X	X	X	X	D
Tree farm	X	X	X	A	A	X
Veterinary centre	D	A	X	A-X	A	A
Warehouse/storage	A	D	X	X	X	P-D
Waste disposal facility	X	X	X	X	A	X
Waste storage facility	D	D	X	X	A	D
Wind farm	X	X	X	X	A	A
Winery	X	X	X	A-X	A	X-A
Workforce accommodation	A	A	X	X	I	X

18. Interpreting zoning table

(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.

(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 all 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.

Notes for this clause:

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

- (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 —
- (a) 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
 - (b) 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.
- (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.
- (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

19. Additional uses

- (1) The Table 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 uses for zoned land in Scheme area

No.	Description of land	Additional use	Conditions
1	Milton Road East Pingelly CG6310	Transport depot including the storage of grains in bulk and the garaging, maintenance, management, and repair of machinery used for the storage and/or transport of grain.	As determined by the local government. Council
2	Reserve No. 27461, corner Stone and Prestige Streets, Pingelly	Animal Shelter — Marsupial Retreat	As determined by Council
2	Location 3524 – 50 Aviation Street	Transport depot and the garaging maintenance and repair of transport vehicles and future sheds for hay storage.	As determined by the local government.

- (2) Despite anything contained in the zoning table, land that is specified in the Table to subclause (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.

20. Restricted uses

There are no restricted uses which apply to this Scheme.

21. Special use zones

There are no special use zones which apply to this Scheme.

22. Non-conforming uses

- (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.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply if —
- (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) Subclause (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.

23. Changes to non-conforming use

- (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% 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.
- (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) A local government may only grant development approval for a change of use of land referred to in subclause (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.

24. Register of non-conforming uses

- (1) The local government may prepare a register of land within the Scheme area that is being used for a non-conforming use.
- (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) If the local government prepares a register under subclause (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.
- (3A) Subclause (3)(b) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.
- (4) 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.

4.1 — ZONES

4.1.1 The Scheme area is classified into zones shown on the Scheme Map.

4.1.2 The zones are delineated and depicted on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.

4.2 — OBJECTIVES OF THE ZONES

The objectives of the zones are—

(a) — Town Centre Zone

- To provide for a consolidated, accessible, safe and vibrant town centre with a mix of compatible uses.
- To protect, maintain and enhance where possible the visual and heritage elements of the town.
- To maintain the attractive features of a rural town lifestyle.

(b) — Mixed Use Zone

- To provide for a range of commercial activities including showrooms and other forms of bulk retailing/display in strategically located areas.
- To ensure an orderly transition from and compatibility with existing residential uses.

(c) — Industry Zone

- To encourage the consolidation of industrial development into areas which have been appropriately located for that purpose.
- To improve the amenity and visual appearance of industrial areas through appropriate landscaping.
- To protect the amenity of zones abutting the Industry Zone.

~~———— (d) ——— Residential Zone~~

- ~~• To provide for a range of housing choice with high level of amenity in residential areas and which reflects a rural lifestyle.~~

~~———— (e) ——— Rural Residential Zone~~

- ~~• To provide opportunities for planned, contained and sustainable low density living environments in locations which do not adversely impact upon general agriculture production and/or town development and in accordance with the regional settlement hierarchy.~~
- ~~• To provide for a range of rural lifestyle opportunities such as hobby farms, horse breeding, rural retreats.~~
- ~~• To ensure rural residential development is managed to minimise impacts on the natural environment and to enhance natural resource management.~~
- ~~• To ensure that all lots are adequately serviced with the necessary infrastructure;~~

~~———— (f) ——— General Agriculture Zone~~

- ~~• To protect areas of broadacre agricultural significance for sustainable production.~~
- ~~• To encourage processing and value adding industries to be located within the Zone.~~
- ~~• To encourage intensive agriculture where it can be demonstrated that off-site impacts (if any) will not adversely affect existing agricultural activities.~~
- ~~• To protect and enhance rural landscapes.~~
- ~~• To protect the natural environment and biodiversity while ensuring appropriate development opportunities within the Zone are realised.~~
- ~~• To promote the sustainable management of natural resources including energy, water, land, minerals and basic raw materials by preventing land degradation and integrating land and catchment management with land use planning.~~

~~———— (g) ——— Development Zone~~

- ~~• To make provision for future residential and industrial development.~~
- ~~• To ensure that development zoned areas are developed in an orderly manner in accordance with an approved Outline Development Plan.~~

4.3 ZONING TABLE

4.3.1 The Zoning Table indicates, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, uses permitted in the Scheme area in the various zones. The permissibility of any uses 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.

4.3.2 The symbols used in the cross reference in the zoning Table have the following meanings—

- ~~'P'~~ means that the use is permitted by the Scheme providing the use complies with the relevant development standards and the requirements of the Scheme;
- ~~'D'~~ means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting planning approval;
- ~~'A'~~ means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting planning approval after giving special notice in accordance with clause 9.4;

‘X’ means a use that is not permitted by the Scheme.

TABLE 1: ZONING TABLE

LAND USE	Town Centre	Mixed Use	Urban Residential	Rural Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Special Use	Special Use
abattoir	X	X	X	X	A	A		
agriculture – extensive	X	X	X	X	P	See 5.22.2	Schedule 4	
agriculture – intensive	X	X	X	X	A	See		
agroforestry	X	X	X	X	A	X		
amusement parlour	D	A	X	X	X	See		
animal establishment	X	X	X	A	D	A	Clause	
animal husbandry – intensive	X	X	X	X	A	X		
aquaculture	X	X	X	A	D	A		
bed & breakfast	P	D	A	D	P	X		
betting agency	D	D	X	X	X	X		
caravan park	A	A	X	X	A	X		
caretaker’s dwelling	D	D	X	A	D	D		
car park	D	D	X	X	X	D		
childcare premises	D	D	D	D	D	X		
cinema/theatre	D	A	X	X	X	X		
civic use	D	A	A	A	A	X		
club premises	D	A	X	X	D	X		
community purpose	D	D	A	D	D	X		
consulting rooms	D	D	A	X	X	X		
convenience store	D	A	A	X	X	X		
corrective institution	X	X	X	X	A	X		
dog kennels <small>AMD-4/GG-5/113</small>	X	X	X	X	A	X		
educational establishment	D	A	A	X	A	A		
exhibition centre	D	A	X	D	D	X		
family day care	D	A	D	D	X	X		
fast food outlet	A	X	X	X	X	X		
fuel depot	A	A	X	X	D	D		
funeral parlour	D	D	X	X	X	X		
grouped dwelling	D	P	P	A	X	X		
home business	D	D	A	A	A	X		
home occupation	D	D	A	A	P	X		
home office	P	P	P	P	P	X		
home store	D	D	A	X	X	X		
hospital	D	D	X	X	X	X		
hotel	A	X	X	X	X	X		

industry – cottage	P	D	A	D	D	X		
industry – extractive	X	X	X	X	D	A		
industry – general	X	X	X	X	X	P		
industry – light	D	D	X	X	X	P		
industry – mining	X	X	X	X	P	X		
industry – rural	X	X	X	X	D	P		
	Town Centre	Mixed Use	Rural Residential	Rural Residential	Industrial	Industry Development	Special Use	
LANDUSE								
industry – service	P	D	X	X	X	D		
lunch bar	P	D	X	X	X	D		
market	D	D	X	X	D	X		
medical centre	P	D	A	X	X	X		
motel	D	A	X	X	X	X		
motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales	D	D	X	X	X	A	See Clause 5.2.2.2	
motor vehicle repair	A	A	X	X	X	P		
motor vehicle wash	D	A	X	X	X	P		
nightclub	D	X	X	X	X	X		
office	P	D	X	X	X	X		
park home park	X	A	A	A	A	X		
place of worship	P	A	A	A	X	X		
plantation	X	X	X	X	A	X		
reception centre	A	A	X	A	A	X		
recreation – private	D	A	A	D	D	A		
residential building	D	D	P	P	P	X		
restaurant	D	A	A	X	A	X		
restricted premises	D	X	X	X	X	X		
rural home business	X	X	X	A	D	X		
rural pursuit	X	X	X	A	P	X		
service station	D	A	X	X	X	A		
shop	D	A	X	X	X	X		
showroom	D	D	X	X	X	A		
single dwelling	D	P	P	P	P	X		
storage	A	D	X	X	D	P	See Schedule 4	
tavern	D	X	X	X	X	X		
telecommunications infrastructure	A	A	X	D	D	D		
trade display	D	A	X	X	X	A		
veterinary centre	D	A	X	A	A	A		
warehouse	A	D	X	X	X	P		
winery	X	X	X	A	A	X		

~~4.3.3—A change in the use of land from one use to another is permitted if—~~

- ~~(a) the local government has exercised its discretion by granting planning approval;~~
- ~~(b) the change is to a use which is designated with the symbol 'P' in the cross reference to that zone in the Zoning Table and the proposed use complies with all the relevant development standards and any requirements of the Scheme;~~
- ~~(c) the change is an extension of a use within the boundary of the lot which does not change the predominant use of the lot; or~~
- ~~(d) the change is to an incidental use that does not change the predominant use of the land.~~

~~Note: 1. The planning approval of the local government is required for the development of land in addition to any approval granted for the use of the land. In normal circumstances one application is made for both the use and development of land.~~

~~2. The local government will not refuse a 'P' use because of the unsuitability of the use for the zone but may impose conditions on the use of the land to comply with any relevant development standards or requirements of the Scheme, and may refuse or impose conditions on any development of the land.~~

~~3. In considering a 'D' or 'A' use, the local government will have regard to the matters set out in clause 10.2.~~

~~4. The local government must refuse to approve any 'X' use of land. Approval to an 'X' use of land may only proceed by way of an amendment to the Scheme.~~

~~4.4—INTERPRETATION OF THE ZONING TABLE~~

~~4.4.1 Where a specific use is mentioned in the Zoning Table, it is deemed to be excluded from the general terms used to describe any other use.~~

~~4.4.2 If a person proposes to carry out on land any use that is not specifically mentioned in the Zoning Table and cannot reasonably be determined as falling within the type, class or genus of activity of any other use category the local government may—~~

- ~~(a) determine that the use is consistent with the objectives of the particular zone and is therefore permitted;~~
- ~~(b) determine that the use may be consistent with the objectives of the particular zone and thereafter follow the advertising procedures of clause 9.4 in considering an application for planning approval; or~~
- ~~(c) determine that the use is not consistent with the objectives of the particular zone and is therefore not permitted.~~

~~4.5—ADDITIONAL USES~~

~~Despite anything contained in the Zoning Table, the land specified in Schedule 2 may be used for the specific use or uses that are listed in addition to any uses permissible in the zone in which the land is situated subject to the conditions set out in Schedule 2 with respect to that land.~~

~~Note: An additional use is a land use that is permitted on a specific portion of land in addition to the uses already permissible in that zone that applies to the land.~~

~~4.6—RESTRICTED USES~~

~~Despite anything contained in the Zoning Table, the land specified in Schedule 3 may only be used for the specific use or uses that are listed and subject to the conditions set out in Schedule 3 with respect to that land.~~

~~Note: A restricted use is the only use or uses that is permitted on a specific portion of land and other uses that would otherwise be permissible in the zone are not permitted.~~

~~4.7 — SPECIAL USE ZONES~~

~~4.7.1 Special use zones are set out in Schedule 4 and are in addition to the zones in the Zoning Table.~~

~~4.7.2 A person must not use any land, or any structure or buildings on land, in a special use zone except for the purpose set out against that land in Schedule 4 and subject to compliance with any conditions set out in Schedule 4 with respect to that land.~~

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

~~4.8 — NON-CONFORMING USES~~

~~Except as otherwise provided in the Scheme, no provision of the Scheme is to be taken to prevent —~~

- ~~(a) the continued use of any land for the purpose for which it was being lawfully used immediately prior to the Gazettal date;~~
- ~~(b) the carrying out of any development on that land for which, immediately prior to the Gazettal date, an approval or approvals, lawfully required to authorize the development to be carried out, were duly obtained and are current; or~~
- ~~(c) subject to clause 11.2.1, the continued display of advertisements, which were lawfully erected, placed or displayed prior to the Gazettal date.~~

~~Note: "Land" has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act and includes houses, buildings and other works and structures.~~

~~4.9 — EXTENSIONS AND CHANGES TO A NON-CONFORMING USE~~

~~4.9.1 A person must not —~~

- ~~(a) alter or extend a non-conforming use;~~
- ~~(b) erect, alter or extend a building used in conjunction with or in furtherance of a non-conforming use; or~~
- ~~(c) change the use of land from a non-conforming use to another nonconforming use,~~

~~without first having applied for and obtained planning approval under the Scheme.~~

~~4.9.2 An application for planning approval under this clause is to be advertised in accordance with clause 9.4.~~

~~4.9.3 Where an application is for a change of use from an existing non-conforming use to another non-conforming use, the local government is not to grant it planning approval unless the proposed use is less detrimental to the amenity of the locality than the existing non-conforming use and is, in the opinion of the local government, closer to the intended purpose of the zone.~~

~~4.10 — DISCONTINUANCE OF NON-CONFORMING USE~~

~~Where a non-conforming use of any land has been discontinued for a period of 6 months the land must not be used after that period otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme.~~

~~4.11 — TERMINATION OF A NON-CONFORMING USE~~

~~The local government may effect the discontinuance of a non-conforming use by the purchase of the land, or by the payment of compensation to the owner or occupier or to both the owner and occupier of that land, and may enter into an agreement with the owner for that purpose.~~

~~Note: Sections 190 and 191 of the Planning and Development Act enables the local government to purchase, or, with the consent of the Governor, compulsorily acquire land for the purpose of a local planning scheme, subject to Part 9 of the *Land Administration Act 1997*, that section and the Scheme.~~

~~4.12 — DESTRUCTION OF NON-CONFORMING USE BUILDINGS~~

~~If a building used for a non-conforming use is destroyed to 75% or more of its value, the building is not to be repaired, rebuilt, altered or added to for the purpose of being used for a non-conforming use or in a manner not permitted by the Scheme, except with the planning approval of the local government.~~

Part 4 – General Development Requirements

25. R-Codes

- (1) The R-Codes, modified as set out in clause 26, are to be read as part of this Scheme.
- (2) The local government must ensure that the R-Codes are published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- (2A) Subclause (2) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.
- (3) 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) The R-Codes apply to an area if —
 - (a) the area has a coding number superimposed on it in accordance with subclause (3); or
 - (b) a provision of this Scheme provides that the R-Codes apply to the area.

26. Modification of R-Codes

Dual Residential Density Codes

- (1) Where on the Scheme Map an area is identified as having a dual density coding in the form of a split R-Code (e.g. R10/20), when considering an application for development approval, or when making a recommendation to the Commission in respect of subdivision, the local government is to apply the lower of the two R-Codes to the proposal unless —
 - (a) it is consistent with all relevant planning instruments governing the control of the development to the satisfaction of the local government; and
 - (b) the lot is connected to reticulated sewerage.

27. State Planning Policy 3.6 to be read as part of Scheme

- (1) State Planning Policy 3.6 — Development Contributions for Infrastructure, modified as set out in clause 28, is to be read as part of this Scheme.
- (2) The local government must ensure that State Planning Policy 3.6 is published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- (3) Subclause (2) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.

28. Modification of State Planning Policy 3.6

There are no modifications to State Planning Policy 3.6.

29. Other State planning policies to be read as part of Scheme

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

30. Modification of State planning policies

There are no modifications to a State planning policy that, under clause 29 is to be read as part of the Scheme.

31. Environmental conditions

There are no environmental conditions imposed under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 that apply to this Scheme.

32. Additional Site and Development Requirements

- (1) Clauses 34-60 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.
- (2) To the extent that a requirement referred to in subclause (1) is inconsistent with a requirement in the R-Codes, a precinct structure plan, a local development plan or a State or local planning policy the requirement referred to in subclause (1) prevails.

33. Additional Site and Development Requirements for Areas Covered by Structure Plan or Local Development Plan

There are no additional requirements that apply to this Scheme.

34. Site and Development Standards – General

Unless otherwise provided by this Scheme, subdivision and development is required to comply with the requirements of Table 5 as follows:

Table 5 - Site and development standards

Table 6 – Development Table - General⁽¹⁾

Land Use Zones	Min Lot Area (m ²)	Min Effect Frontage (m)	Min Boundary Setbacks (m)			Maximum Plot Ratio ⁽⁴⁾	Min-Car-Parking Spaces ⁽⁶⁾
			Front ⁽²⁾	Rear	Side ⁽³⁾		
Town Centre⁽⁶⁾ Commercial	-	-	As determined by the local government Council			0.8	1/15m ² of GLA for retail/commercial; 1/ GLA for office; 2/practitioner for co-rooms; 1/5m ² of public areas; 1/bedroom accommodation; or combination of ab determined by Council.
Mixed Use	1000	20	11 5	7.5 3	5 3	0.75	
General Industry	4000	50	15	5	3	0.70	
Warehouses	1000	25	15	7.5	5	0.60	
Light	1000	25	11	7.5	5	0.60	
Factory Units	2000	30	11	5.0	5	0.60	
General	2000	30	15	7.5	5	0.50	
Residential	In accordance with the Residential Design Codes as varied by Scheme provisions						
Rural Residential	1 to 4ha	25	15	10	10	Residences, outbuildings within defined building envelopes or as determined by Council n/a	n/a
General Agriculture Rural	n/a	n/a	50 20 (50 to major road)	20 50	20 50	n/a	n/a
Urban Development	See Clause 5.22.2 41						
Special Use	As determined by Council.						

Footnotes

- (1) Development standards may be varied by Council the local government at its discretion under Clause 5.5 61 and in accordance with Scheme provisions.
- (2) Where a lot has more than one street frontage, Council may reduce the minimum setback to the secondary street (as determined by Council) by not more than 50% subject to Clause 5.19.5 in the Rural Residential Zone.
- (3) Side setbacks in the General Industry Zone and the Mixed Use Zone may be reduced to zero subject to the agreement of the adjoining owner and the construction of a parapet wall to Council's the local government's satisfaction.
- (4) Maximum plot ratio may be varied in accordance with the provisions of Clause 5.5.3.
- (5) The car parking requirement may be varied in accordance with the provisions of Clause 5.12.3 and/or 5.12.5.
- (6) Development standards for the Town Centre Zone may be varied in accordance with the provisions of Clause 5.17.2.
- (7) Council may vary landscaping requirements for development in the Mixed Use Zone where it abuts a highway or major road.

35. Development in all zones

- (a) In considering an application for development approval (including additions and alterations to existing development) in all zones, the local government shall have regard to the criteria and design guidelines contained in any local planning policy which has effect pursuant to the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.
- (b) Development proposals shall recognise the preservation of areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest and the development of land abutting the same.

36. Development in the Commercial Zone

- (a) Residential development in the Commercial Zone shall be in accordance with the density code (R-Code) depicted on the Scheme Map. Where the Scheme Map does not indicate an R-Code residential development shall be in accordance with the R40 density code, unless otherwise indicated by a provision(s) of this Scheme.
- (b) For mixed use development, comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the relevant provisions of the R-Codes shall apply to the residential component of the development in accordance with the applicable density code, and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.
- (c) Notwithstanding the development standards set out above and in Table 5, when considering an application for development approval for non-residential development in the Commercial Zone the local government may approve variations, including the following:
 - (i) An increase in plot ratio of 20% may be granted where the local government is satisfied that the functioning of public open space areas, courtyards or colonnades, or setback areas; or the preservation of heritage buildings warrants an increase to the permissible plot ratio;
 - (ii) Site coverage of up to 100% where the local government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing, loading and unloading, stormwater drainage, effluent disposal and any other matter which the local government deems necessary;
 - (iii) A zero building setback from the front boundary where landscape and paved pedestrian areas are existing or (are to be provided adjacent to the front boundary (within the road reserve) and the local government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing and loading and unloading.

37. Development in the Mixed Use Zone

- (a) Residential development in the Mixed Use Zone shall be in accordance with the density code (R-Code) depicted on the Scheme Map. Where the Scheme Map does not indicate an R-Code residential development shall be in accordance with the R40 density code, unless otherwise indicated by a provision(s) of this Scheme.
- (b) For mixed use development, comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the relevant provisions of the R-Codes shall apply to the residential component of the development in accordance with the applicable density code, and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.

38. Development in the General Industry Zone

- (a) In considering an application for development approval in the General Industry Zone, the local government shall have regard for the:
 - (i) compatibility of the proposed use(s) with other surrounding uses;
 - (ii) potential impact of the proposal on the efficient and effective operations of existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purposes; and
 - (iii) risks, hazards, health and amenity associated with the proposed use being located in proximity to existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purpose or any other use.
- (b) Buildings may abut one side boundary, provided vehicular access to the rear of the lot is maintained.

39. Development in the Rural Residential Zone

- (a) The local government may approve the development of one (1) ancillary dwelling on a lot in the Rural Residential Zone providing it is located within the same building envelope as the primary dwelling or, where there is no building envelope, within 50m of the primary dwelling.
- (b) The local government may approve the development of an outbuilding on a vacant lot in the Rural Residential Zone subject to written commitment from the applicant that they will undertake substantial commencement of a single house within 2 years. The development approval for the outbuilding is conditional that the single house is substantially constructed on the lot within 2 years of the outbuilding approval.

40. Development in the Rural Zone

- (a) In considering applications for development and/or subdivision approval in the Rural Zone, the local government will consider the following:
 - (i) the availability of services required to support the proposed development or subdivision and the economic impact of the provision of, extension or upgrading of those services that may be required;
 - (ii) the adequacy of the roads, existing or proposed in the area which may be needed to support the amount of road traffic expected to be generated by the development or subdivision; and
 - (iii) the need to enforce such conditions as the local government deems appropriate in order to minimise any adverse effect the development may have on the general environment of the area.
- (b) The local government may grant approval of up to two dwellings on any lot in the Rural Zone, provided the lot exceeds 40ha in area, where the land is managed for agricultural production, tourism, or education purposes and where the occupants are engaged in those specified predominant land uses or activities.
- (c) The existence of more than one dwelling on a lot in the Rural Zone shall not be construed as a basis for the local government's support to the subdivision of the lot.
- (d) The local government shall refuse an application for planning approval where in its opinion the proposed development will adversely affect the rural landscape or will adversely impact upon the agricultural use of the land.
- (e) In the Rural Zone there shall be a presumption against the subdivision of land unless the local government is satisfied one or more of the following exceptional circumstances apply:
 - (i) to realign lot boundaries with no increase in the number of lots, where the resultant lots will not adversely affect rural land uses;
 - (ii) to protect and actively conserve places of cultural and natural heritage;
 - (iii) to allow for the efficient provision of utilities and infrastructure and/or for access to natural resources;
 - (iv) to provide for the creation of a homestead lot to allow for the continued occupation of existing homesteads when they are no longer used as part of a farming operation; and
 - (v) for other unusual or unanticipated purposes which, in the opinion of the local government, do not conflict with this and other relevant policies and are necessary to the public interest.
- (f) The local government will not support subdivision in the Rural Zone which in its opinion will have the potential to adversely affect the rural landscape or be prejudicial to the agricultural use of the land.

41. Development in the Urban Development Zone

- (a) Prior to the commencement of subdivision or development in the Urban Development Zone, the local government may require a structure plan to be prepared and approved in accordance with Part 4 of the deemed provisions.
- (b) Subdivision and development in the Urban Development Zone will be subject to:
 - (i) adequate services being supplied to accommodate the intended land use;
 - (ii) lots being connected to the reticulated sewerage network where it is available and, in the local governments opinion, feasible to do so;
 - (iv) where connection to the reticulated sewerage network is not feasible, the preparation of a site and soil evaluation to confirm that each lot can accommodate on-site sewage disposal

in accordance with *AS/NZS 1547 On-Site Domestic Wastewater Management (Standards Australia/New Zealand Standard, 2012) (AS/NZS 1547)*;

- (v) for lots in a designated bushfire prone area, the preparation of a bushfire hazard level assessment and/or bushfire management plan.
- (c) Development standards and land uses permitted in the Urban Development Zone will accord with those applying to the equivalent zone for the designated primary use unless varied by the provisions of a structure plan.

42. General appearance of buildings and preservation of amenity

The local government may place conditions on any development approval granted to ensure the development will not have an adverse impact on the character of the area or the amenity and landscape quality of the locality which may address matters including:

- (i) the design and appearance of the development;
- (ii) the colour or type of materials to be used on exposed surfaces;
- (iii) the height, bulk and massing of any building;
- (iv) screening of any areas used for servicing, storage and waste management;
- (v) managing and controlling impacts of development.

43. Development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Scheme, development approval is required for any development on land abutting an un-constructed road or a lot or location which does not have frontage to a dedicated road. In considering such an application, the local government may:

- (i) place conditions on any development approval granted requiring the construction of and/or access by means of a dedicated road is provided; or
- (ii) require other legal arrangements to be made for permanent legal access, to the satisfaction of the local government; or
- (iii) where dedicated road access is available, grant development approval subject to a condition requiring the applicant to pay a sum of money for the cost of constructing the road or part thereof or construct the road to the local government's road construction standards.

(b) The local government is to be satisfied that vehicular access points are suitable for the existing or proposed land use, including:

- (i) the location and construction, with regard to the impact of the proposed land use and expected traffic volume and composition on local traffic flow and safety;
- (ii) the character and function of the road;
- (iii) the volume of traffic on the road and the width of the carriageway and visibility;
- (iv) the ultimate volume and type of traffic generated by the development.

44. Repurposed dwellings and second-hand dwellings

The local government may only approve a development application for the erection of a repurposed dwelling or a second-hand dwelling on a lot where:

- (i) in its opinion such dwelling is in a satisfactory condition and the design and location of the dwelling is to the satisfaction of the local government, and will not adversely affect the amenity of the locality; and
- (ii) the proposal complies with the provisions of this Scheme and any local planning policy which has effect pursuant to the deemed provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

45. Derelict vehicles, machinery and objects

The storage of any materials, including derelict vehicles, sea containers or machinery, is not permitted without the development approval of the local government. The local government shall generally not approve the storage of any materials where it is visible from any road or public open space area and/or where, in the opinion of the local government, it detracts from the amenity of the landscape.

46. Use of setback areas

(a) No person shall use the setback area between the building line and the street alignment for any purpose other than one or more of the following:

- (i) a means of access;
 - (ii) the daily parking of vehicles;
 - (iii) loading and unloading of vehicles;
 - (iv) trade display only with the approval of the local government;
 - (v) alfresco or other uses approved by the local government;
 - (vi) gardens and other landscaping;
 - (vii) maintenance of facades.
- (b) Outdoor displays, industrial hire services, storage facilities, depots, lay-down areas and any other open area shall be sealed, paved or landscaped to the satisfaction of local government and maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the local government.

47. Commercial vehicle parking

- (a) In the Residential, Commercial, Mixed Use, Urban Development and Rural Resident zones the parking of a commercial vehicle in excess of 4.5 tonnes tare weight on a lot requires development approval.
- (b) For assessing a development approval, commercial vehicle parking shall comply with the following:
- (i) no part of the vehicle is parked on any portion of a right-of-way or public road contiguous with the lot;
 - (ii) the vehicle forms an essential part of the lawful occupation of an occupant of the lot and that occupation if undertaken upon the lot does not contravene the Scheme;
 - (iii) the vehicle is not to be used to carry livestock, hazardous materials, or controlled waste as it is defined by the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;
 - (iv) the vehicle is parked behind the front building line;
 - (v) any noise created by the vehicle within the lot does not contravene the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*;
 - (vi) major repairs to the vehicle are not undertaken on the lot;
 - (vii) any minor repairs, servicing or cleaning of the vehicle are carried out in an area which is effectively screened from view from the public road system or a public place;
 - (viii) the vehicle is not brought to or taken from the lot between the hours of midnight and 6.00am.

48. Landscaping

- (a) In considering applications for development approval the local government shall require landscaping be provided in accordance with Table 5 - Site and development standards, or as otherwise varied by the provisions of this Scheme.
- (b) The landscaping requirements shown in Table 5 - Site and development standards or referred to in the Scheme means an open area designed, developed and maintained as garden planting and areas for pedestrian use. At the discretion of the local government natural bushland, swimming pools and areas under covered ways may be included within the landscaping requirement, however garbage collection and handling spaces, and other open storage areas shall not be included.
- (c) Access driveways between a street alignment and any buildings may be included in the landscaping requirement but other car parking areas and driveways shall not be included.
- (d) Landscaping required pursuant to this Scheme or pursuant to a conditional planning approval shall be carried out at the time of the development or at such other time as may be agreed in writing between the developer and the local government and shall thereafter be permanently maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (e) No person shall, unless the local government otherwise approves, occupy any buildings forming part of an approved development until the required landscaping has been constructed and planted.
- (f) To improve the environmental amenity of areas that the local government considers deficient in tree cover, it may require as a condition of any development approval the planting of such trees and/or groups of trees and species as specified by the local government, and may include native vegetation re-establishment and/or drainage measures where considered necessary by the local government or relevant public agency.
- (g) No retaining wall shall be constructed which alters the contours of the natural surface by more than 0.5 metres without the approval of the local government.

49. Car parking

- (a) In considering applications for development approval the local government shall require off-street car parking be provided in accordance with Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or as otherwise varied by the provisions of this Scheme.
- (b) Where land is to be developed or used for purposes not mentioned in Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or where a standard or requirement is not specified in the Scheme, the local government shall determine in each case the number of off-street car parking spaces to be provided on the land having due regard to the:
- nature of the proposed development;
 - number of employees or others likely to be employed or engaged in the use of the land;
 - anticipated demand for visitor parking;
 - orderly, proper and sustainable planning of the area.
- (c) Where off-street car parking is required it shall be provided on the site the subject of the proposed development or land use, or in the immediate vicinity thereof provided that arrangements for the permanent retention of that parking can be set in place to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (d) Where an applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the local government that there is not the demand for the number of off street car parking spaces specified in Table 6 - Car parking requirements, or that other off-street parking facilities are available and that these facilities can be shared with a nearby land use, the local government may vary this standard and/or require that an equivalent area of landscaping be provided in lieu.
- (e) Where the local government is satisfied that an application for development approval cannot provide the minimum off-street car parking requirements on site, the local government may accept a cash payment in lieu of the provision of car parking spaces.
- (f) Where it can be demonstrate that other off-street parking facilities are available to be shared with other land uses operating at different times, the local government may approve a development with less than the required number of off-street car parking bays provided that:
- it is satisfied that no conflict will occur in the operation of land uses for which the joint use of parking facilities is proposed; and
 - the landowners who request sharing of parking facilities enter into a legal agreement to the local government's satisfaction for reciprocal rights to parking facilities.
- (g) All off-street car parking spaces and manoeuvring areas shall be designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890.1 *Off-street parking*, and paved, kerbed, drained and marked to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (h) All off-street car parking, loading and access areas shall be constructed prior to occupation of the development or at such time as may be agreed in writing between the local government and the proponent. Such areas shall be maintained by the landowner to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (i) Where a development provides eight (8) or more off-street car parking spaces one (1) large canopy shade tree, with sufficient soil and soft landscaping to permit water absorption and root growth, shall be provided for every four (4) car parking bays.

Table 6: Car parking requirements

Use	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces to be Provided
Bed and Breakfast	1 per bedroom
Caravan Park	1.25 per unit, bay or tent site
Civic Use	1 per 40m ² Gross Floor Area (GFA)
Club Premises	1 per 50m ² GFA, or where licensed: 1 per 5m ² and other activity area
Consulting Rooms / Medical Centre	4 per practitioner for the first practitioner and 2 bays for each practitioner thereafter
Family Day Care	1 per staff member + 2 extra spaces for the picking up and setting down of persons
Fast Food Outlet/Lunch Bar	1 per 4 seated patrons additional drive through/takeaway 1 per 3 persons
Recreation – private	1 per 40m ² GFA

Hotel	1 per 5m ² public area + 1 per bedroom
Industry	1 per 100m ² GFA
Industry - light	1 per 50m ² GFA
Liquor Store	1 per 40m ² GFA
Motel	1 per unit + 1 per 25m ² service area 1.25 per unit
Office	1 per 40m ² GFA
Cinema / theatre	1 per 4 seats provided
Place of Worship	1 per 4 seats provided
Residential	As per the Residential Design Codes
Restaurant/café	1 per 4 patrons 1 per 3 persons
Service Station	1 per 200m ² gross site area 1.5 per fuel point
Shop	1 per 40m ² GFA
Bulky goods showroom	1 per 50m ² GFA
Tourist Development	1 per unit or dwelling + 1 space per staff member
Tavern	1 per 5m ² public area
Veterinary Centre	4 per practitioner
Warehouse / storage	1 per 100m ² GFA
Other Uses Not Listed	Determined by the local government after consideration of the parking need generated by the use and/or outlined in a Local Planning Policy.

50. Traffic management

(a) Parking, loading and unloading and access, complete with necessary drainage, signs and marking as required by the local government shall be provided prior to occupation of the development or at such time as may be agreed in writing between the local government and the developer. Such areas shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.

Traffic entrances

(b) The local government may limit access to a lot to a single entry/exit point or may require separate entrances and exits, or may require that entrances and exits be placed in positions nominated by it, if it considers such provision necessary to avoid or to reduce traffic hazards.

(c) Access to a lot for vehicles shall not be permitted directly to or from major roads where access is available from side or rear streets.

(d) Where access to a lot abutting a major road outside of the Commercial Zone is available only from that road, parking, servicing, and circulation areas within the lot shall be designed and constructed so as to allow unhindered movement within the lot and to enable vehicles to enter and leave the site in forward gear.

(e) In the case of access to any road which is the responsibility of Main Roads Western Australia, that department is to be consulted prior to the construction/modification or closure of any vehicular access to such road.

Visual truncations

(f) Except with the approval of the local government, no building, or fence or other form of visual obstruction greater than 0.75m in height, measured from the natural ground level at the boundary, shall be constructed or placed on a lot within a 15 metre truncation of a street corner or within a 3 metre by 1.5 metre truncation of a vehicular access way.

Access for loading and unloading vehicles

(g) In non-residential zones access for loading and unloading vehicles shall ensure the following:

(a) No land or buildings shall be developed unless provision is made for an area clear of the street for the purpose of loading and/or unloading goods and/or materials.

(b) The local government may require vehicle access and circulation to be designed so that all vehicles can leave the site in forward gear.

(c) Access ways shall be not less than 4.5 metres wide. The local government may in exceptional circumstances permit an access way of lesser width, to a minimum of 3.0 metres, only when a one-way system can be established.

51. Natural resource management

- (a) Notwithstanding the specific provisions of this Scheme or any Local Planning Policies, Council shall in considering any development proposal have regard to any threatened or priority ecological community as may be identified by the Environmental Protection Authority and/or any Drainage Plan and/or Soil Conservation Plan which relates to land within the Scheme area.
Tree planting/vegetation corridors/greenbelt
- (b) In order to improve the environmental amenity of areas that the local government considers deficient in tree cover, it may require as a condition of any planning approval, the planting of such trees and/or groups of trees and species as specified by the local government.

52. Waterway resource management and protection

- (a) In considering a development application which may have an impact on any water resources including waterways such as rivers, creeks, drainage lines, swamps and other wetlands, the local government shall have regard to:
- (a) managing water balance;
 - (b) maintaining and where possible enhancing water quality;
 - (c) encouraging water conservation;
 - (d) maintaining and where possible enhancing water related environmental values, recreational and cultural values;
 - (e) advice from relevant government agencies;
 - (f) stormwater capture;
 - (g) on-site wastewater disposal systems not to be a minimum of 100 metres from waterways.
- (b) The local government may require proponents to:
- (a) prepare a foreshore management plan, drainage strategy or other document to manage impacts of proposed development and subdivision and will require the proponent, or other agreed party, to appropriately implement the plan or strategy to the satisfaction of the local government;
 - (b) undertake appropriate pre-development and post development monitoring and undertake measures deemed appropriate by the local government to address water management and protection issues.

53. Ancillary dwellings

An ancillary dwelling on land where the R-Codes do not apply shall comply with the following:

- i. be no greater than 100m² in area;
- ii. be collocated with the single house;
- iii. be constructed to a standard that ensures the visual amenity of the area is not adversely impacted to the satisfaction of the local government;
- iv. in the Rural Zone, allow for the continued use of the lot for rural purposes and not limit the use of neighbouring Rural Zoned land.

54. Caretaker's dwellings

A caretaker's dwelling shall comply with the following:

- i. be limited to one (1) per lot;
- ii. have a maximum plot ratio area of 100m²;
- iii. be incidental to the predominant use of the site.

55. Workforce accommodation

An application for development approval for workforce accommodation shall address the following:

- (a) demonstrate a need for workers accommodation necessary for the continued operation of an industry;
- (b) the suitability of the site to be developed for the proposed use;
- (c) the suitable siting of the land use in the context of surrounding existing and proposed land uses to avoid landscape impacts and land use conflicts;
- (d) all services to the dwellings from the lot boundary (including access and egress by vehicles and pedestrians) are to be shared, where applicable;

- (e) be located to minimise any amenity impacts from noise, dust, odour and light spill from the predominant land use;
- (f) maintain the amenity of the locality;
- (g) comply with the development standards of this Scheme or any R-code standards applicable;
- (h) appropriate facility design and use including provision and/or access to recreation, entertainment and community services.

56. Dwellings without reticulated mains water supply

- (1) Where any dwelling is proposed to be constructed on a lot which cannot be connected to a reticulated mains water supply, that dwelling shall be provided with sufficient roof catchment or other methods acceptable to the local government and the provision of a rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 135,000 litres prior to occupation unless alternative arrangements are made to the satisfaction of the local government for a supply of potable water.
- (2) Where additional water supplies are required for fire-fighting purposes, the capacity of the rainwater tank shall be a minimum of 10,000 litres in addition to the minimum tank size specified in sub-clause (1) along with sufficient roof catchment or other methods of water capture acceptable to the local government.
- (3) Water supply tanks for firefighting purposes are to be provided with a metal 50mm male camlock coupling with full flow valve fitting.

57. Servicing

All development is to be serviced with power, water supply and wastewater (effluent disposal) and stormwater to a level commensurate with the intended land use, with arrangements in place to the satisfaction of the responsible authority and relevant agencies and in accordance with this Scheme.

58. Mining operations

In considering proposals to commercially extract minerals, the local government may, in keeping with s120 of the *Mining Act 1978*, exercise its discretion to inform the Minister for Mines and the Minister for Planning in writing that the granting of a mining lease or general purpose lease is contrary to the provisions of the Scheme and the Local Planning Strategy.

59. Waste and resource recovery facilities

An application for development approval for waste and resource recovery facilities shall address the following:

- i. facilities shall be located on a main road or on a road that is of a suitable standard and treatment, to accommodate significant increase in traffic volumes and freight tasks which may be generated by the proposal;
- ii. facilities shall contain, or satisfactorily manage, potential environmental (including water resources), noise, amenity and air quality impacts within the landholding without affecting nearby land uses;
- iii. facilities shall not be visually dominant within key viewsheds, and should be visually compatible with surrounding land uses and development;
- iv. facilities shall be provided with essential services commensurate with the intended land use.

60. Signage and advertisements

- (1) All advertisements require an application for development approval, unless exempted by deemed provisions (Schedule 2) contained in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* or in Schedule 1 – Exempted Signage and Advertisements of this Scheme.
- (2) Advertisements that advertise goods or services which are not produced, displayed or offered for sale, or which is otherwise not relevant to, the land upon which the advertisement is located, are prohibited.
- (3) Despite subclause 60 (1) and (2), the local government will consider applications for development approval for advertisements on 'third party land' for a temporary period. The local government will

have regard to the relevant Local Planning Policy.

61.33. Variations to site and development requirements

- (1) In this clause —
additional site and development requirements means requirements set out in **clauses 32 and 33.**
- (2) The local government may approve an application for a development approval that does not comply with an additional site and development requirements.
- (3) An approval under subclause (2) may be unconditional or subject to any conditions the local government considers appropriate.
- (4) If the local government is of the opinion that the non-compliance with an additional 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.
- (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 matters that the local government is to have regard to in considering an application for development approval as set out in clause 67(2) of the deemed provisions; and
 - (b) the non-compliance with the additional 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.

62. Restrictive Covenants

- (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.
- (2) If subclause (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.

5.1 — COMPLIANCE WITH DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Any development of land is to comply with the provisions of the Scheme.

5.1.2 For the purposes of this Scheme, “development” has the meaning as defined in the Planning and Development Act.

5.2 — RESIDENTIAL DESIGN CODES

~~5.2.1 Unless otherwise provided for in the Scheme, the development of land for any of the residential purposes dealt with by the Residential Design Codes is to conform with the provisions of those Codes.~~

~~5.2.2 For the purposes of this Scheme, the Residential Design Codes are those adopted as a State planning policy under Section 25 of the Planning and Development Act and which replace the 1991 Residential Planning Codes.~~

~~5.2.3 A copy of the Residential Design Codes is to be kept and made available for public inspection at the offices of the local government.~~

~~5.2.4 The Residential Design Codes density applicable to land within the Scheme area is to be determined by reference to the Residential Design Codes density number superimposed on the particular areas contained within the borders shown on the Scheme Map or where such an area abuts another area having a Residential Design Code density, as being contained within the area defined by the centre-line of those borders.~~

5.3 — SPECIAL APPLICATION OF RESIDENTIAL DESIGN CODES

~~5.3.1 Where a dual code is indicated on the Scheme Map, the higher density code will only be considered where the development can be connected to reticulated sewerage.~~

~~5.3.2 Council may refuse planning approval for any residential development where in its opinion, provision cannot be made for the adequate disposal of liquid waste from that development.~~

5.4 — RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

~~5.4.1 Subject to clause 5.4.2, a restrictive covenant affecting any land in the Scheme area by which, or effect of which is that, the number of residential dwellings which may be constructed on the land is limited or restricted to less than that permitted by the Scheme, is hereby extinguished or varied to the extent that it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Residential Design Codes which apply under the Scheme.~~

~~5.4.2 Where clause 5.4.1 operates to extinguish or vary a restrictive covenant the local government is not to grant planning approval to the development of the land which would, but for the operation of clause 5.4.1, have been prohibited unless the application has been dealt with as an 'A' use and has complied with all of the advertising requirements of clause 9.4.~~

5.5 — VARIATIONS TO SITE AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

~~5.5.1 Except for development in respect of which the Residential Design Codes apply, if a development is the subject of an application for planning approval and does not comply with a standard or requirement prescribed under the Scheme, the local government may, despite the non-compliance, approve the application unconditionally or subject to such conditions as the local government thinks fit.~~

~~5.5.2 In considering an application for planning approval under this clause, where, in the opinion of the local government, the variation is likely to affect any owners or occupiers in the general locality or adjoining the site which is the subject of consideration for the variation, the local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) consult the affected parties by following one or more of the provisions for advertising uses under clause 9.4; and~~
- ~~(b) have regard to any expressed views prior to making its determination to grant the variation.~~

~~5.5.3 Notwithstanding the standards contained in the Development Table – General and the variations to plot ratio available in the Town Centre Zone (Clause 5.17.2) the Council shall consider the following when contemplating varying maximum plot ratios:~~

- ~~(a) the proportion of the site area to be covered by building;~~
- ~~(b) any area of public space in relation to the site area; (c) the amalgamation of the site area with adjacent allotments; (d) conformity with the Scheme objectives for the particular zone.~~

~~5.5.4 The power conferred by this clause may only be exercised 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 10.2; and~~
- ~~(b) the non-compliance will not have an adverse effect upon the occupiers or users of the development, the inhabitants of the locality or the likely future development of the locality.~~

~~5.5.5 Except where otherwise provided in the Scheme, development standards and requirements shall be in accordance with the Development Table – General. (Table 2)~~

~~5.5.6 Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Scheme, development in the Residential Zone or the Town Centre Zone shall be connected to a comprehensive sewerage system. Where such a connection is not available, and cannot reasonably be made available, the development will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Government Sewerage Policy.~~

~~5.5.7 Except as specified elsewhere in the Scheme or in the Residential Design Codes, no person shall use the land between the street alignment and the front setback, other than for:~~

- ~~(a) gardens and other landscaping;~~
- ~~(b) access driveways; and~~
- ~~(c) the parking of any motor vehicle or caravan for periods of not more than eight (8) hours consecutively.~~

~~5.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS~~

~~5.6.1 Environmental conditions to which the Scheme is, or amendments to the Scheme are, subject are incorporated into the Scheme by Schedule 10 of the Scheme.~~

~~5.6.2 Where appropriate, the environmental conditions are indicated on the Scheme Map by the symbol EC to indicate that environmental conditions apply to the land.~~

~~5.6.3 The local government is to—~~

- ~~(a) maintain a register of all relevant statements published under sections 48F and 48G of the EP Act; and~~
- ~~(b) make statements available for public inspection at the offices of the local government.~~

~~Note: Environmental conditions are those required to be incorporated into a Scheme or an amendment to a Scheme following assessment under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.~~

~~5.7 Development of land without constructed/dedicated road frontage or access~~

~~Notwithstanding any other provision of the Scheme, the Councils planning approval is required for any development on land abutting an un-constructed road or a lot or location which does not have frontage to a dedicated road. In considering such an application, the Council may:—~~

- (a) ~~refuse the application until the road has been constructed and access by means of a dedicated road is provided; or~~
- (b) ~~require other legal arrangements to be made for permanent legal access, to the satisfaction of the Council local government; or~~
- (c) ~~where dedicated road access is available grant approval to the application subject to a condition requiring the applicant to pay a sum of money in or towards the cost of constructing the road or part thereof and any other condition it considers fit to impose.~~

~~5.8 Categories of development or development in areas affected by local planning policies~~

~~5.8.1 Where Council adopts a Local Planning Policy under the provisions of Part 2 of the Scheme, the Council shall have due regard to the provisions of such a policy affecting a specific area or development type in determining applications for planning approval in addition to the relevant provisions of the Scheme.~~

~~5.9 Outline development plans~~

~~Council will require an Outline Development Plan to be prepared, prior to its consideration of an application to subdivide in the Development Zone. The local government may require a Structure Plan to be prepared in other and in the Rural Residential, Industry and Residential zones, when the proposed development proposes to create more than five (5) lots or an area greater than 10 ha is to be subdivided.~~

~~5.10 Amenity provisions~~

~~5.10.1 Relocated Second-hand buildings~~

~~Council may permit the erection of a transported building on a lot where:~~

- (a) ~~in its opinion such building is in a satisfactory condition and the design and location of the building is to the satisfaction of the local government Council, and will not adversely affect the amenity of the locality;~~
- (b) ~~the proposal complies with the provisions of Council's Local Planning Policy – Relocated Buildings.~~

~~5.10.2 Derelict Vehicles, Machinery and Objects~~

~~Council shall not permit the storage and/or wrecking of derelict vehicles, sea containers or machinery or the storage of any materials within any zone if it is visible from any road or where, in the opinion of Council, it detracts from the amenity of the landscape.~~

~~5.10.3 Use of Setback Areas~~

~~In the Town Centre Zone and the Industry Zone, no person shall use the setback area between the building line and the street alignment for any purpose other than one or more of the following:~~

- (a) ~~a means of access;~~
- (b) ~~the daily parking of vehicles;~~
- (c) ~~loading and unloading of vehicles;~~
- (d) ~~trade display only with the consent of the Local government; and~~
- (e) ~~landscaping.~~

~~5.10.4 Outdoor displays, industrial hire services, storage facilities, depots, laydown areas and any other open area shall be sealed, paved or landscaped to the satisfaction of local government and maintained in good condition.~~

5.10.5 Parking and Repair of Commercial Vehicles in Residential Areas

~~The parking of a commercial vehicle in excess of 3 tonnes tare weight shall not be permitted on any Residential zoned lot without the approval of the local government Council except for the purpose of delivering or loading normally associated with domestic residential uses. Any such approval shall be valid for a period of 12 months only and will be subject to renewal by Council at 12 monthly intervals thereafter.~~

5.11 Landscaping

~~5.11.1 The landscaping requirement for particular developments and land uses are listed in the Development Table – General (Table 2) or as varied by the provisions of this Scheme.~~

~~5.11.2 The landscaping requirement shown in the Development Table – General (Table 2) or referred to in the Scheme means an open area designed, developed and maintained as garden planting and areas for pedestrian use. At the discretion of Council natural bushland, swimming pools and areas under covered ways may be included within the landscaping requirement, however garbage collection and handling spaces, and other open storage areas shall not be included.~~

~~5.11.3 In considering the landscaping requirement of any application for planning approval, Council will have due regard to Council's Local Planning Policy – Landscaping.~~

~~5.11.4 Access driveways between a street alignment and any buildings may be included in the landscaping requirement but other car parking areas and driveways shall not be included.~~

~~5.11.5 Landscaping required pursuant to this Scheme or pursuant to a conditional planning approval shall be carried out at the time of the development or at such other time as may be agreed in writing between the developer and the Council and shall thereafter be permanently maintained to the satisfaction of the local government Council.~~

~~5.11.6 No person shall, unless the Council otherwise approves, occupy any buildings forming part of an approved development until the required landscaping has been constructed and planted.~~

5.11.7 Retaining Walls/Screen Walls

~~No retaining wall shall be constructed which alters the contours of the natural surface by more than 0.6 metres without the approval of Council.~~

5.12 Car parking

~~5.12.1 The off street car parking requirements for particular developments and land uses are listed in the Development Table – General. (Table 2) or as varied by the provisions of this Scheme.~~

~~5.12.2 Subject to the provisions of this Clause, the car parking requirements shall be provided on the site which is the subject of the proposed development, or with the approval of Council in the immediate vicinity thereof.~~

~~5.12.3 Where an applicant for planning approval can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that there is not the demand for the number of parking spaces specified in Table No. 2, landscaping may be provided in lieu of car parking spaces not constructed and the landscaping shall be included in calculations as car parking not as landscaping.~~

~~5.12.4 Where the maximum dimension of an open car parking area exceeds 20 m in length or width, one parking space in every 20 shall be used for garden and planting of native plants and trees to provide visual relief and so long as the garden and planting areas are maintained in good order, those parking spaces shall be included in calculations as landscaping and not as car parking.~~

~~5.12.5 Where an applicant for planning approval can demonstrate that other off-street parking facilities are available to be shared with other land uses operating at different times, Council may approve a development with less than the required number of onsite car bays provided:~~

- ~~(a) the Council is satisfied that no conflict will occur in the operation of land uses for which the joint use of parking facilities is proposed; and~~
- ~~(b) landowners who request sharing of parking facilities enter into a legal agreement to Council's satisfaction for reciprocal rights to parking facilities.~~

5.13 Traffic management

~~5.13.1 Parking, loading and unloading and access, complete with necessary drainage, signs and marking as required by Council shall be provided prior to any occupation of the development or at such time as may be agreed in writing between Council and the developer. Such areas shall be maintained to the satisfaction of Council.~~

~~5.13.2 Traffic Entrances~~

- ~~(a) Council may limit access to a lot to a single entry/exit point or may require separate entrances and exits, or may require that entrances and exits be placed in positions nominated by it, if it considers such provision necessary to avoid or to reduce traffic hazards.~~
- ~~(b) Access to a lot for vehicles shall not be permitted directly to or from major roads where access is available from side or rear streets.~~
- ~~(c) Where access to a lot abutting a major road outside of the Town Centre Zone is available only from that road, parking, servicing, and circulation areas within the lot shall be designed and constructed so as to allow unhindered movement within the lot and to enable vehicles to enter and leave the site in forward gear.~~
- ~~(d) In the case of access to any road which is the responsibility of Main Roads Western Australia, that department is to be consulted prior to the construction/modification or closure of any vehicular access to such road.~~

~~5.13.3 Visual Truncations~~

~~Except with the approval of Council, no building, or fence or other form of visual obstruction greater than 0.75m in height, measured from the natural ground level at the boundary, shall be constructed or placed on a lot within a 15m truncation of a street corner or within a 3m by 1.5m truncation of a vehicular access way.~~

~~5.13.4 Access for Loading and Unloading Vehicles~~

~~In non-residential zones~~

- ~~(d) No land or buildings shall be developed unless provision is made for an area clear of the street for the purpose of loading or unloading goods or materials.~~
- ~~(e) The Council will seek to ensure that the majority of servicing vehicles will be able to leave and enter the street in a forward direction.~~
- ~~(f) It is expected that any access way shall be not less than 4.5 metres wide but in exceptional circumstances the Council may permit an access way of lesser width but not less than 3.0 metres and then only when a one-way system can be established.~~

5.14 Advertisements

~~For the purpose of this Scheme, the erection, placement and display of advertisements and the use of land and buildings for that purpose is development within the definition of the Town Planning and Development Act and requires the planning approval of Council in accordance with the provisions of Part 9 of the Scheme, unless an exempted advertisement as listed in Schedule 5.~~

5.15 — HOME OCCUPATION/HOME BUSINESS/HOME OFFICE

~~5.15.1 A planning approval is not required to conduct a home office as defined in the Scheme.~~

~~5.15.2 Where Council issues an approval to conduct a home occupation or a home business, the approval relates to a specific occupier of a particular parcel of land. It shall not be transferred or assigned to any other person, and shall not be transferred from the land in respect of which it was granted. Should there be a change in the occupier of the land in respect of which a home occupation or home business approval is issued, the approval is cancelled.~~

~~5.15.3 If in the opinion of the Council, a home occupation or home business is causing a nuisance or annoyance to owners or occupiers of land in the locality, the Council may rescind the approval.~~

~~5.15.4 An approval to conduct a home occupation or home business is issued subject to an annual permit which may be renewed by application to the Council for planning approval.~~

~~5.15.5 In considering an application for home occupation or home business Council will have regard for the provisions of Council's Local Planning Policy – Home Occupation/Home Business.~~

5.16 Natural resource management

~~5.16.1 Notwithstanding the specific provisions of the Scheme or any Local Planning Policies detailed within the Scheme, Council shall in considering any development proposal have regard to any systems areas designated by the Environmental Protection Authority and/or any Drainage Plan and/or Soil Conservation Plan which relates to land within the Scheme area.~~

5.16.2 Tree Planting/Vegetation Corridors/Greenbelt

~~In order to improve the environmental amenity of areas that Council considers deficient in tree cover, Council may require as a condition of any planning approval, the planting of such trees and/or groups of trees and species as specified by Council.~~

~~5.16.3 Council may also require on the advice of Landcare Groups, Agriculture WA or the Water and Rivers Commission, tree planting and/or drainage measures in designated areas through its Local Planning Policy – Natural Resource Management.~~

5.17 Development in the Town Centre Zone

~~5.17.1 In considering an application for planning approval for a proposed development (including additions and alterations to existing development) in the Town Centre Zone, Council shall have regard to the criteria and design guidelines contained in Council's Local Planning Policy – Town Centre Design and Townscape Guidelines.~~

~~5.17.2 Notwithstanding the development standards set out in Table 2 Council may approve the following variations within the Town Centre Zone for non-residential development.~~

- ~~(a) An increase in plot ratio of 20% may be granted where Council is satisfied that public open areas, courtyards or colonnades or other setbacks or preservation of heritage buildings warrants an increase to the permissible plot ratio;~~
- ~~(b) Site coverage of up to 100% where Council is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing, loading and~~

~~unloading, stormwater drainage, effluent disposal and any other matter which Council deems necessary; and~~

- ~~(c) A zero building setback from the front boundary where landscape and paved pedestrian areas are to be provided adjacent to the front boundary and Council is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made in regard to access, car parking, circulation of traffic, safety, servicing and loading and unloading.~~
- ~~(d) Development shall not exceed 2 storeys in height except where Council considers that particular circumstances may warrant an exception and provided Council is satisfied that the proposal is compatible with the objectives for the zone; and
 - ~~i) will not restrict light, sunshine and natural ventilation enjoyed by surrounding properties;~~
 - ~~ii) will not intrude upon the privacy enjoyed by surrounding properties with overview;~~
 - ~~iii) will not diminish views or outlook available from surrounding properties;~~
 - ~~iv) is sympathetic with the townscape and character of the surrounding built environment.~~~~

~~5.17.3 Where residential development is proposed in the Town Centre Zone, and an R Code is not indicated on the Scheme Map and where other provisions of the Scheme do not prevail, the R20 Code will apply for a single residential dwelling and the R30 Code will apply for duplexes or other attached houses which Council may approve subject to conditions and at its discretion.~~

~~5.17.4 For mixed use development comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the provisions of Part 4.2 of the Residential Design Codes will apply to the residential component of the development (at R25 code), and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.~~

~~5.17.5 Development proposals shall recognise the preservation of areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest and the development of land abutting the same.~~

~~5.17.6 Council will not support commercial or industrial uses in the Town Centre Zone where the predominant established use is for residential purposes unless their impacts can be adequately buffered.~~

5.18 Development in the mixed use zone

~~5.18.1 Development in the Mixed Use Zone shall be in accordance with the standards indicated in the Development Table—General unless varied by the provisions of the Scheme.~~

~~5.18.2 Where residential development is proposed in the Mixed Use Zone, and an R Code is not indicated on the Scheme Map and where other provisions of the Scheme do not prevail, the R20 Code will apply for a single residential dwelling and the R30 Code will apply for duplexes or other attached houses which Council may approve subject to conditions and at its discretion.~~

~~5.18.3 For mixed use development comprising a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the provisions of Part 4.2 of the Residential Design Codes will apply to the residential component of the development (at R25 code), and the provisions of this Scheme to the non-residential component of the development.~~

~~5.18.4 Council will not support commercial or industrial uses in the Mixed Use Zone where the predominant established use is for residential purposes unless their impacts can be adequately buffered.~~

5.18.5 Change of Use to Existing Premises

~~Within the Mixed Use Zone, the Council at its discretion may vary the application of the relevant development standards in respect of any development involving a change of land use of an existing building.~~

5.19 — Development in the rural residential zone

~~5.19.1 Only one dwelling will be permitted on any lot in the Rural Residential Zone.~~

~~5.19.2 Council may permit ancillary accommodation providing it is located within the same building envelope or building clearance area as the first or primary dwelling, or otherwise complies with the Residential Design Codes.~~

~~5.19.3 Outbuildings will not be granted planning approval on any lot within the Rural Residential zone, unless a single dwelling exists on the lot, or is to be constructed as the first stage of the development proposal.~~

~~5.19.4 The minimum setbacks for dwellings, outbuildings, or any other structure shall be in accordance with the Development Table – General (Table 2) or as varied by the provisions of this Scheme.~~

~~5.19.5 In the case where a lot has more than one street frontage, Council may at its discretion permit the construction of buildings nearer to the secondary street frontage nominated by Council, but not nearer than 10m to that street or streets.~~

~~5.19.6 For the purposes of guiding subdivision and development in specific rural residential zones, the provisions set out in Schedule 11 (where different to Scheme Provisions) shall apply to the specified zones. Future subdivision will be required to generally accord with an Outline Development Plan prepared for the specified area referred to in Schedule 11 and such a plan of subdivision shall form part of the Scheme.~~

~~5.19.7 Proposals for Rural Residential Zones shall have due regard to Council's Local Planning Policy – Rural Residential Development.~~

5.20 — Development in the general agriculture zone

~~5.20.1 In assessing applications for development and/or subdivision within the General Agriculture Zone, Council will consider the following:~~

- ~~(a) the availability of services required to support the proposed development or subdivision and the economic impact of the provision of, extension or upgrading of those services that may be required;~~
- ~~(b) the adequacy of the roads, existing or proposed in the area which may be needed to support the amount of road traffic expected to be generated by the development or subdivision; and~~
- ~~(c) the need to enforce such conditions as Council deems appropriate in order to minimise any adverse effect the development or subdivision may have on the general environment of the area.~~

~~5.20.2 Council may grant approval of up to two dwellings on any lot, provided the lot exceeds 40ha in area, where the land is managed for agricultural production, tourism, or education purposes and where the occupants are engaged in those specified predominant land uses or activities.~~

~~5.20.3 The minimum setbacks for dwellings, outbuildings, or any other structure are as indicated in the Development Table – General (Table 2).~~

~~5.20.4 Council shall refuse an application for planning approval where in its opinion the proposed development will adversely affect the rural landscape or will adversely impact upon the agricultural use of the land.~~

~~5.20.5 An application for planning approval for intensive agriculture in the General Agriculture Zone shall be assessed by Council in accordance with Council's Local Planning Policy – Intensive Agriculture.~~

~~5.20.6 A proposal which in the opinion of Council does not adversely affect neighbouring properties and complies with the provisions of Council's Intensive Agriculture Policy and Natural Resource Management Policy will be considered "permitted development" under the provisions of Clause 8.2 of this Scheme.~~

~~5.21 Development in the industry zone~~

~~5.21.1 Development in the Industry Zone shall be in accordance with the Development Table – General (Table 2) or as varied by the provisions of this Scheme.~~

~~5.21.2 In considering planning applications within the Industry Zone, the local government shall have regard for the:~~

- ~~(a) compatibility of the proposed uses with other surrounding uses;~~
- ~~(b) potential impact of the proposal on the efficient and effective operations of existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purposes; and~~
- ~~(c) risks, hazards, health and amenity associated with the proposed use being located in proximity to existing and planned industry, infrastructure or public purpose or any other use.~~

~~5.21.3 Notwithstanding any provision of the Building Code of Australia the local government may, if it considers the proposal appropriate, approve buildings which abut one side boundary, provided vehicular access to the rear of the lot is maintained.~~

~~5.21.4 Where a use in the Industry Zone is defined as a Prescribed Premises in the Regulations to the Environmental Protection Act 1987 (as amended) or an Offensive Trade under the Health Act 1911 (as amended), the Local Government shall advertise the proposal as set out in Clause 9.4 and may notify the Environmental Protection Authority and/or the Health Department and seek comment or advice before considering the matter in the light of such comment or advice.~~

~~5.21.5 Factory Unit Development~~

~~Land in the Industry and Mixed Use Zones may be used for a Factory Unit development, provided that:~~

- ~~(a) there is no more than one occupancy for each factory unit;~~
- ~~(b) no industrial unit is used for machinery or automotive wrecking or for the sale of motor vehicles or caravans;~~
- ~~(c) factory units shall be separated from each other by an internal wall or walls constructed of brick, stone or concrete in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and shall not be altered, moved or removed without the consent of the local government; and~~
- ~~(d) the factory unit complies with local government's policy for factory units as amended from time to time.~~

~~5.22 Development in the development zone~~

~~5.22.1 Development in the Development Zone will be subject to:~~

- ~~(a) The availability of services adequate to accommodate the proposed development.~~

~~The preparation of an Outline Development Plan prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Clause 5.9 and approved by Council.~~

~~The carrying out of the procedures for adoption of the Outline Development Plan in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of the Scheme as though it were a Local Planning Policy.~~

- (b) ~~The endorsement by the WAPC of a subdivision guide plan.~~

~~5.22.2 Development standards and uses permitted in the Development Zone will accord with those permitted for the equivalent zone for the designated primary use unless varied by the provisions of the Outline Development Plan.~~

~~5.23 Subdivision~~

~~5.23.1 The approval to subdivide/amalgamate lots is granted by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in accordance with the provisions of the Residential Design Codes and the principles of Liveable Neighbourhoods in Residential Zones and in accordance with WAPC policy (particularly SPP No. 11 "Agricultural and Rural Land Use Planning", in the General Agriculture Zone) and in accordance with the Scheme Provisions in all zones, including Special Use Zones and Special Control Areas, and where relevant, adopted Outline Development Plans.~~

~~5.23.2 In assessing subdivision applications for Residential areas, Council will have due regard to the WAPC guidelines indicated in Clause 5.21.1 and in particular the principles relating to climate and site responsive design (Element 3) and water sensitive urban water management practices (Element 5) of Liveable Neighbourhoods.~~

~~5.23.3 In the General Agriculture zone there shall be a presumption against the subdivision of land unless the Council is satisfied:~~

- ~~(a) the lots have already been divided by significant natural or man-made features and an undesirable precedent would not be set;~~
- ~~(b) the lots are for farm adjustment and the erection of dwelling houses is restricted my memorials on Titles;~~
- ~~(c) the adjustment of lot boundaries where the application, if approved, will not result in the creation of additional lots;~~
- ~~(d) the lots are for specific uses such as recreation facilities and public utilities;~~
- ~~(e) the lots are required for the establishment of uses ancillary to the rural use of the land (eg. abattoir, canning works), or are required for the travelling public and tourists (eg. service stations, motels);~~
- ~~(f) of the need to excise a conservation lot.~~
- ~~(g) that the subdivision is necessary to enable the carrying out of an intensive agricultural pursuit and is in accordance with Council's Local Planning Policy - Intensive Agriculture.~~

~~5.23.4 Council will not support subdivision in the General Agriculture Zone which in its opinion will have the potential to adversely affect the rural landscape or be prejudicial to the agricultural use of the land.~~

~~5.23.5 Council shall not recognise the surrounding historic pattern of settlement alone as justification to support a subdivision proposal.~~

Part 6 5 – Special Control Areas

63. Special control areas

- (1) Special control areas are marked on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.
 (2) The purpose, objectives and additional provisions that apply to each special control area is set out in Table 7.

Table 7 – Special control areas in the Scheme area

Name of area	Purpose	Objectives	Additional provisions
SCA 1	Waste Water Treatment Plant Odour Buffer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the long-term operation of the water treatment plant which provides an essential service to the community through the treatment, re-use and safe disposal of the town's treated waste water. 2. Recognise the potential impacts on amenity from the wastewater treatment plant, including odour and noise nuisance. 3. Avoid the development of incompatible and odour sensitive land uses within the buffer area. 4. Where necessary and appropriate control development and land use within the buffer area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Despite the land use permissibility indicated in Table 3 or any provisions elsewhere in the Scheme, a Development Application is required for any proposed use or development within the Special Control Area as depicted on the Scheme Map. 2. When determining applications for development within the Special Control Area, the local government shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Consider the compatibility of the use or development with waste water treatment infrastructure having regard to potential odour and noise emissions from the waste water treatment plant; (b) Consider whether the use or development would have a detrimental impact on the long-term operation of the waste water treatment plant; (c) Obtain and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Water Corporation, Department of Water and Environment Regulation, Western Australian Planning Commission; and any other relevant authorities, and any policies related thereto; (d) Impose conditions as appropriate to any development approval to attenuate or minimise odour and noise impacts; and (e) Notwithstanding clause 18, not approve any development application within the buffer that, in the opinion of the local government, would suffer unacceptable impacts from odour or noise emissions, or which by its nature may adversely impact on the continued operation of the waste water treatment plant.
SCA2	Moorumbine townsite and Dattening townsite	<p>Guide development in an orderly manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in accordance with and consistent with the limitations of existing infrastructure; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The base zoning for each special control area is "Rural Residential". Reserves are allocated to specific purposes. 2. An application for planning approval is required for all development within the special control area.

		<p>(b) Council's settlement hierarchy;</p> <p>(c) the natural resource management provisions of this Scheme;</p> <p>(d) the general land use allocations indicated in Council's policy plan for each area.</p>	<p>3. An application for development approval for any use other than residential needs to demonstrate how its operation and location will be compatible with existing residences.</p> <p>4. An application for a use which would otherwise not be permitted in the Scheme for the particular zone or reserve may be approved by the local government having regard to the following criteria and only after following the procedure set in clause 64 of Schedule 2 of the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>.</p> <p>5. An application for development approval will, where appropriate, be referred to the servicing agencies to establish the need for, or adequacy of infrastructure to satisfactorily service the development.</p> <p>6. No additional lots shall be created unless with a minimum area of 1.5 ha but the local government may recommend approval and the Commission may approve the adjustment of boundaries between lots or the amalgamation of lots.</p>
--	--	--	--

6.1 OPERATION OF SPECIAL CONTROL AREA

6.1.1 The following special control areas are shown on the Scheme Maps:

- Moorumbine townsite;—
- Dattening townsite;

6.1.2 The base zoning for each special control area is "Rural Residential". Reserves are allocated to specific purposes.

6.1.3 Council may prepare a Local Planning Policy and/or Plan for all or part of each special control area and development within the area will be in accordance with Policy provisions and/or the Plan as well as relevant Scheme provisions.

6.1.4 The purpose of the special control area in each case is to guide development in an orderly manner:

- (e) in accordance with and consistent with the limitations of existing infrastructure;
- (f) Councils regional settlement hierarchy;
- (g) the natural resource management provisions of this Scheme;
- (h) the general land use allocations indicated in Council's policy plan for each area.

6.1.5 An application for planning approval is required for all development within the special control area.

6.1.6 An application for planning approval for any use other than residential needs to demonstrate how its operation and location will be compatible with existing residences.

6.1.7 An application for a use which would otherwise not be permitted in the Scheme for the particular zone or reserve may be approved by Council having regard to the following criteria and only after following the procedure set down in Clause 9.4:

- the consistency of the proposal with the regional settlement hierarchy;
- the adequacy of existing infrastructure to accommodate the proposal;
- the compatibility of the proposal with existing residential development;
- the protection of heritage sites;
- the protection of environmental features/values;
- the compatibility of the proposal with Reserve purposes.

6.1.8 An application for planning approval will, where appropriate, be referred to the servicing agencies to establish the need for, or adequacy of infrastructure to satisfactorily service the development.

6.1.9 No additional lots shall be created unless with a minimum area of 1.5 ha but the Council may recommend approval and the Commission may approve the adjustment of boundaries between lots or the amalgamation of lots.

Part 6 — Terms referred to in Scheme

Division 1 — General definitions used in Scheme

64. Terms used

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

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;

minerals has the meaning given in the *Mining Act 1978* section 8(1);

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;

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 totalling more than 3 months in any 12 month period;

wholesale means the sale of goods or materials to be sold by others.

(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.

65. 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 follows —

abattoir means premises used commercially for the slaughtering of animals for the purposes of consumption as food products;

agriculture — extensive means premises used for the raising of stock or crops including outbuildings and earthworks, but does not include agriculture — intensive or animal husbandry — intensive;

agriculture — intensive means premises used for commercial production purposes, including outbuildings and earthworks, associated with any of the following —

- (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 —

- (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;

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

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;

animal husbandry — intensive means premises used for keeping, rearing or fattening of pigs, poultry (for either egg or meat production), rabbits (for either meat or fur production) or other livestock in feedlots, sheds or rotational pens;

art gallery means premises —

- (a) that are open to the public; and
- (b) where artworks are displayed for viewing or sale;

bed and breakfast means a dwelling —

- (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 *Racing and Wagering Western Australia Act 2003*;

brewery means premises the subject of a producer's licence authorising the production of beer, cider or spirits granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

bulky goods showroom means premises —

- (a) used to sell by retail any of the goods and accessories of the following types that are principally used for domestic purposes —
 - (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 —
 - (i) a large area is required for the handling, display or storage of the goods; or

- (ii) vehicular access is required to the premises 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 —

- (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;

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 vehicles 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 300 m² net lettable area;

corrective institution means premises used to hold and reform persons committed to it by a court, such as a prison or other type of detention facility;

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;

exhibition centre means premises used for the display, or display and sale, of materials of an artistic, cultural or historical nature including a museum;

family day care means premises where a family day care service as defined in the *Education and Care Services National Law (Western Australia)* is provided;

fast food outlet means premises, including premises with a facility for drive-through service, used for the preparation, sale and serving of food to customers in a form ready to be eaten —

- (a) without further preparation; and
- (b) primarily off the premises;

fuel depot means premises used for the storage and sale in bulk of solid or liquid or gaseous fuel but does not include premises used —

- (a) as a service station; or
- (b) for the sale of fuel by retail into a vehicle for use by the vehicle;

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;

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

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 50 m²; 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 of 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;

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 20 m²; and
- (d) does not involve the display on the premises of a sign with an area exceeding 0.2 m²; 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 100 m²; and
- (b) is operated by a person residing in the dwelling;

hospital means premises used as a hospital as defined in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 8(4);

hotel means premises the subject of a hotel licence other than a small bar or tavern licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* including any betting agency on the premises;

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 – cottage means a trade or light industry producing arts and crafts goods which does not fall within the definition of a home occupation and which -

- (a) does not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (b) where operated in a residential zone, does not employ any person other than a member of the occupier's household;
- (c) is conducted in an out-building which is compatible with the principal uses to which land in the zone in which it is located may be put;
- (d) does not occupy an area in excess of 50 square metres; and
- (e) does not display a sign exceeding 0.2 square metres in area;

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;

industry – primary production means premises used —

- (a) to carry out a primary production business as that term is defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Commonwealth) section 995-1; or
- (b) for a workshop servicing plant or equipment used in primary production businesses;

industry – rural means premises used for an industry that —

- (a) supports and/or is associated with primary production; or
- (a) services plant or equipment used in primary production;

liquor store – large means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* with a net lettable area of more than 300 m²;

liquor store – small means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* with a net lettable area of not more than 300 m²;

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 commercial areas;

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;

mining operations means premises where mining operations, as that term is defined in the *Mining Act 1978* section 8(1) is carried out;

motel means premises, which may be licensed under the *Liquor Control Act 1988* —

- (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 re-treading 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 *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

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 *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997* Schedule 8;

place of worship means premises used for religious activities such as a chapel, church, mosque, synagogue or temple;

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;

renewable energy facility means premises used to generate energy from a renewable energy source and includes any building or other structure used in, or relating to, the generation of energy by a renewable resource. It does not include renewable energy electricity generation where the energy produced principally supplies a domestic and/or business premises and any on selling to the grid is secondary;

repurposed dwelling means a building or structure not previously used as a single house which has been repurposed for use as a dwelling;

residential building has the meaning given in the R-Codes;

residential aged care facility means a residential facility providing personal and/or nursing care primarily to people who are frail and 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 the provision of such accommodation, residential respite (short-term) care, and/or an independent living complex, but does not include a hospital, rehabilitation or psychiatric facility;

resource recovery centre means premises other than a waste disposal facility used for the recovery of resources from waste;

restaurant/cafe 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 *Liquor Control Act 1988*;

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 *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995* (Commonwealth); 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;

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 occupation 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 200 m²; 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 of 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, agistment, stabling or training of animals;
- (b) the keeping of bees;
- (c) the sale of produce grown solely on the premises;

Second-hand dwelling means a dwelling that has been in a different location, and has been dismantled and transported to another location, but does not include a modular home or transportable dwelling;

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; 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;

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

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;

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 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;

tree farm means land used commercially for tree production where trees are planted in blocks of more than one hectare, including land in respect of which a carbon right is registered under the *Carbon Rights Act 2003* section 5;

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 of goods, equipment, plant or materials; or

(b) the display or sale by wholesale of goods;

waste disposal facility means premises used —

(a) for the disposal of waste by landfill; or

(b) the incineration of hazardous, clinical or biomedical waste;

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;

wind farm means premises used to generate electricity by wind force and any associated turbine, building or other structure but does not include anemometers or turbines used primarily to supply electricity for a domestic property or for private rural use;

winery means premises used for the production of viticultural produce and associated sale of the produce;

workforce accommodation means premises, which may include modular or relocatable buildings, used —

(a) primarily for the accommodation of workers engaged in construction, resource, agricultural or other industries on a temporary basis; and

(b) for any associated catering, sporting and recreation facilities for the occupants and authorised visitors. [Clause 38 amended: SL 2020/252 r. 43.]

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*.

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

	Table Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions
22.	The erection or extension of a single house on a lot if a single house.	Is a permitted ("P") use in the zone where the R Codes do not apply, in which that lot is located and where the development standards set out in the Scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied, unless the development is located in a place that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) entered in the Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage Act 2018; or (ii) the subject of an order under the Heritage Act 2018 Part 4; or (iii) included on a heritage list prepared in accordance with this Scheme; or (iv) within an area designated under the Scheme as a heritage area; or (v) the subject of a heritage agreement entered into under the Heritage Act 2018 section 90; or (vi) a Special Control Area under Part 5 of this Scheme; (vii) abutting an unconstructed road reserve or a lot which does not have direct frontage to a gazetted road reserve.
23.	The erection or extension of an external fixture, boundary wall or fence, patio, pergola, veranda, outbuilding, garage, carport, water tank, or swimming pool.	On the same lot as a single house if a single house is a permitted use ("P") in the zone where the R Codes do not apply and where the development standards set out in the Scheme for that particular zone (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied, unless the development is located in a place that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) entered in the Register of Heritage Places under the Heritage Act 2018; or (ii) the subject of an order under the Heritage Act 2018 Part 4; or (iii) included on a heritage list prepared in accordance with this Scheme; or (iv) within an area designated under the Scheme as a heritage area; or (v) the subject of a heritage agreement entered into under the Heritage Act 2018 section 90.
24.	The erection of a windmill and the construction of water tanks, gully dams and soaks.	That are incidental and complementary to existing or approved agricultural use(s) being undertaken on land, within the Rural zone and where the applicable Rural zone development standards (including boundary setbacks) are satisfied.
25.	The carrying out of works by the local government.	That are wholly located on a reserve managed by the local government, except where the works involve the clearing of native vegetation.

(2)(h) Pursuant to deemed provision clause 61(2)(h) development approval is not required for the following uses if –

- (a) the use is of a class specified in Column 1 of an item in the Table;
- (b) the zone is of a class set out in Column 2 of the Table opposite that item; and
- (c) 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
10	The use of local reserve managed by the local government for the provision of a service to the community if the proposed use.	All reserves	(i) meets the reserve objectives; and (ii) complements the existing and predominant use of the reserve.

Schedule 1 - Exempted Signage and Advertisements

Land use/works	Exempted sign type and number (includes the change of posters on poster signs and applies to non-illuminated signs unless otherwise stated)	Maximum area of exempted sign
Dwellings	One professional name-plate as appropriate.	0.2m ²
Bed and Breakfast, Home Occupation, Holiday House, Family Day Care, Industry-Cottage, and other business operating from a dwelling	One advertisement describing the nature of the business operating from a dwelling.	0.2m ²
Community Purpose, Place of Worship and community related use	One advertisement detailing the function and/or the activities of the use/institution concerned.	0.2m ²
Exhibition Centre	Two signs (illuminated or non-illuminated) detailing the entertainment being presented from time to time at the venue upon which the signs are displayed.	Each advertisement sign not to exceed 5m ²
Bulky Goods Showroom, Shop, Convenience Store and other commercial uses	All advertisements affixed to the building below the top of the awning or, in the absence of an awning, below a line measured at 2.5 metres from the ground level of the building subject to compliance with Local Planning Policy	N/A
Industrial and Warehouse/Storage premises	<p>A maximum of 4 advertisements applied to or affixed to the walls of the building but not including signs which project above the eaves or the ridge of the roof of the building, and excluding signs projecting from a building whether or not those signs are connected to a pole, wall or other building.</p> <p>A maximum of two free-standing advertisement signs not exceeding 5m in height above ground level.</p>	<p>Total area of any such advertisements shall not exceed 15m².</p> <p>Maximum permissible total area shall not exceed 10m² and individual advertisement signs shall not exceed 6m².</p>
Public Places and Reserves	a) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) relating to the functions of government a public authority or the local government of a municipality excluding those of a promotional nature constructed or exhibited by, or on behalf of any such body;	N/A

	b) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) required for the management or control of traffic on any public road, car park, cycleway, railway or waterway where such advertisement has been constructed or exhibited by or at the direction of a government department, public authority or the local government of a municipality; and	N/A
	c) Advertisement signs (illuminated and non-illuminated) required to be exhibited by or pursuant to any statute or regulation or the like made pursuant to powers contained within a statute provided that any such advertisement is constructed and/or exhibited strictly in accordance with the requirements specified therein.	N/A
Advertisements within Buildings	All advertisements placed or displayed within buildings which cannot ordinarily be seen by a person outside of those buildings.	N/A
All classes of buildings other than single house	One advertisement sign containing the name, number and address of the building, the purpose for which the building is used or the name and address of the managing agent thereof.	0.2m ²
Temporary Signs	a) Advertising signs associated with traffic management for events provided signs are – (i) not placed on the road reserve (with the exception of directional signs); (ii) displayed for a period not exceeding 8 weeks; (iii) located to promote the safety of motorists, pedestrians and cyclists. b) Advertising signs associated with traffic management for works on roads.	N/A
Building Construction Sites (advertisement signs displayed only for the duration of the construction as follows):		
(i) Dwellings and grouped dwellings	One advertisement per street frontage containing details of the project and the contractors undertaking the construction work.	2m ²
Property Transactions Advertisement signs displayed for the duration of a period over which property transactions are offered and negotiated as follows.		

(a) Dwellings	One sign per street frontage for each property relating to the sale, leasing or impending auction of the property at or upon which the sign is or the signs are displayed.	Each sign shall not exceed an area of 2m ² .
Shop	All advertisements affixed to the building below the top of the awning, or in the absence of an awning, below a line measured at 5 metres from the ground floor level of the building.	N/A

PART 7 – HERITAGE PROTECTION

7.1 — HERITAGE LIST

~~7.1.1 The local government is to establish and maintain a Heritage List to identify those places within the Scheme area which are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of conservation under the provisions of the Scheme, together with a description of each place and the reasons for its entry.~~

~~7.1.2 In the preparation of the Heritage List the local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) have regard to the municipal inventory prepared by the local government under section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*; and~~
- ~~(b) include on the Heritage List such entries on the municipal inventory as it considers to be appropriate.~~

~~7.1.3 In considering a proposal to include a place on the Heritage List the local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) notify in writing the owner and occupier of the place and provide them with a copy of the description proposed to be used under clause 7.1.1 and the reasons for the proposed entry;~~
- ~~(b) invite submissions on the proposal from the owner and occupier of the place within 21 days of the day the notice is served;~~
- ~~(c) carry out such other consultation as it thinks fit; and~~
- ~~(d) consider any submissions made and resolve to enter the place on the Heritage List with or without modification or reject the proposal after consideration of the submissions.~~

~~7.1.4 Where a place is included on the Heritage List, the local government is to give notice of the inclusion to the Commission, the Heritage Council of Western Australia and to the owner and occupier of the place.~~

~~7.1.5 The local government is to keep a copy of the Heritage List with the Scheme documents for public inspection.~~

~~7.1.6 The local government may remove or modify the entry of a place on the Heritage List by following the procedures set out in clause 7.1.3.~~

~~Note: 1. The purpose and intent of the heritage provisions are —~~

- ~~(a) to facilitate the conservation of places of heritage value; and~~
- ~~(b) to ensure as far as possible that development occurs with due regard to heritage values.~~

~~2. A “place” is defined in Schedule 1 and may include works, buildings and contents of buildings.~~

7.2 — DESIGNATION OF A HERITAGE AREA

~~7.2.1 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, the local government may, by resolution, designate that area as a heritage area.~~

~~7.2.2 The local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) adopt for each heritage area a Local Planning Policy which is to comprise — (i) a map showing the boundaries of the heritage area;~~

- ~~(ii) a record of places of heritage significance; and~~
- ~~(iii) objectives and guidelines for the conservation of the heritage area;~~

~~and~~

- ~~(b) keep a copy of the Local Planning Policy for any designated heritage area with the Scheme documents for public inspection.~~

~~7.2.3 If a local government proposes to designate an area as a heritage area, the local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) notify in writing each owner of land affected by the proposed designation and provide the owner with a copy of the proposed Local Planning Policy for the heritage area;~~

- ~~(b) advertise the proposal by —~~

- ~~(i) publishing a notice of the proposed designation once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area;~~

- ~~(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~~

~~(ii) such other methods as the local government considers appropriate to ensure widespread notice of the proposal;~~

~~and~~

- ~~(c) carry out such other consultation as the local government considers appropriate.~~

~~———— 7.2.4 ——— Notice of the proposal under clause 7.2.3(b) is to specify —~~

- ~~(a) the area subject of the proposed designation;~~

- ~~(b) where the proposed Local Planning Policy which will apply to the proposed heritage area may be inspected; and~~

- ~~(c) in what form and what period (being not less than 21 days from the day the notice is published or the sign is erected, as the case requires) submissions may be made.~~

~~7.2.5 After the expiry of the period within which submissions may be made, the local government is to —~~

- ~~(a) review the proposed designation in the light of any submissions made; and~~

- ~~(b) resolve to adopt the designation with or without modification, or not to proceed with the designation.~~

~~7.2.6 If the local government resolves to adopt the designation, the local government is to forward a copy of the designation to the Heritage Council of Western Australia, the Commission and each owner of land affected by the designation.~~

~~———— 7.2.7 ——— The local government may modify or revoke a designation of a heritage area.~~

~~7.2.8 Clause 7.2.3 to 7.2.6 apply, with any necessary changes, to the amendment of a designation of a heritage area.~~

~~7.3 — HERITAGE AGREEMENTS~~

~~The local government may, in accordance with the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, 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.~~

~~Note: 1. A heritage agreement may include a covenant intended to run with the land relating to the development or use of the land or any part of the land.~~

~~2. Detailed provisions relating to heritage agreements are set out in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.~~

7.4 — HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

~~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 heritage place listed on the Heritage List.~~

7.5 — VARIATIONS TO SCHEME PROVISIONS FOR A HERITAGE PLACE OR HERITAGE AREA

~~Where desirable to—~~

~~(a) facilitate the conservation of a heritage place entered in the Register of Places under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* or listed in the Heritage List under clause 7.1.1; or~~

~~(b) enhance or preserve heritage values in a heritage area designated under clause 7.2.1,~~

~~the local government may vary any site or development requirement specified in the Scheme or the Residential Design Codes by following the procedures set out in clause 5.5.5.~~

~~7.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of this part of the Scheme, Council may maintain a list of the places of heritage value and natural beauty which wherever possible should be conserved and preserved.~~

PART 8 — DEVELOPMENT OF LAND

8.1 — REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL TO COMMENCE DEVELOPMENT

~~Subject to clause 8.2, all development on land zoned and reserved under the Scheme requires the prior approval of the local government. A person must not commence or carry out any development without first having applied for and obtained a planning approval of the local government under Part 9.~~

~~Note: 1. The planning approval of the local government is required for both the development of land (subject of this Part) and the use of the land (subject of Part 4).~~

~~2. Development includes erection, placement and display of any advertisements.~~

8.2 — PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT

~~Except as otherwise provided for in the Scheme, for the purposes of the Scheme, the following development does not require the planning approval of local government—~~

~~(a) the carrying out of any building or work which affects only the interior of a building and which does not materially affect the external appearance of the building except where the building is—~~

~~(i) located in a place that has been entered in the register of Heritage Places under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;~~

- (ii) ~~the subject of an order under Part 6 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*; or~~
 - (iii) ~~included on the Heritage List under clause 7.1 of the Scheme.~~
- (b) ~~the erection on a lot of a single house including any extension, ancillary outbuildings and swimming pools, except where—~~
- (i) ~~the proposal requires the exercise of a discretion by the local government under the Scheme to vary the provisions of the Residential Design Codes or the Development Table – General;~~
 - (ii) ~~the development will be located in a heritage area designated under the Scheme;~~
 - (iii) ~~the proposed development comprises transportable buildings;~~
 - (iv) ~~the proposed development comprises a relocated second hand building or part thereof;~~
 - (v) ~~outbuildings associated with a dwelling are proposed on a lot of 2 hectares or less and are outside a defined building envelope accepted by Council;~~
 - (vi) ~~the proposed dwelling (or outbuildings) are on land which is zoned Rural Residential and a building envelope has not been formally identified for the lot;~~
 - (vii) ~~the proposed dwelling is to be located in a local policy area declared by Council under the provisions of Part 2 of the Scheme;~~
 - (viii) ~~the proposed dwelling abuts a major road reserved in the Scheme;~~
 - (ix) ~~the proposed dwelling is on a lot or location which does not have access to a dedicated and constructed road.~~
- (c) ~~the demolition of any building or structure except where the building or structure is—~~
- (i) ~~located in a place that has been entered in the Register of Places under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;~~
 - (ii) ~~the subject of an order under Part 6 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;~~
 - (iii) ~~included on the Heritage List under clause 7.1 of the Scheme; or~~
 - (iv) ~~located within a heritage area designated under the Scheme;~~
- (d) ~~a home office;~~
- (e) ~~any works which are temporary and in existence for less than 48 hours or such longer time as the local government agrees;~~
- (f) ~~any of the exempted classes of advertisements listed in Schedule 5 except in respect of a place included in the Heritage List or in a heritage area;~~
- (g) ~~agriculture – extensive, home occupation and rural pursuit in the General Agriculture Zone;~~
- (h) ~~the erection of a boundary fence or screen wall except where or within 0.9m of a dividing boundary and/or to a height of greater than 1.8m above natural ground level;~~
- (i) ~~the carrying out of any works on, in, over or under a street or road by a public authority acting in pursuant of its statutory obligations;~~
 - (j) ~~the carrying out of works urgently required for public safety or for the safety or security of plant or equipment or for the maintenance of essential services~~
- (k) ~~the use of land in a reserve, where such land is vested in Council or vested in a Public Authority:~~
- (i) ~~for the purpose for which the land is reserved under the Scheme; or~~
 - (ii) ~~in the case of land vested in a public authority, for any purpose for which such land may be lawfully used by that authority;~~

~~provided the development complies with the provisions of the Development Table – General for the surrounding or relevant land use zone as determined by Council.~~

Note: Development carried out in accordance with a subdivision approval granted by the Commission is exempt under Section 157 of the Planning and Development Act.

~~8.3 — AMENDING OR REVOKING A PLANNING APPROVAL~~

~~The local government may, on written application from the owner of land in respect of which planning approval has been granted, revoke or amend the planning approval, prior to the commencement of the use or development subject of the planning approval.~~

~~8.4 — UNAUTHORIZED EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS~~

~~8.4.1 The local government may grant planning approval to a use or development already commenced or carried out regardless of when it was commenced or carried out, if the development conforms to the provisions of the Scheme.~~

~~8.4.2 Development which was unlawfully commenced is not rendered lawful by the occurrence of any subsequent event except the granting of planning approval, and the continuation of the development unlawfully commenced is taken to be lawful upon the grant of planning approval.~~

~~———— Note: ——— 1. ——— Applications for approval to an existing development are made under Part 9.~~

~~2. The approval by the local government of an existing development does not affect the power of the local government to take appropriate action for a breach of the Scheme or the Act in respect of the commencement or carrying out of development without planning approval.~~

PART 9 – APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

9.1 FORM OF APPLICATION

~~9.1.1 An application for approval for one or more of the following –~~

- ~~(a) a use or commencement of development on a Local reserve under clause 3.4;~~
- ~~(b) commencement of a ‘P’ use which does not comply with all relevant development standards and requirements of the Scheme as referred to in clause 4.3.2, and/or is not considered “permitted development” under clause 8.2;~~
- ~~(c) commencement of a ‘D’ use or an ‘A’ use as referred to in clause 4.3.2;~~
- ~~(d) commencement of a use not listed in the Zoning Table under clause 4.4.2(b);~~
- ~~(e) alteration or extension of a non-conforming use under clause 4.9;~~
- ~~(f) a change of a non-conforming use under clause 4.9;~~
- ~~(g) continuation of a non-conforming use under clause 4.12;~~
- ~~(h) variation of a site or development requirement under clause 5.5;~~
- ~~(i) commencement of development under clause 8.1;~~
- ~~(j) continuation of development already commenced or carried out under clause 8.4;~~
- ~~(k) a subsequent planning approval pursuant to an approval under clause 10.8.1; and~~
- ~~(l) the erection, placement or display of an advertisement,~~

~~is, subject to clause 9.1.2 to be made in the form prescribed in Schedule 6 and is to be signed by the owner, and accompanied by such plans and other information as is required under the Scheme.~~

~~9.1.2 An application for the erection, placement or display of an advertisement is to be accompanied by the additional information set out in the form prescribed in Schedule 7.~~

9.2 ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL

~~Unless the local government waives any particular requirement every application for planning approval is to be accompanied by –~~

- ~~(a) a plan or plans to scale of not less than 1:500 showing:
 - ~~(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 and the location, height and type of all existing structures, and structures and vegetation proposed to be removed;~~
- (iii) ~~the existing and proposed use of the site, including proposed hours of operation, and buildings and structures to be erected on the site;~~
- (iv) ~~the existing and proposed means of access for pedestrians and vehicles to and from the site;~~
- (v) ~~the location, number, dimensions and layout of all car parking spaces intended to be provided;~~
- (vi) ~~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;~~
- (vii) ~~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 same; and~~
- (viii) ~~the nature and extent of any open space and landscaping proposed for the site;~~
- (b) ~~plans, elevation and sections of any building proposed to be erected or altered and of any building it is intended to retain;~~
- (c) ~~any specialist studies that local government may require the applicant to undertake in support of the application such as traffic, heritage, environmental, engineering or urban design studies; and~~
- (d) ~~any other plan or information that the local government may require to enable the application to be determined.~~

9.3 — ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HERITAGE MATTERS

~~Where an application relates to a place entered on the Heritage List or within a heritage area, the local government may require an applicant to provide one or more of the following to assist the local government in its determination of the application —~~

- (a) ~~street elevations drawn 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, and drawn as one continuous elevation;~~
- (b) ~~a detailed schedule of all finishes, including materials and colours of the proposed development and, unless the local government exempts the applicant from the requirement or any part of it, the finishes of the existing developments on the subject lot and on each lot immediately adjoining the subject lot.~~

9.4 — ADVERTISING OF APPLICATIONS

~~9.4.1 Where an application is made for planning approval to commence a use or commence or carry out development which involves a use which is —~~

- (a) ~~an 'A' use as referred to in clause 4.3.2; or~~
- (b) ~~a use not listed in the Zoning Table,~~

~~the local government is not to grant approval to that application unless notice is given in accordance with clause 9.4.3.~~

~~9.4.2 Despite clause 9.4.1, where application is made for a purpose other than a purpose referred to in that clause, the local government may require notice be given in clause 9.4.3.~~

~~9.4.3 The local government may give notice or require the applicant to give notice of an application for planning approval in one or more of the following ways—~~

~~(a) notice of the proposed use or development served on nearby owners and occupiers who, in the opinion of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of planning approval, stating that submissions may be made to the local government by a specified date being not less than 14 days from the day the notice is served;~~

~~(b) notice of the proposed use or development published in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area stating that submissions may be made to the local government by a specified day being not less than 14 days from the day the notice is published;~~

~~(c) a sign or signs displaying notice of the proposed use or development to be erected in a conspicuous position on the land for a period of not less than 14 days from the day the notice is erected.~~

~~9.4.4 The notice referred to in clause 9.4.3(a) and (b) is to be in the form prescribed in Schedule 8 with such modifications as are considered appropriate by the local government.~~

~~9.4.5 Any person may inspect the application for planning approval referred to in the notice and the material accompanying that application at the offices of the local government.~~

~~9.4.6 After the expiration of the specified period from the serving of notice of the application for planning approval, the publication of the notice or the erection of a sign or signs, whichever is the later, the local government is to consider and determine the application.~~

~~9.5 — THE NEED FOR APPROVAL FROM THE MINISTER FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS~~

~~In addition to planning approval, an applicant may require the consent of the Minister for Indigenous Affairs under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 before commencing development for which planning approval has been granted.~~

~~PART 10 — PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS~~

~~10.1 — CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES~~

~~10.1.1 In considering an application for planning approval the local government may consult with any other statutory, public or planning authority it considers appropriate.~~

~~10.1.2 In the case of land reserved under the Scheme for the purposes of a public authority, the local government is to consult that authority before making its determination.~~

~~10.2 — MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~

~~The local government in considering an application for planning approval is to have due regard to such of the following matters as are in the opinion of the local government relevant to the use or development the subject of the application—~~

~~(a) the aims and provisions of the Scheme and any other relevant local planning schemes operating within the Scheme area;~~

- ~~(b) the requirements of orderly and proper planning including any relevant proposed new local planning scheme or amendment, or region scheme or amendment, which has been granted consent for public submissions to be sought;~~
- ~~(c) any approved statement of planning policy of the Commission;~~
- ~~(d) any approved environmental protection policy under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;~~
- ~~(e) any relevant policy or strategy of the Commission and any relevant policy adopted by the Government of the State;~~
- ~~(f) any Local Planning Policy adopted by the local government under clause 2.4, any heritage policy statement for a designated heritage area adopted under clause 7.2.2, and any other plan or guideline adopted by the local government under the Scheme;~~
- ~~(g) in the case of land reserved under the Scheme, the ultimate purpose intended for the reserve;~~
- ~~(h) the conservation of any place that has been entered in the Register within the meaning of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, or which is included in the Heritage list under clause 7.1, and the effect of the proposal on the character or appearance of a heritage area;~~
- ~~(i) the compatibility of a use or development with its setting;~~
- ~~(j) any social issues that have an effect on the amenity of the locality;~~
- ~~(k) the cultural significance of any place or area affected by the development;~~
- ~~(l) the likely effect of the proposal on the natural environment and any means that are proposed to protect or to mitigate impacts on the natural environment;~~
- ~~(m) whether the land to which the application relates is unsuitable for the proposal by reason of it being, or being likely to be, subject to flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, landslip, bush fire or any other risk;~~
- ~~(n) the preservation of the amenity of the locality;~~
- ~~(o) the relationship of the proposal 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 proposal;~~
- ~~(p) whether the proposed means of access to and egress from the site are adequate and whether adequate provision has been made for the loading, unloading, manoeuvring and parking of vehicles;~~
- ~~(q) the amount of traffic likely to be generated by the proposal, particularly in relation to the capacity of the road system in the locality and the probable effect on traffic flow and safety;~~
- ~~(r) whether public transport services are necessary and, if so, whether they are available and adequate for the proposal;~~
- ~~(s) whether public utility services are available and adequate for the proposal;~~
- ~~(t) whether adequate provision has been made for access for pedestrians and cyclists (including end of trip storage, toilet and shower facilities);~~
- ~~(u) whether adequate provision has been made for access by disabled persons;~~

- (v) ~~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;~~
- (w) ~~whether the proposal is likely to cause soil erosion or land degradation;~~
- (x) ~~the potential loss of any community service or benefit resulting from the planning approval;~~
- (y) ~~any relevant submissions received on the application;~~
- (z) ~~the comments or submissions received from any authority consulted under clause 10.1.1;~~
- ~~———— (za) ——— any other planning consideration the local government considers relevant.~~

~~10.3 — DETERMINATION OF APPLICATIONS~~

~~In determining an application for planning approval the local government may —~~

- (a) ~~grant its approval with or without conditions; or~~
- (b) ~~refuse to grant its approval.~~

~~10.4 — FORM AND DATE OF DETERMINATION~~

~~10.4.1 As soon as practicable after making a determination in relation to the application, the local government is to convey its determination to the applicant in the form prescribed in Schedule 9 and the date of determination is to be the date given in the notice of the local government's determination.~~

~~10.4.2 Where the local government refuses an application for planning approval the local government is to give reasons for its refusal.~~

~~10.5 — TERM OF PLANNING APPROVAL~~

~~10.5.1 Where the local government grants planning approval for the development of land —~~

- (a) ~~the development approved is to be substantially commenced within 2 years, or such other period as specified in the approval, after the date of the determination; and~~
- (b) ~~the approval lapses if the development has not substantially commenced before the expiration of that period.~~

~~10.5.2 A written request may be made to the local government for an extension of the term of planning approval at any time prior to the expiry of the approval period in clause 10.5.1.~~

~~10.6 — TEMPORARY PLANNING APPROVAL~~

~~Where the local government grants planning approval, the local government may impose conditions limiting the period of time for which the approval is granted.~~

~~Note: A temporary planning approval is where the local government grants approval for a limited period, for example, where the land may be required for some other purpose in the future, and is different to the term of the planning approval which is the period within which the development must commence.~~

~~10.7 — SCOPE OF PLANNING APPROVAL~~

~~Planning approval may be granted —~~

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

10.8 — APPROVAL SUBJECT TO LATER APPROVAL OF DETAILS

~~10.8.1 Where an application is for development that includes the carrying out or any building or works, the local government may grant approval subject to matters requiring the subsequent planning approval of the local government. These matters may include the siting, design, external appearance of the buildings, means of access, landscaping, and such other matters as the local government thinks fit.~~

~~10.8.2 In respect of an approval requiring subsequent planning approval, the local government may require such further details as it thinks fit prior to considering the application.~~

~~10.8.3 Where the local government has granted approval subject to matters requiring the later planning approval of the local government, an application for approval of those matters must be made no later than 2 years after the date of the determination of the first approval, or such other period as is specified in the approval.~~

10.9 — DEEMED REFUSAL

~~10.9.1 Subject to clause 10.9.2, an application for planning approval is deemed to have been refused if a determination in respect of that application is not conveyed to the applicant by the local government within 60 days of the receipt of the application by the local government, or within such further time as is agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.~~

~~10.9.2 An application for planning approval which is the subject of a notice under clause 9.4 is deemed to be refused where a determination in respect of that application is not conveyed to the applicant by the local government within 90 days of the receipt of the application by the local government, or within such further time as is agreed in writing between the applicant and the local government.~~

~~10.9.3 Despite an application for planning approval being deemed to have been refused, the local government may issue a determination in respect of the application at any time after the expiry of the period specified in clause 10.9.1, or 10.9.2, as the case requires, and that determination is as valid and effective from the date of determination as if it had been made before the period expired.~~

10.10 RIGHT OF REVIEW

~~An applicant aggrieved by the determination of the local government in respect of the exercise of a discretionary power under the Scheme may make application for review under Part 14 of the Planning and Development Act.~~

PART 11 – ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

11.1 — POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

11.1.1 The local government in implementing the Scheme has the power to —

- (a) enter into an agreement with an owner, occupier or other person having an interest in land affected by the provisions of the Scheme in respect of any matter pertaining to the Scheme;
- (b) acquire any land or buildings within the Scheme area under the provisions of the Scheme or the Planning and Development Act; and
- (c) deal with or dispose of any land which it has acquired under the provisions of the Scheme or the Planning and Development Act in accordance with the law and for such purpose may make such agreements with other owners as it considers fit.

11.1.2 An employee of the local government authorized by the local government may, at all reasonable times and with such assistance as may be required, enter any building or land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Scheme are being observed.

11.2 — REMOVAL AND REPAIR OF EXISTING ADVERTISEMENTS

11.2.1 Where an existing advertisement at, or at any time after, the coming into force of the Scheme, is, in the opinion of the local government, in conflict with the amenity of the locality, the local government may by written notice (giving clear reasons) require the advertiser to remove, relocate, repair, adapt or otherwise modify the advertisement.

11.2.2 Where, in the opinion of the local government, an advertisement has deteriorated to a point where it is in conflict with the aims of the Scheme or it ceases to be effective for the purpose for which it was erected or displayed, the local government may by written notice require the advertiser to —

- (a) repair, repaint or otherwise restore the advertisement to a standard specified by the local government in the notice; or
- (b) remove the advertisement.

11.2.3 For the purpose of clauses 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 any notice is to be served on the advertiser and is to specify —

- (a) the advertisement the subject of the notice;
- (b) full details of the action or alternative courses of action to be taken by the advertiser to comply with the notice; and
- (c) the period, being not less than 60 days from the date of the local government's determination, within which the action specified is to be completed by the advertiser.

11.2.4 A person on whom notice is served under this clause may make application for review under Part 14 of the Planning and Development Act against the determination of the local government.

11.3 — DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

11.3.1 The local government may, in writing and either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, delegate to a committee or the CEO, within the meaning of these expressions under the

~~Local Government Act 1995, the exercise of any its powers or the discharge of any of its duties under the Scheme, other than this power of delegation.~~

~~11.3.2 The 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 duties under clause 11.3.1.~~

~~11.3.3 The exercise of the power of delegation under clause 11.3.1 requires a decision of an absolute majority as if the power had been exercised under the Local Government Act 1995.~~

~~11.3.4 Sections 5.45 and 5.46 of the Local Government Act 1995 and the regulations referred to in section 5.46 apply to a delegation made under this clause as if the delegation were a delegation under Division 4 of Part 5 of that Act.~~

11.4 — PERSON MUST COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF SCHEME

A person must not —

- (a) ~~contravene or fail to comply with the provisions of the Scheme;~~
- (b) ~~use any land or commence or continue to carry out any development within the Scheme area —~~
 - (i) ~~otherwise than in accordance with the Scheme;~~
 - (ii) ~~unless all approvals required by the Scheme have been granted and issued;~~
 - (iii) ~~otherwise than in accordance with any conditions imposed upon the grant and the issue of any approval required by the Scheme; and~~
 - (iv) ~~otherwise than in accordance with any standards laid down and any requirements prescribed by the Scheme or determined by the local government under the Scheme with respect to that building or that use.~~

~~Note: Section 218 of the Planning and Development Act provides that a person who (a) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of a local planning scheme; or (b) commences or continues to carry out any development which is required to comply with a local planning scheme otherwise than in accordance with that scheme or otherwise than in accordance with any condition imposed with respect to the development by the responsible authority pursuant to its powers under that scheme,~~

~~is guilty of an offence.~~

~~Penalty: \$50,000, and a daily penalty of \$5,000~~

11.5 — COMPENSATION

~~11.5.1 A person whose land or property is injuriously affected by the making or amendment of the Scheme may make a claim for compensation under section 11(1) of the Town Planning Act —~~

- (a) ~~in any case, within 6 months of the date of publication of notice of the approval of the Scheme or the amendment, as the case requires, in accordance with the Town Planning Regulations 1967; or~~
- (b) ~~where the land has been reserved for a public purpose and —~~
 - (i) ~~an application made under the Scheme for the approval to carry out development on the land is refused; or~~
 - (ii) ~~an application made under the Scheme for approval to carry out development on the land is granted subject to conditions that have the effect of permitting the land to be used or developed for no purpose other than a public purpose,~~

~~no later than 6 months after the application is refused or the permission granted.~~

~~11.5.2 A person whose land or property is injuriously affected by the making of a Scheme may not claim compensation for that injurious affection more than once under Clause 11.5.1.~~

~~Note: A claim for compensation under Section 173 of the Planning and Development Act may be made in the Form No. 7 in Appendix A of the *Town Planning Regulations 1967*.~~

~~11.6 PURCHASE OR TAKING OF LAND~~

~~11.6.1 If, where compensation for injurious affection is claimed under the Planning and Development Act, the local government elects to purchase or take the land compulsorily the local government is to give written notice of that election to the claimant within 3 months of the claim for compensation being made.~~

~~11.6.2 The local government may deal with or dispose of land acquired by it for the purpose of a Local Reserve upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit but the land must be used, and preserved, for a use compatible with the purpose for which it is reserved.~~

~~Note: Sections 190 and 191 of the Planning and Development Act empowers the local government to purchase or compulsorily acquire land comprised in a scheme.~~

~~11.7 NOTICE FOR REMOVAL OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS~~

~~11.7.1 Under Section 214 of the Planning and Development Act, 28 days written notice is prescribed as the notice to be given for the removal of a building or other work referred to in that subsection.~~

~~11.7.2 The local government may recover expenses under Section 214 of the Planning and Development Act in a court of competent jurisdiction.~~

SCHEDULES

~~Schedule 1 Dictionary of defined word and expressions~~

~~General definitions~~

~~Land use definitions~~

~~Schedule 2 Additional Uses~~

~~Schedule 3 Restricted Uses~~

~~Schedule 4 Special Use Zones~~

~~Schedule 5 Exempted Advertisements~~

~~Schedule 6 Form of application for planning approval~~

~~Schedule 7 Additional information for advertisements~~

~~Schedule 8 Notice of public advertisement of planning proposal~~

~~Schedule 9 Notice of determination on application for planning approval~~

~~Schedule 10 Environmental Conditions~~

~~Schedule 11 Rural Residential Zones and Provisions~~

SCHEDULE ONE — DICTIONARY OF DEFINED WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. — General definitions

In the Scheme—

“advertisement”—means any word, letter, model, sign, placard, board, notice, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of, and employed wholly or partly for the purposes of, advertisement, announcement or direction, and includes any hoarding or similar structure used, or adapted for use, for the display of advertisements. The term includes any airborne device anchored to any land or building and any vehicle or trailer or other similar object placed or located so as to serve the purpose of advertising;

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

“building envelope”—means an area of land within a lot marked on a plan approved by the responsible authority within which all buildings and effluent disposal facilities on the lot must be contained;

“conservation”—has the same meaning as in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;

“cultural heritage significance”—has the same meaning as the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;

“floor area”—has the same meaning as in the *Building Code of Australia 1996* published by the Australian Building Codes Board;

“frontage”—when used in relation to a building that is used for—

- (a) residential purposes, has the same meaning as in the Residential Design Codes; and
- (b) purposes other than residential purposes, means the road alignment at the front of a lot and, if a lot abuts 2 or more roads, the one to which the building or proposed building faces;

“Gazettal date”—in relation to a Scheme, means the date on which the Scheme is published in the *Gazette* under Section 87 of the Planning and Development Act;

“height”—when used in relation to a building that is used for—
residential purposes, has the same meaning as in the Residential Design Codes; or purposes other than residential purposes, means the maximum vertical distance between the ground level and the finished roof height directly above;

“incidental use”—means a use of premises which is ancillary and subordinate to the predominant use;

“local government”—means the Shire of Pingelly.

“Local Planning Strategy”—means the Local Planning Strategy in respect of the Scheme, as endorsed by the Commission under regulation 12B of the *Town Planning Regulations 1967* and amended from time to time;

“lot”—has the same meaning as in the Planning and Development Act but does not include a strata or survey strata lot;

“minerals”—has the same meaning as in the *Mining Act 1978*;

“net lettable area (nla)”— means the area of all floors within the internal finished surfaces of permanent walls but excludes the following areas—

- (a) all 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 such facilities are not for the exclusive use of occupiers of the floor or building;

“non-conforming use”— has the same meaning as it has in Section 172 of the Planning and Development Act;

“owner”— in relation to any land, includes the Crown and every person who jointly or severally whether at law or in equity—

- (a) is entitled to the land for an estate in fee simple in possession;
- (b) is a person to whom the Crown has lawfully contracted to grant the fee simple of that land;
- (c) is a lessor or licensee from the Crown; or
- (d) is entitled to receive or is in receipt of, or if the land were let to a tenant, would be entitled to receive, the rents and profits from the land, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise;

“place”— in Part 7 (Heritage Protection) has the same meaning as it has in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*;

“Planning and Development Act”— means the Planning and Development Act 2005;

“plot ratio”— in the case of residential dwellings has the same meaning as in the Residential Design Codes;

“precinct”— means a definable area where particular planning policies, guidelines or standards apply;

“predominant use”— means the primary use of premises to which all other uses carried out on the premises are subordinate, incidental or ancillary;

“premises”— means land or buildings;

“region scheme”— means a regional planning scheme made under the *Western Australian Planning Commission Act 1985*, as amended from time to time;

“Residential Design Codes”— means the Residential Design Codes in Appendix 2 to the Western Australian Planning Commission Statement of Planning Policy No. 1, as amended from time to time;

“retail”— means the sale or hire of goods or services to the public;

“substantially commenced”— means that work or development the subject of planning approval has been begun by the performance of some substantial part of that work or development;

“wholesale”— means the sale of good or materials to be sold by others;

“zone”— means a portion of the Scheme area shown on the map by distinctive colouring, patterns, symbols, hatching or edging for the purpose of indicating the restrictions imposed by the Scheme on the use and development of land, but does not include a reserve or special control area.

2. Land use definitions

In the Scheme—

“abattoir”— means land and buildings for the slaughter of animals for human consumption and the treatment of carcasses, offal and by-products;

“agriculture — extensive”— means premises used for the raising of stock or crops but does not include agriculture — intensive or animal husbandry — intensive;

“agriculture — intensive”— means premises used for trade or commercial purposes, including outbuildings and earthworks, associated with the following—

- (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); or
- (d) aquaculture;

“agroforestry”— means land used commercially for tree production and agriculture where trees are planted in blocks of more than one hectare;

“amusement parlour”— means premises open to the public, where the predominant use is for amusement by means of amusement machines and where there are more than 2 amusement machines operating within the premises;

“animal establishment”— means premises used for the breeding, boarding, training or caring of animals for commercial purposes but does not include animal husbandry — intensive, veterinary centre or dog kennels;

“animal husbandry — intensive”— means premises used for keeping, rearing or fattening of pigs, poultry (for either egg or meat production), rabbits (for either meat or fur production) and other livestock feedlots;

“aquaculture”— means any fish farming operation for which a Fish Farm license issued pursuant to the provisions of Part V of the Fisheries Act, 1905 (as amended), and the Fisheries Regulations, 1938 (as amended), is required

“bed and breakfast”— means a dwelling, used by a resident of the dwelling, to provide accommodation for persons away from their normal place of residence on a shortterm commercial basis and includes the provision of breakfast;

“betting agency”— means an office or totalisator agency established under the *Totalisator Agency Board Betting Act 1960*;

“caravan park”— has the same meaning as in the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*;

“caretaker’s dwelling”— means a dwelling on the same site as a building, operation, or plant, 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 any part of a public road used for parking or for a taxi rank, or any premises in which cars are displayed for sale;

“child care premises”— has the same meaning as in the *Community Services (Child Care) Regulations 1988*;

“cinema/theatre”— means premises where the public may view a motion picture or theatrical production;

“civic use”— means premises used by the government department, an instrumentality of the Crown, 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;

“community purpose”— means the use of premises designed or adapted primarily for the provision of educational, social or recreational facilities or services by organizations involved in activities for community benefit;

“consulting rooms”— means premises used by no more than 2 health consultants 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, or the retail sale of petrol and those convenience goods;
- (b) operated during hours which include, but may extend beyond, normal trading hours;
- (c) which provide associated parking; and
- (d) the floor area of which does not exceed 300 square metres net lettable area;

“corrective institution”— means premises used to hold and reform persons committed to it by a court, such as a prison or other type of detention facility;

“dog kennels”— means any land or buildings used for breeding, boarding, training or caring of dogs for commercial purposes;

“educational establishment”— means premises used for the purposes of education and includes a school, tertiary institution, business college, academy or other educational centre;

“exhibition centre”— means premises used for the display, or display and sale, of materials of an artistic, cultural or historical nature, and includes a museum or art gallery;

“family day care”— means premises used to provide family day care within the meaning of the *Community Services (Child Care) Regulation 1988*;

“fast food outlet”— means premises used for the preparation, sale and serving of food to customers in a form ready to be eaten without further preparation, primarily off the premises, but does not include a lunch bar;

“fuel depot”— means premises used for the storage and sale in bulk of solid or liquid or gaseous fuel, but does not include a service station and specifically excludes the sale by retail into a vehicle for final use of such fuel from the premises;

“funeral parlour”— means premises used to prepare and store bodies for burial or cremation;

“home business”— means a business, service or profession carried out in a dwelling or on land around a dwelling by an occupier of the dwelling which —

- (a) does not employ more than 2 people not members of the occupier’s household;
- (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (c) does not occupy an area greater than 50 square metres;

- (d) does not involve the retail sale, display or hire of goods of any nature;
- (e) in relation to vehicles and parking, does not result in traffic difficulties as a result of the inadequacy of parking or an increase in traffic volumes in the neighbourhood, and does not involve the presence, use or calling of a vehicle more than 3.5 tonnes tare weight; and
- (f) does not involve the use of an essential service of greater capacity than normally required in the zone;

“home occupation”— means an occupation carried out in a dwelling or on land around a dwelling by an occupier of the dwelling which—

- (a) does not employ any person not a member of the occupier’s household;
- (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (c) does not occupy an area greater than 20 square metres;
- (d) does not display a sign exceeding 0.2 square metres;
- (e) does not involve the retail sale, display or hire of goods of any nature;
- (f) in relation to vehicles and parking, does not result in the requirement for a greater number of parking facilities than normally required for a single dwelling or an increase in traffic volume in the neighbourhood, does not involve the presence, use or calling of a vehicle more than 2 tonnes tare weight, and does not include provision for the fuelling, repair or maintenance of motor vehicles; and
- (g) does not involve the use of an essential service of greater capacity than normally required in the zone;

“home office”— means a home occupation limited to a business carried out solely within a dwelling by a resident of the dwelling but which does not—

- (a) entail clients or customers travelling to and from the dwelling;
- (b) involve any advertising signs on the premises; or
- (c) require any external change to the appearance of the dwelling;

“home store”— means any shop with a net lettable area not exceeding 100 square metres attached to a dwelling and which is operated by a person resident in the dwelling;

“hospital”— means premises in which persons are admitted and lodged for medical treatment or care and includes a maternity hospital;

“hotel”— means premises providing accommodation the subject of a hotel license under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*, and may include a betting agency on those premises, but does not include a tavern or motel;

“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 premises on the same land used for—

- (a) the storage of goods;
- (b) the work of administration or accounting;
- (c) the selling of goods by wholesale or retail; or
- (d) the provision of amenities for employees,

incidental to any of those industrial operations;

“industry – cottage”— means a trade or light industry producing arts and crafts goods which does not fall within the definition of a home occupation and which—

- (a) does not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (b) where operated in a residential zone, does not employ any person other than a member of the occupier’s household;

- (c) is conducted in an out-building which is compatible with the principal uses to which land in the zone in which it is located may be put;
- (d) does not occupy an area in excess of 50 square metres; and
- (e) does not display a sign exceeding 0.2 square metres in area;

“industry – extractive”— means an industry which involves the extraction, quarrying or removal of sand, gravel, clay, hard rock, stone or similar material from the land and includes the treatment and storage of those materials, the manufacture of products from those materials on, or adjacent to, the land from which the materials are extracted, but does not include industry-mining;

“industry – general”— means an industry other than a cottage, extractive, light, mining, rural or service industry;

“industry – light”— means an industry—

- (a) in which the processes carried on, the machinery used, and the goods and commodities carried to and from the premises do not cause any injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the locality;
- (b) the establishment or conduct of which does not, or will not, impose an undue load on any existing or proposed service for the supply or provision of essential services;

“industry – mining”— means land used commercially to extract minerals from the land;

“industry – rural”— means —

- (a) an industry handling, treating, processing or packing rural products; or (b) a workshop servicing plant or equipment used for rural purposes;

“industry – service”— means —

- (a) an industry – light carried out from premises which may have a retail shop front and from which goods manufactured on the premises may be sold; or
- (b) premises having a retail shop front and used as a depot for receiving goods to be serviced;

“lunch bar”— means premises or part or premises used for the sale of takeaway food (in a form ready to be consumed without further preparation) within industrial or commercial areas;

“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 one or more health consultant(s) for the investigation or treatment of human injuries or ailments and for general outpatient care (including preventative care, diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment, and counselling);

“motel”— means premises used to accommodate patrons in a manner similar to a hotel but in which specific provision is made for the accommodation of patrons with motor vehicles and may comprise premises licensed under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;

“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; or
- b) repairs to tyres;

but does not include premises used for recapping or retreading of tyres, panel beating, spray painting or chassis reshaping;

“motor vehicle wash”— means premises where the primary use is the washing of motor vehicles;

“night club”— means premises—

- (a) used for entertainment with or without eating facilities; and
- (b) licensed under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;

“office”— means premises used for administration, clerical, technical, professional or other like business activities;

“park home park”— has the same meaning as in the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*;

“place of worship”— means premises used for religious activities such as a church, chapel, mosque, synagogue or temple;

“plantation”— has the same meaning as in the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia* (1997) published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Australian Forest Growers;

“reception centre”— means premises used for functions on formal or ceremonial occasions but not for unhosted use for general entertainment purposes;

“recreation — private”— means premises used for indoor or outdoor leisure, recreation or sport which are not usually open to the public without charge;

“residential building”— has the same meaning as in the Residential Design Codes;

“restaurant”— means premises where the predominant use is the sale and consumption of food and drinks on the premises and where seating is provided for patrons, and includes a restaurant licensed under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*;

“restricted premises”— means premises used for the sale by retail or wholesale, or the offer by hire, loan or exchange, or the exhibition, display or delivery of—

- (a) publications that are classified as restricted under the *Censorship Act 1996*;
- (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;

“rural home business”— means a business, service or profession carried out in a dwelling or on land around a dwelling by an occupier of the dwelling which—

- a) does not employ more than 5 people not members of the occupier's household;
- b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood;
- c) does not occupy an area greater than 200 square metres;
- d) in relation to vehicles and parking does not result in traffic difficulties as a result of the inadequacy of parking or an increase in traffic volumes in the neighbourhood, and does not involve the presence, use or calling of more than 3 vehicles of more than 3.5 tonnes tare weight; and
- e) does not involve the use of an essential service of greater capacity than normally required in the zone.

“rural pursuit”— means any premises used for—

- (a) the rearing or agistment of animals;
- (b) the stabling, agistment or training of horses;

- (c) ~~the growing of trees, plants, shrubs or flowers for replanting in domestic, commercial or industrial gardens; or~~
- (d) ~~the sale of produce grown solely on the lot;~~

~~but does not include agriculture—extensive or agriculture—intensive;~~

~~“**service station**” — means premises used for—~~

- (a) ~~the retail sale of petroleum products, motor vehicle accessories and goods of an incidental/convenience retail nature; and~~
- (b) ~~the carrying out of greasing, tyre repairs and minor mechanical repairs to motor vehicles,~~

~~but does not include premises used for a transport depot, panel beating, spray painting, major repairs or wrecking;~~

~~“**shop**” — means premises used to sell goods by retail, hire goods, or provide services of a personal nature (including a hairdresser or beauty therapist) but does not include a showroom or fast food outlet;~~

~~“**showroom**” — means premises used to display, sell by wholesale or retail, or hire, automotive parts and accessories, camping equipment, electrical light fittings, equestrian supplies, floor coverings, furnishings, furniture, household appliances, party supplies, swimming pools or goods of a bulky nature;~~

~~“**storage**” — means premises used for the storage of goods, equipment, plant or materials;~~

~~“**tavern**” — means premises licensed as a tavern under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988* and used to sell liquor for consumption on the premises;~~

~~“**telecommunications infrastructure**” — means land used to accommodate any part of the infrastructure of a telecommunications network and includes any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit or other structure used, or for use in or in connection with, a telecommunications network;~~

~~“**trade display**” — means premises used for the display of trade goods and equipment for the purpose of advertisement;~~

~~“**transportable structures/dwellings**” — means a structure for ease of transporting from one location to another, and includes structures such as “Donga” units with skid mountings, metal sandwich panel and flat roof design, and other proprietary names like “Durabuilt”, “Atco” and the like;~~

~~“**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**” — means premises used to store or display goods and may include sale by wholesale;~~

~~“**winery**” — means premises used for the production of viticulture produce and may include sale of the produce.~~

SCHEDULE TWO — ADDITIONAL USES

No.	Description of land	Additional use	Conditions
1	Milton Road East Pingelly CG6310	Transport depot including the storage of grains in bulk and the garaging, maintenance, management, and repair of machinery used for the storage and/or transport of grain.	As determined by Council
2	Reserve No. 27461, corner Stone and Prestige Streets, Pingelly	Animal Shelter — Marsupial Retreat	As determined by Council

SCHEDULE THREE RESTRICTED USES

No.	Description of land	Restricted use	Conditions

SCHEDULE FOUR SPECIAL USE ZONES

No.	Description of land	Special use	Conditions

SCHEDULE FIVE — EXEMPTED ADVERTISEMENTS

Land use and/or development	Exempted sign	Maximum size
Dwellings	One professional name plate	0.2m ²
Home Occupation	One advertisement describing the nature of the home occupation.	0.2m ²
Places of Worships, meeting halls and places of public assembly	One advertisement detailing the function and/or the activities of the institution concerned.	0.2m ²
Shops, showrooms and other uses appropriate to the town site area	All advertisements affixed to the building below the top of the awning, or in the absence of an awning, below a line measured at 5 metres from the ground floor level of the building.	N/A
Industrial	A maximum of 4 advertisements applied to or affixed to the wall of the building.	

SCHEDULE SIX — FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Shire of Pingelly Local Planning Scheme No. 3 Application for Planning Approval

Owner details:		
Name:		
Address:		
		Postcode:
Phone:		FAX:
Home:	Work:	Email:
Mobile:		
Contact Person:		
Signature:		Date:
Signature:		Date:
The signature of the owner(s) is required on all applications. This application will not proceed without that signature.		

Applicant details:		
Name:		
Address:		
		Postcode:
Phone:		FAX:
Home:	Work:	Email:
Mobile:		
Contact Person for Correspondence:		
Signature:		Date:

Part 2

Property details:		
Lot No.:	House/Street No.:	Location No.:
Diagram or Plan No.:	Certificate of Title Vol. No.:	Folio:
Diagram or Plan No.:	Certificate of Title Vol. No.:	Folio:

Title encumbrances (e.g. easements, restrictive covenants):	
Street name:	Suburb:
Nearest Street Intersection:	

Existing building/land use:
Description of proposed development and/or use:
Nature of any existing buildings and/or use:
Approximate cost of proposed development:
Estimated time of completion:

Office Use Only	Date Received:
Acceptance Officer's initials:	
Local Government Reference No:	

SCHEDULE SEVEN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SIGNS (ADVERTISEMENTS)

Note: To be completed in addition to the Application for Planning Approval form

1. Description of property upon which advertisement is to be displayed including full details of its proposed position within that property:

.....

2. Details of proposed sign:

(a) Type of structure on which advertisement is to be erected (i.e. free standing, wall mounted, other):.....

(b) Height:..... Width:..... Depth:.....

(c) Colours to be used:.....

(d) Height above ground level – (to top of advertisement):.....

(e) Materials to be used:.....

.....

Illuminated: Yes / No

If yes, state whether steady, moving flashing, alternating, digital, animated or scintillating and state intensity of light source:.....
.....

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 detailed in 4 above.

Signature of advertiser(s):..... (if different from landowners).....

Date:.....

SCHEDULE EIGHT NOTICE OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF PLANNING PROPOSAL

(cl. 9.4.4) Planning and Development Act 2005 Shire of Pingelly

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: _____

Locality: _____

Proposal:
.....
.....

Details of the proposal are available for inspection at the local government office. Comments on the proposal may be submitted to the local government in writing on or before the day of
.....

Signed: _____ Dated: _____
.....

for and of behalf of the Shire of Pingelly.

SCHEDULE NINE NOTICE OF DETERMINATION ON APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Planning and Development Act 2005 Shire of Pingelly

Determination on Application for Planning Approval

Location:

Lot: _____ Plan/Diagram:

Vol. No: _____ Folio No:

Application Date: _____ Received on:

Description of proposed development:.....

.....
 The application for planning approval is:

Granted subject to the following conditions:

Refused for the following reason(s)

Conditions/reasons for refusal:

.....

Note 1: ~~If the development the subject of this approval is not substantially commenced within a period of 2 years, or such other period as specified in the approval after the date of the determination, the approval shall lapse and be of no further effect.~~

Note 2: ~~Where an approval has so lapsed, no development shall be carried out without the further approval of the local government having first been sought and obtained.~~

Note 3: ~~If an applicant is aggrieved by this determination there is a right of review under Part 14 of the Planning and Development Act 2005. An application for review must be lodged within 28 days of the determination.~~

Signed: _____ Dated:

..... for and on behalf of the Shire of Pingelly.

SCHEDULE TEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

(Does not apply to this Scheme)

Scheme or Amendment No.	Gazetted Date	Environmental Conditions
-------------------------	---------------	--------------------------

--	--	--

SCHEDULE 2 RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES AND PROVISIONS

Description of Location	Provisions
Aldersyde Road Avon Location 4925 (RR1)	1. All lots of less than 2 ha shall be connected to a reticulated public water supply as a condition of subdivision.
Pingelly Townsite (RR2)	1. No additional lots shall be created unless with a minimum area of 1.5 ha but the Council may recommend approval and the Commission may approve the adjustment of boundaries between lots or the amalgamation of lots.

<p>Yenellin Road Portion of Lot 5209 and portion of Lot 3902, Pingelly (RR3)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development (including subdivision) shall be generally in accordance with an Outline Development Structure Plan adopted by Council and endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission. 2. A minimum lots size of 1 ha shall apply. 3. All lots are required to be connected to a reticulated water supply by a licensed provider. 4. Approved dwellings need to be connected to alternative onsite effluent disposal systems to prevent pollution of groundwater. Prospective purchasers should be advised of this requirement. 5. No lots shall have direct vehicular access to Bullaring-Pingelly Road. 6. A Revegetation Implementation Plan is to be prepared with a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the development area revegetated with native species to the satisfaction of Council and the Department of Environment and Conservation. 7. The balance of title for Lot 5209 is to be amalgamated with the adjoining Lot 3902.
--	---

ADOPTION

Adopted by resolution of the Council of the SHIRE OF PINGELLY at the meeting of the Council held on the _____ day of _____ 20____ and the Seal of the Municipality was pursuant to that resolution hereunto affixed in the presence of:

PRESIDENT _____

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER _____

FINAL APPROVAL

Adopted for final approval by resolution of the Council of the SHIRE OF PINGELLY at the meeting of the Council held on the _____ day of _____ 20____ and the Seal of the Municipality was pursuant to that resolution hereunto affixed in the presence of:

PRESIDENT _____

DATE: _____

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER _____

DATE: _____

Recommended for Final Approval

For Chairman of the Western Australian Planning Commission
Delegated under S16 of PD Act 2005

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

Final Approval Granted

_____ A MACTIERNAN, Minister for Planning and Infrastructure

DATE: _____