SHIRE OF DARDANUP

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME No. 9

OCTOBER 2022

Part 1	L – Preliminary	4
1.	Citation	. 4
2.	Commencement	. 4
3.	Scheme revoked	. 4
4.	Notes do not form part of Scheme	. 4
5.	Responsibility for Scheme	. 4
6.	Scheme area	. 4
7.	Contents of Scheme	. 4
8.	Purposes of Scheme	. 5
9.	Aims of Scheme	
10.	Relationship with local laws	. 6
11.	Relationship with other local planning schemes	. 6
12.	Relationship with region planning scheme	. 7
Part 2	2 – Reserves	8
13.	Regional Reserves	. 8
14.	Local reserves	. 8
15.	Additional uses for local reserves	. 9
Part 3	$\mathbf{D} = 20100$ and use of land	10
16.	Zones	
17.	Zoning table	
18.	Interpreting zoning table	
19.	Additional uses	16
20.	Restricted uses	
21.	Special use zones	
22.	Non-conforming uses	17
23.	Changes to non-conforming uses	
24.	Register of non-conforming uses	18
Part 4		20
25.	R-Codes	
26.	Modification of R-Codes	
27.	State Planning Policy 3.6 to be read as part of Scheme	
28.	Modification of State Planning Policy 3.6	
29.	Other State planning policies to be read as part of Scheme	
30.	Modification of State planning policies	
31.	Environmental conditions	
32.	Additional site and development requirements	21
33.	Additional site and development requirements for areas covered by a structure plan or local development plan	21
34.	Variations to site and development requirements	21
35.	Restrictive covenants	22
Part 5	5 – Special control areas	23
36.	Special control areas	23
Part 6	5 – Terms referred to in Scheme	24

TABLE OF CONTENTS

37.	Terms used	24
38.	Land use terms used	25
Schee	dules	36
Schee	dule A – Supplemental provisions to the deemed provisions	37
61.	Development for which development approval not required	37
	dule 1 – Additional uses for local reserves	39
	dule 2 – Additional uses	40
	dule 3 – Restricted uses dule 4 – Special use zones	42 43
	dule 5 – Other state planning policies to be read as part of Scheme	50
	dule 6 – Environmental conditions	51
Schee	dule 7 – Additional site and development requirements	52
1.	Parking	53
2.	Shared parking	
3.	Cash-in-lieu of parking	54
4.	Loading / unloading areas	55
5.	Service courts	
6.	Landscaping	55
7.	Building height	
8.	Repurposed / second-hand dwellings	
9.	Commercial vehicle parking	56
10.	Development adjoining Primary Distributor Roads	56
11.	Development of lots abutting unconstructed roads or with no gazetted road access	
12.	Workforce accommodation	
13.	Tree farms	
14.	Dams and watercourses	58
15.	Building envelopes / building exclusion areas	58
16.	Renewable energy facilities	59
17.	Effluent disposal	59
18.	Potable water supply	59
19.	Boundary Fencing	59
20.	Caretaker's dwelling	59
21.	Stocking rates	60
22.	Nature Based Park	
23.	Development in the Tourism zone	
	dule 8 – Additional site and development requirements for areas covered by structure plan or	
	development plan dule 9 – Parking	62 63
	dule 9 – Parking dule 10 – Special control areas	63 70
	dule 11 – Development contribution plans	85
Adop	tion	88

Part 1 – Preliminary

1. Citation

This local planning scheme is the Shire of Dardanup Scheme No. 9.

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 –

Name:Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 3.Gazettal date:16 March 1979.

4. Notes do not form part of Scheme

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

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

5. Responsibility for Scheme

The Shire of Dardanup 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.

Note: The Scheme area (or part) is also subject to the Greater Bunbury Region planning scheme (see clause 12) and other local planning schemes (see clause 11).

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) including the supplemental provisions to the deemed provisions contained in Schedule A of the scheme text; and
 - (b) the Scheme Map (Sheets 1 13).
- (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. Aims of Scheme

The aims of this Scheme are to -

- (1) implement the local planning strategy for the Scheme area.
- (2) Built form and development aims are to
 - (a) establish a flexible planning framework that is responsive to demand, innovation and opportunities that may arise.
 - (b) deliver a diversity of housing types and lot sizes to accommodate all sectors of the population, respond to changing needs, facilitate ageing in place and provide a range of housing choices.
 - (c) encourage development that recognises the need for innovative and sustainable design and contemporary lifestyles.
- (3) Heritage aims are to -
 - (a) recognise and protect places of heritage significance as identified on the heritage list prepared under clause 8 of the deemed provisions.
 - (b) preserve heritage values, amenity and areas of cultural significance and integrate new built environments with the existing local character.
 - (c) encourage the use (including adaptive re-use) of heritage places for a range of appropriate purposes to ensure they are conserved, maintained and serve a purpose to the community.
- (4) Environment aims are to
 - (a) protect and enhance landscape, environmental, biodiversity, ecological and scenic values from inappropriate development and improve the sustainable management of natural resources.
 - (b) preserve the character and amenity of the built form and natural environment.
- (5) Community and population aims are to –

- (a) provide the community with a diverse range of high quality integrated public open spaces to encourage physical activity and social interaction.
- (b) facilitate a high level of flexibility in the use of public open space to accommodate active and passive recreation and community facilities networks for the changing needs of the community.
- (c) support community wellbeing by promoting active, connected, safe and secure pursuits for all.
- (d) facilitate the cost sharing of infrastructure upgrades to facilitate population growth in an equitable manner between stakeholder groups.
- (6) Economy aims are to
 - (a) support the growth of the local economy to attract business, investment and tourism and generate local employment opportunities.
 - (b) establish a planning framework that encourages economic growth through the provision of flexible controls that cater for innovation and are responsive to the changing economic environment.
- (7) Tourism aims are to
 - (a) encourage tourism development that is compatible with existing land uses and protects the scenic values of the local government, through the establishment of appropriate planning controls.
 - (b) encourage a diverse tourist industry that complements the natural environment and stimulates sustainable economic development and creates employment opportunities.
 - (c) encourage a variety of tourism type uses that enable local business to capitalise on the local government's reputation as a premier tourist destination, particularly the Ferguson Valley.
- (8) Transport and infrastructure aims are to -
 - (a) ensure the orderly and proper provision of integrated services and infrastructure to service the current population and cater for future growth.
 - (b) facilitate the efficient movement of traffic throughout the local government area by establishing a well-planned road network that supports sustainable growth.
 - (c) encourage measures to reduce the reliance on private vehicle usage including increased public transport options and the provision of a shared use path network to facilitate increased pedestrian and cycle use.

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

The following local planning scheme of the Shire of Dardanup and the Shire of Harvey also apply in the Scheme area -

Name:Shire of Harvey and Shire of Dardanup Joint Town Planning Scheme No. 1.Gazettal date:17 March 2006.

12. Relationship with region planning scheme

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

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

Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (DRAFT for advertising)

Part 2 – Reserves

13. Regional Reserves

- (1) Regional reserves are marked on the Scheme Map according to the legend on the Scheme Map.
- (2) The lands marked as regional reserves are lands reserved for a public purpose under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme.
- Note: The process of reserving land under a regional planning scheme is separate from the process of reserving land under the Land Administration Act 1997 section 41.

14. Local reserves

(1) In this clause –

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

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

- (2) 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 –

Reserve name	Objectives									
Cemetery	To set aside land required for a cemetery.									
Civic and Community	 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. 									
District Distributor Road	 To set aside land required for a district distributor road being a road classified as a Distributor A or Distributor B under the Western Australian Road Hierarchy. 									
Drainage / Waterway	• To set aside land required for significant waterways and drainage.									
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. 									
Environmental Conservation	 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. 									

Table 1 – Reserve objectives

F	
Foreshore	 To set aside areas for foreshore reserved abutting a body of water or water course.
	 To provide for the protection of natural values and processes, a
	range of active and passive recreational uses, cultural and
	community activities, activities promoting community education of
	the environment and/or uses that are compatible with and/or
	support the amenity of the reservation.
Government Services	 Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of
	government services.
Infrastructure Services	 Public Purposes which specifically provide for a range of essential
	infrastructure services.
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.
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.
Public Open Space	 To set aside areas for public open space, particularly those
	established under the Planning and Development Act 2005 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.
Public Purposes	 To provide for a range of essential physical and community
	infrastructure.
Railways	 To set aside land required for passenger rail and rail freight
	services.
Special Purpose	 To set aside land for a special purpose.
	 Purposes that does not comfortably fit in any other reserve
	classification.

15. Additional uses for local reserves

- (1) The Table in Schedule 1 sets out -
 - (a) classes of use for specified land located in local reserves that are additional to classes of use determined in accordance with the objectives of the reserve; and
 - (b) the conditions that apply to that additional use.
- (2) Despite anything contained in clause 14, 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.

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	 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 or to improve the existing 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.
District Centre	 To provide a community focal point for people, services, employment and leisure that are highly accessible and do not adversely impact on adjoining residential areas. To provide for district centres to focus on weekly needs and services for a wider district catchment. To provide a broad range of employment opportunities to encourage diversity within the Centre. To ensure a mix of commercial and residential development, which provides for activity and accessibility at the street level and supports the provision of public transport and pedestrian links. To encourage a wide range of different types of residential
	accommodation, including medium to high density residential, to meet the diverse needs of the community.
General Industry	 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.
Industrial Development	 To designate land for future industrial development. To provide a basis for future detailed planning in accordance with the structure planning provisions of this Scheme.
Light Industry	 To provide for a range of industrial uses and service industries generally compatible with urban areas, that cannot be located in commercial zones. To ensure that where any development adjoins zoned or developed residential properties, the development is suitably set back, screened or otherwise treated so as not to detract from the residential amenity.

Mixed Use	• To provide for a wide variety of active uses on street level
	 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.
Priority Agriculture	To identify land of State, regional or local significance for food
	production purposes.
	• To retain priority agricultural land for agricultural purposes.
	• To limit the introduction of sensitive land uses which may
	compromise existing, future and potential agricultural
	production.
Private Community	• To provide sites for privately owned and operated recreation,
Purposes	institutions and places of worship.
	To integrate private recreation areas with public recreation
	areas wherever possible.
	To separate potentially noisy engine sports from incompatible
	uses.
	• To provide for a range of privately owned community facilities,
	and uses that are incidental and ancillary to the provision of
	those facilities, which are compatible with surrounding
	development.
	To ensure that the standard of development is in keeping with
	surrounding development and protects the amenity of the area.
Residential	 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	To provide for the maintenance or enhancement of specific
	local rural character.
	To protect and accommodate 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
7	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.
Rural Residential	 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 Smallholdings	 To provide for lot sizes in the range of 4 ha to 40 ha. To provide for a limited range of rural land uses 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.
Service Commercial	 To accommodate commercial activities which, because of the nature of the business, require good vehicular access and/or large sites. To provide for a range of wholesale sales, showrooms, trade and services which, by reason of their scale, character, operational or land requirements, are not generally appropriate in, or cannot conveniently or economically be accommodated in, the central area, shops and offices or industrial zones.
Special Use	 To facilitate special categories of land uses which do not sit comfortably within any other zone. To enable the local government to impose specific conditions associated with the special use.
Tourism	 To promote and provide for tourism opportunities. To provide for a variety of holiday accommodation styles and associated uses, including retail and service facilities where those facilities are provided in support of the tourist accommodation and are of an appropriate scale where they will not impact detrimentally on the surrounding or wider area. To allow limited residential uses where appropriate. To encourage the location of tourist facilities so that they may benefit from existing road services, physical service infrastructure, other tourist attractions, natural features and urban facilities.
Urban Development	 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. To provide an intermediate transitional zone following the lifting of an urban deferred zoning within the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme.

17. Zoning table

The zoning table for this Scheme is as follows -

	Zones															
Land Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Priority Agriculture	District Centre	Mixed Use	Commercial	Service Commercial	Light Industry	General Industry	Tourism	Private Community Purposes	Urban Development	Industrial Development	Special Use
Abattoir	Х	Х	Х	Α	Α	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Α	x	Х			
Agriculture – extensive	Х	D	D	Р	Р	Х	Х	Х	x	x	х	х	Х			
Agriculture – intensive	Х	Х	Α	D	Р	Х	Х	Х	X	X	Х	Х	Х			
Amusement parlour	Х	Х	х	х	х	Р	А	D	D	х	Х	D	D			
Animal establishment	Х	Х	Α	D	D	х	X	X	Α	Α	Х	Х	Х			
Animal husbandry – intensive	Х	Х	D	А	Α	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Art gallery	Х	D	D	D	D	Р	Р	Р	Р	D	Х	Р	х			
Bed and breakfast	Ρ	Р	Р	Р	Р	P	Р	Х	х	Х	Х	Р	х			
Betting agency	Х	х	Х	Х	х	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	D	Ι			
Brewery	Х	х	D	D	D	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	D	х			
Bulky goods showroom	Х	x	x	x	Х	Р	Х	Р	Р	Р	Х	Х	х			
Caravan park	Х	х	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Р	Х	2	7	4
Caretaker's dwelling	Х	х	x	Х	Х	х	I	Ι	Ι	Х	Х	Х	Ι	dule	dule	dule
Car park	D	x	Х	Х	Х	Р	D	D	D	D	D	D	х	sche	chei	sche
Child care premises	A	x	Х	х	х	Р	Р	Р	D	Х	Х	х	D	Refer to clause 32 and Schedule 7	and Schedule	and Schedule 4
Cinema / theatre	Х	Х	Х	Α	Х	Р	Α	Р	D	Х	Х	D	Α	32 a	32 a	21 a
Civic use	А	Α	D	D	х	Р	Р	Р	D	D	D	Α	D	ause	use	Refer to clause 21
Club premises	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	D	D	D	D	Α	D	o cla	Refer to clause	o cla
Commercial vehicle parking	D	D	D	D	D	х	D	D	D	Р	Р	Х	х	fer t	fer to	fer t
Community purpose	Х	Х	Х	D	Х	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	Re	Rei	Re
Consulting rooms	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Р	Р	Р	D	Х	Х	Х	х			
Convenience store	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Р	Р	Р	Р	D	D	I	Х			
Educational establishment	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	D	D	Α	Α	Х	Р			
Exhibition centre	Х	Х	Α	Α	Х	Р	Р	Р	D	D	Х	D	D			
Family day care	Ρ	Р	Р	Р	Р	D	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Р	Х			
Fast food outlet	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Р	D	Р	Р	Х	Х	Ι	Х			
Freeway service centre	Х	Х	х	Α	Α	Х	Х	Х	D	D	D	х	Х			
Fuel depot	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Р	Р	х	Х			
Funeral parlour	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	D	х	Α			
Garden centre	Х	Α	D	D	D	Х	Х	D	D	Р	D	Α	Х			
Grouped dwelling	Ρ	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			

Table 3 – Zoning table

	Zones															
Land Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Priority Agriculture	District Centre	Mixed Use	Commercial	Service Commercial	Light Industry	General Industry	Tourism	Private Community Purposes	Urban Development	Industrial Development	Special Use
Holiday accommodation	х	Х	D	D	D	А	А	х	Х	х	Х	Р	Х			
Holiday house	А	А	А	D	D	D	Р	х	х	х	Х	Р	х			
Home business	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	х	х	Х	Х	Р	X			
Home occupation	Р	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Х	Х	Х	х	Р	x			
Home store	А	А	А	А	А	Х	D	Х	х	x	Х	Ρ	Х			
Hospital	А	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Α	А	А	X	x	х	D			
Hotel	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	А	А	Α	Α	X	x	D	Х]		
Industry	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Р	Р	Х	Х			
Industry – cottage	D	Р	Р	Р	Р	D	D	D	x	x	Х	D	Х			
Industry – extractive	х	Х	Х	Α	А	Х	X	X	Х	А	А	Х	Х			
Industry – light	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	х	D	Р	Р	Х	Х			
Industry – rural	Х	х	D	Р	D	Х	X	х	х	Р	Р	Х	Х			
Liquor store – large	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Р	X	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Liquor store – small	Х	х	Х	Х	X	Р	А	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Lunch bar	Х	х	А	Α	X	Р	D	Р	Р	D	D	Ι	Х	7	2	4
Market	Α	А	D	D	x	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	D	D	dule	dule	dule
Medical centre	Х	х	Х	X	Х	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Refer to clause 32 and Schedule 7	Refer to clause 32 and Schedule 7	ause 21 and Schedule 4
Mining operations	Х	x	x	Α	Α	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Α	Х	Х	pue	pue	pue
Motel	X	х	Х	Х	Х	А	А	А	А	Х	Х	D	Х	32 8	32 a	21 8
Motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Α	Х	Х	D	D	Х	Х	Х	ause	ause	ause
Motor vehicle repair	x	Х	Х	Х	Х	А	Х	Х	D	D	D	Х	Х	o cla	o cla	o cla
Motor vehicle wash	x	х	Х	Х	Х	D	А	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	fer t	fer t	Refer to cl
Multiple dwelling	D	х	Х	х	Х	Р	D	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Re	Re	Re
Nature based park	Х	х	D	D	D	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	D	Х			
Nightclub	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	А	Х	А	А	D	D	Х	Х			
Office	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Р	Р	Р	Р	Ι	Ι	I	Ι			
Park home park	Х	х	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Х			
Place of worship	Х	Х	Х	А	Х	А	А	D	А	А	Х	А	Р	1		
Reception centre	х	х	А	Α	х	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	D	А	1		
Recreation – private	Х	Х	А	Α	Х	D	D	D	D	D	Х	D	D	1		
Renewable energy facility	Х	Х	А	Α	Α	А	А	Α	Α	А	А	А	Х	1		
Repurposed dwelling	Х	D	D	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	1		
Residential aged care facility	Р	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D			
Resource recovery centre	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	А	D	Х	Х	1		
Restaurant / café	Х	Х	А	D	Х	Р	D	D	D	Х	Х	Р	А			
Restricted premises	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Road house	Х	Х	А	А	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	Х	Х			

	Zones															
Land Use	Residential	Rural Residential	Rural Smallholdings	Rural	Priority Agriculture	District Centre	Mixed Use	Commercial	Service Commercial	Light Industry	General Industry	Tourism	Private Community Purposes	Urban Development	Industrial Development	Special Use
Rural home business	Х	А	D	D	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Х			
Rural pursuit / hobby farm	Х	Р	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	x		\mathbf{O}	
Second-hand dwelling	D	D	D	D	D	Х	D	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	x			
Serviced apartment	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	D	D	Х	Х	х	D	x	r		
Service station	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	А	D	D	D	P	Р	X	х			
Shop	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Ρ	Р	Ρ	Р	X	x	I	I	7	7	4
Single house	Ρ	Р	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	x	Ρ	Х	dule	and Schedule 7	dule
Small bar	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Р	D	D	D	x	Х	А	А	chec	chea	chea
Tavern	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Р	А	D	D	x	Х	А	А	nd S	nd S	nd S
Telecommunications infrastructure	А	А	А	А	А	Α	A	A	А	Р	Ρ	А	А	32 a	32 a	21 a
Tourist development	Х	Х	А	А	Х	Х	Α	Α	Х	Х	Х	Р	Х	Refer to clause 32 and Schedule 7	Refer to clause 32	Refer to clause 21 and Schedule 4
Trade display	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	X	х	D	D	D	Х	Х	o cla	o cla	o cla
Trade supplies	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	x	Уx	Х	D	D	D	Х	Х	er to	fer ti	fer to
Transport depot	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	x	Х	Х	Х	D	D	Х	Х	Ref	Ref	Ref
Tree farm	Х	х	А	Α	D	Х	х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Veterinary centre	Х	х	А	Α	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	Х	D			
Warehouse / storage	Х	Х	X	x	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Р	Ρ	Х	Х			
Waste disposal facility	Х	X	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Waste storage facility	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	А	D	Х	Х			
Winery	х	Х	А	D	А	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	D	Х			
Workforce accommodation	Х	Х	Х	А	А	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			

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 any relevant development standards and requirements of this Scheme;
 - I means that the use is permitted if it is consequent on, or naturally attaching, appertaining or relating to the predominant use of the land and it complies with any relevant development standards and requirements of this Scheme;
 - D means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its

discretion by granting development approval;

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

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 the 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 in Schedule 2 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.
- (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

- (1) The Table in Schedule 3 sets out
 - (a) restricted classes of use for specified land that apply instead of the classes of use that are permissible in the zone in which the land is located; and
 - (b) the conditions that apply to that restricted use.
- (2) Despite anything contained in the zoning table, land that is specified in the Table to subclause (1) may be used only for the restricted class of use set out in respect of that land subject to the conditions that apply to that use.

21. Special use zones

- (1) The Table in Schedule 4 sets out -
 - (a) special use zones for specified land that are in addition to the zones in the zoning table; and
 - (b) the classes of special use that are permissible in that zone; and
 - (c) the conditions that apply in respect of the special uses.
- (2) A person must not use any land, or any structure or buildings on land, in a special use zone except for a class of use that is permissible in that zone and subject to the conditions that apply to that use.
- Note: Special use zones apply to special categories of land use which do not comfortably sit within any other zone in the Scheme.

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 uses

- (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 nonconforming 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 67 of the deemed provisions.
- (4) Subclause (3)(b) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause

87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.

(5) An entry in the register in relation to land that is being used for a non-conforming use is evidence of the matters set out in the entry, unless the contrary is proved.

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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.
- (3) Subclause (2) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.
- (4) The coding of land for the purposes of the R-Codes is shown by the coding number superimposed on a particular area contained within the boundaries of the area shown on the Scheme Map.
- (5) The R-Codes apply to an area if
 - (a) the area has a coding number superimposed on it in accordance with subclause
 (4); or
 - (b) a provision of this Scheme provides that the R-Codes apply to the area.

26. Modification of R-Codes

For land with an R-Code of R2.5 or lower, front fences shall be visually permeable above natural ground level with a maximum height of 1.2 m and with an open style, post and rail or wire design.

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

- (1) State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions, 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

- (1) The State planning policies set out in the Table in Schedule 5, modified as set out in clause 30, are to be read as part of this Scheme.
- (2) The local government must ensure that each State planning policy referred to in subclause (1) 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.

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

- (1) The conditions set out in the Table in Schedule 6 are environmental conditions that apply to this Scheme as a result of an assessment carried out under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Part IV Division 3.
- (2) The environmental conditions are indicated on the Scheme Map by the symbol EC to indicate that environmental conditions apply to the land.
- (3) The local government must ensure that all statements relating to this Scheme published under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Part IV Division 3 are published in accordance with clause 87 of the deemed provisions.
- (4) Subclause (3) is an ongoing publication requirement for the purposes of clause 87(5)(a) of the deemed provisions.

32. Additional site and development requirements

- (1) The Table in Schedule 7 sets 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 a structure plan or local development plan

The Table in Schedule 8 sets out requirements relating to development that are included in precinct structure plans, structure plans approved before 19 October 2015 and local development plans that apply in the Scheme area.

34. 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.

35. 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.

Part 5 – Special control areas

36. 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 the Table in Schedule 10.

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Part 6 – Terms referred to in Scheme

Division 1 – General definitions used in Scheme

37. 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.

building exclusion area means the area of land within which all buildings and effluent disposal facilities on a lot must not be located.

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).

dam means any man made structure, barrier or excavation designed and constructed to intercept, accumulate and impound water flowing across, through or under any land and includes an off-stream dam, an on-stream dam, a gully-wall dam, a turkey-nest dam and an excavated soak.

floor area has the 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.

travel plan means a long-term management strategy designed to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport. The plan typically includes targets and actions for a new development to promote walking, cycling and the use of public transport and carpooling.

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.

Division 2 – Land use terms used in Scheme

38. 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.

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 alpacas, beef and dairy cattle, goats, pigs, poultry (for either egg or meat production), rabbits (for either meat or fur production), sheep 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 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 or operation 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.

freeway service centre means premises that has direct access to a freeway and which provides all the following services or facilities and may provide other associated facilities or services but does not provide bulk fuel services –

- (a) service station facilities;
- (b) emergency breakdown repair for vehicles;
- (c) charging points for electric vehicles;
- (d) facilities for cyclists;
- (e) restaurant, cafe or fast food services;
- (f) take-away food retailing;
- (g) public ablution facilities, including provision for disabled access and infant changing rooms;
- (h) parking for passenger and freight vehicles;
- (i) outdoor rest stop facilities such as picnic tables and shade areas.

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.

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 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 –

- (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 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.

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 craft 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; and
- (b) where operated in a residential zone, does not employ any person other than a member of the occupier's household; and
- (c) is conducted in an outbuilding which is compatible with the principal uses to which land in the zone in which it is located may be put; and
- (d) does not occupy an area in excess of 50 m²; and
- (e) does not display a sign exceeding 0.2 m² 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 - rural means premises used -

- (a) to support and/or is associated with primary production; or
- (b) for servicing 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).

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.

nature based park means premises that is used for a nature based park as defined in the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*.

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*.

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 predominantly for use off-site and includes any building or other structure used in, or in connection with, the generation of energy by a renewable resource, where energy is being produced (i.e. solar farms as opposed to solar panels).

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

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 / café means premises primarily used for the preparation, sale and serving of food and drinks for consumption on the premises by customers for whom seating is provided, including premises that are licenced under the *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); and
- (c) 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
- (d) smoking-related implements.

road house means premises that has direct access to a State road other than a freeway and which provides the services or facilities provided by a freeway service centre and may provide any of the following facilities or services –

- (a) a full range of automotive repair services;
- (b) wrecking, panel beating and spray painting services;
- (c) transport depot facilities;
- (d) short-term accommodation for guests;
- (e) facilities for being a muster point in response to accidents, natural disasters and other emergencies.

rural home business means a dwelling or land around a dwelling used by an occupier of the dwelling to carry out a business, service or profession if the carrying out of the business, service or occupation –

- (a) does not involve employing more than 2 people who are not members of the occupier's household; and
- (b) will not cause injury to or adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood; and
- (c) does not occupy an area greater than 200 m²; and
- (d) does not result in traffic difficulties as a result of the inadequacy of parking or an increase in traffic volumes in the neighbourhood; and
- (e) does not involve the presence, use or calling of more than 3 vehicles at any one time or of a vehicle more than 30 tonnes gross weight.

rural pursuit / hobby farm means any premises, other than premises used for agriculture – extensive or agriculture – intensive, that are used by an occupier of the premises to carry out any of the following activities if carrying out of the activity does not involve permanently employing a person who is not a member of the occupier's household –

- (a) the rearing, 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 new modular or new 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.

small bar means premises the subject of a small bar licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*.

tavern means premises the subject of a tavern licence granted under the *Liquor Control Act 1988*.

telecommunications infrastructure means premises used to accommodate the infrastructure

used by or in connection with a telecommunications network including any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, antenna, tunnel, duct, hole, pit or other structure related to the network.

tourist development means a building, or a group of buildings forming a complex, other than a bed and breakfast, a caravan park or holiday accommodation, used to provide –

- (a) short-term accommodation for guests; and
- (b) onsite facilities for the use of guests; and
- (c) facilities for the management of the development

trade display means premises used for the display of trade goods and equipment for the purpose of advertisement.

trade supplies means premises used to sell by wholesale or retail, or to hire, assemble or manufacture any materials, tools, equipment, machinery or other goods used for any of the following purposes including goods which may be assembled or manufactured off the premises –

- (a) automotive repairs and servicing;
- (b) building including repair and maintenance;
- (c) industry;
- (d) landscape gardening;
- (e) provision of medical services;
- (f) primary production;
- (g) use by government departments or agencies, including local government.

transport depot means premises used primarily for the parking or garaging of 3 or more commercial vehicles including –

- (a) any ancillary maintenance or refuelling of those vehicles; and
- (b) any ancillary storage of goods brought to the premises by those vehicles; and
- (c) the transfer of goods or persons from one vehicle to another.

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 the 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 centre on a commercial scale.

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.

Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (DRAFT for advertising)

Schedules

- Schedule A Supplemental provisions to the deemed provisions
- Schedule 1 Additional uses for local reserves
- Schedule 2 Additional uses
- Schedule 3 Restricted uses
- Schedule 4 Special use zones
- Schedule 5 Other state planning policies to be read as part of Scheme
- Schedule 6 Environmental conditions
- Schedule 7 Additional site and development requirements

Schedule 8 – Additional site and development requirements for areas covered by structure plan or local development plan

- Schedule 9 Parking
- Schedule 10 Special control areas
- Schedule 11 Development contribution plans

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 the conditions are set out in Column 2 of the Table opposite that item all of those conditions are satisfied in relation to the works.

Table

	Column 1 Works	Column 2 Conditions		
1.	The erection of, or alterations or additions to, a single house on a lot.	 (a) The single house use is a class P use in relation to the zone. (b) The works comply with the deemed-to-comply provisions of the R-Codes and/or the general development requirements specified in this Scheme. (c) The works are not located in a heritage-provision of the second secon		
2.	The erection or installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or a group dwelling – (a) an ancillary dwelling; (b) an outbuilding; (c) an external fixture; (d) a boundary wall or fence; (e) a patio; (f) a pergola; (g) a verandah; (h) a deck; (i) a garage; (j) a carport.	 protected place. (a) The works comply with the deemed-to- comply provisions of the R-Codes and/or the general development requirements specified in this Scheme. (b) The works are not located in a heritage- protected place. 		
3.	 (a) a carport. The installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or a group dwelling – (a) a swimming pool; (b) shade sails. 	 (a) The works comply with the general development requirements specified in this Scheme. (b) The works are not located in a heritage-protected place. 		
4.	Works carried out by or on behalf of the local government that are wholly located on an area identified as a local reserve or			

owned by the local government.	
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Schedule 1 – Additional uses for local reserves

Table – Specified additional uses for land in local reserves in Scheme area (clause 15)

No.	Description of land	Additional use	Conditions			
There	There are no additional uses for land in local reserves that apply to this Scheme.					

Schedule 2 – Additional uses

No.	Description of land	Additional use	Cond	itions
A1	Portion of Lot 2	Abattoir	(1)	The development is to be suitably screened
	Crooked Brook Road	(D use)		from view of the surrounding lots and any
	and Lot 6 Dillon			public road with landscaping incorporating
	Road, Crooked			native or locally acceptable species to the
	Brook			satisfaction of the local government.
			(0)	
			(2)	All stormwater is to be contained and
				managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government in consultation with the
				Department of Water and Environmental
				Regulation.
			(3)	All crossovers and internal vehicle
				accessways / loading areas are to be
				bitumen sealed and drained to the
				satisfaction of the local government.
			(
			(4)	In considering any application the local
				government shall have due regard to the Guidance for the Assessment of
				Environmental Factors – Separation
				Distances between Industrial and Sensitive
				Land Uses (EPA) and may require the
				preparation of a management plan to
				address odour, noise, dust, waste,
				stormwater, chemicals and landscaping.
A2	Portion of Lot 89	Wastewater	(1)	Open-style chain mesh fencing is to be
	Lennard Road,	Treatment		installed and maintained around the
	Burekup	Plant		permitter of the facility to the satisfaction
		(D use)		of the local government.
			(2)	The development is to be suitably screened
			(-)	a minimum of 50 m from Lennard Road and
				15 m from Catalano Road with landscaping
				incorporating native or locally acceptable
				species to the satisfaction of the local
				government.
			(3)	Suitable arrangements are to be made to
			(3)	the satisfaction of the local government for
				the upgrade of the unsealed portion of
				Lennard Road to a sealed bitumen standard.
			(4)	Commercial vehicle access to the
				development is only permitted via Lennard
				Road.

Table – Specified additional uses for zoned land in Scheme area (clause 19)

			(5)	All crossovers are to be bitumen sealed and drained to the satisfaction of the local government.
			(6)	In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors – Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (EPA).
A3	Lots 1, 226 to 230 and 271 to 276 Eaton Drive, Eaton	Art gallery (D use)	(1)	The local government may require the preparation of a local development plan.
	Lots 231, 232, 248, 249, 277 and 249 Hough Place, Eaton Lots 44 to 53, 101, 102 and 135 to 139 Recreation Drive, Eaton Lot 134 Finch Way, Eaton Lots 133 to 138 Blue Wren Drive, Eaton	Child care premises (D use) Consulting rooms (D use) Medical centre (A use) Office (D use) Serviced apartment (A use)	(2)	All parking is to be provided on-site and designed so that vehicles can exit the development in a forward gear.
A4	Lot 9 Hynes Road, Waterloo	Funeral Parlour (D use)	(1)	Development shall be in accordance with a local development plan.
	RA		(2)	The local government may only approve an application for development approval if it is satisfied that the development does not involve the embalming and / or cremation of bodies.

Schedule 3 – Restricted uses

Table – Restricted uses for land in Scheme area (clause 20)

No.	Description of land	Restricted use	Conditions	
There are no restricted uses which apply to this Scheme.				

opentities.

Schedule 4 – Special use zones

No.	Description of land	Special use	Conditions
SU1	Lot 4580 Panizza	Industry –	Objective
	Road, Crooked	extractive	To ensure that best practice measures are
	Brook	(A use)	implemented in order to avoid or acceptably manage
			any adverse impacts on the environment, and that
	Lot 2 Banksia Road,	Resource	applications meet relevant objectives and standards
	Crooked Brook	recovery	to protect the environment and surrounding amenity.
		centre	
		(D use)	Subdivision
			(1) No further subdivision shall be supported unless
		Waste	it can be demonstrated that it is essential for the
		disposal	on-going effective management of any existing
		facility	development or for demonstrable
		(D use)	environmental benefit and / or protection.
			Baudament A
		Waste	Development
		storage	(2) The local government may require the design
		facility	and operation of the waste disposal / storage
		(D use)	facility to meet better practice standards as advised by the Department of Water and
			Environmental Regulation.
			Local development plan
			(3) The local government may require the
			preparation of a local development plan.
			Social surroundings
			(4) The local government may require information
			or studies to address any impacts on social
		r	surroundings in accordance with the
			Environmental Factor Guideline – Social
			Surroundings (EPA).
			(5) Where an application has the potential (in the
			opinion of the local government in consultation
			with the Department of Water and
)			Environmental Protection) to have a significant
			impact on the wider community's aesthetic,
			cultural, economic or social surroundings, the
			local government may require that applications assess the cumulative impact of the
			development.
			(6) The local government may require that
			applications demonstrate that suitable buffers
			can be achieved in accordance with the
			Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental

Table – Special use zones in Scheme area (clause 21)

Factors – Separation Distances between
Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (EPA).
(7) In considering any application the local
government will have due regard to State
Planning Policy 4.1 – State Industrial Buffers.
Visual impact
(8) The local government may require the
preparation of a visual impact assessment in
accordance with the Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia (WAPC).
(9) Maximum building height shall be 9 m unless
varied via an approved visual impact assessment
or local development plan.
(10) A 20 m wide landscaping buffer shall be
established around the perimeter of the site or
development to act as a visual screen unless varied via an approved landscaping plan, visual
impact assessment or local development plan.
Water management
(11) The local government may require information
or studies to address any impacts on groundwater (superficial and Leederville
aquifers) or surface water in accordance with
the Environmental Factor Guideline – Inland
Waters (EPA).
(12) Where required by the local government
(12) Where required by the local government, groundwater monitoring and sampling shall be
undertaken in accordance with the relevant
Australian Standard and the results may be
made public.
(13) The local government may require the
preparation of a water management plan in
accordance with State Planning Policy 2.9 –
Water Resources (WAPC).
(14) The local government may require information
or studies to address stormwater in accordance
with the Stormwater Management Manual for
Western Australia (DWER) and / or any other
industry specific criteria or standard.
(15) Wastewater is to be managed in accordance
with –

	 (a) Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974.
	(b) Government Sewerage Policy.
	(c) Any relevant Australian Standard.
	Flore and us setation
	Flora and vegetation (16) The local government may require information
	or studies to address any impacts on flora and
	vegetation in accordance with the <i>Environmental</i>
	Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA).
	(17) No clearing of native vegetation is permitted
	unless exempt under the <i>Environmental</i>
	Protection Act 1986 or the Environmental
	Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation)
	Regulations 2004 or unless otherwise approved
	in writing from the local government.
	(18) Where clearing is proposed applications shall be accompanied by relevant information in
	accordance with the <i>Technical Guidance – Flora</i>
	and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental
	Impact Assessment (EPA).
	(19) The local government may require the
	preparation of a rehabilitation plan in
	accordance with <i>Guidance Statement No. 6</i> –
	<i>Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems</i> (EPA) and the <i>Mine Closure Plan Guidance</i> (DMIRS).
	The rehabilitation plan shall include staging
	details of the rehabilitation works and any
	proposed bonds.
	Terrestrial fauna
	(20) The local government may require information
	or studies to address any impacts on terrestrial
	fauna in accordance with the Environmental
	Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna (EPA).
	(21) Where surveys are required they shall be in
Y III	accordance with the Technical Guidance –
	Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for
	Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA).
	Dust
	(22) The local government may require the
	preparation of a dust management plan in
	accordance with A guideline for managing the
	impacts of dust and associated contaminants
	from land development sites, contaminated sites

			remediation and other related activities (DWER).
			(23) Development is required to comply with any relevant dust local law.
			Noise
			(24) The local government may require the
			preparation of a noise management plan in
			accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection</i> (Noise) Regulations 1997.
			(25) Operating hours shall be limited to 6 am to 6
			pm, Monday to Saturday (inclusive) unless
			varied via an approved noise management plan or otherwise approved in writing from the local
			government.
			×
			Odour
			(26) The local government may require the preparation of an odour management plan in
			accordance with the <i>Guideline – Odour Emissions</i>
			(DWER).
			Bushfire
			(27) The local government may require information
			or studies to address bushfire risk management
			in accordance with State Planning Policy 3.7 –
		C (Planning In Bushfire Prone Areas.
			Basic raw materials
			(28) In considering any application the local
			government will have due regard to –
			(a) State Planning Policy 2.4 – Basic Raw
		r	Materials.
			(b) Greater Bunbury Region Scheme Strategic
			Minerals and Basic Raw Materials Resource Policy (WAPC).
			(c) Basic Raw Materials Applicant's Manual
			(WAPC).
			(20) Development is required to construct the or
			(29) Development is required to comply with any relevant extractive industry local law.
			Traffic
			(30) The local government may require information or studies to address traffic management in
			accordance with the <i>Transport Impact</i>
			Assessment Guidelines (WAPC).
SU2	Lot 50 Railway	Industry –	(1) Development shall be in accordance with a
	Road, Waterloo	brickworks	local development plan.

(D use) (2) In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Separation Distances between industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (EPA) and may require the preparation of a management plan to address odour, noise, dust, landscaping and stormwater management. (3) Suitable arrangements are to be made to the satisfaction of the local government for the upgrade of Waterloo Road. (4) Development is to be setback and suitably screened a minimum of 20 m from all lot boundaries with landscaping incorporating native or locally acceptable species to the satisfaction of the local government. (5) All stormwater is to be contained and managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government. (5) All stormwater is to be contained and managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government. (5) All stormwater is to be contained and managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government. (6) Industry - dry (D use) (1) The local government may only approve an application for development approval if the local government is satisfied that - (a) the development is of a type predicted to generate wastewater intended for disposal on-site at a daily volume that does not exceed 540 littes per 2,000 m ² land area; and (b) it can be demonstrated that quality and volume of effluent to be disposed of on-site can be successfully disposed of systems approved by the relevant Government agency. (2) The additi			facility		
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(4) In considering any application the local				(3)	land is serviced with reticulated water and
				(4)	In considering any application the local

			(5)	government shall have due regard to the Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors – Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (EPA) and may require the preparation of a management plan to address odour, noise, dust, landscaping and stormwater management. Development is to be located outside of areas which would require the removal of vegetation.
SU4	Lot 502 Moore Road, Dardanup West	Industry – timber related (D use)	 (1) (2) (3) (4) 	The local government may only approve an application for development approval if the local government is satisfied that development is predicted to generate wastewater intended for disposal on-site at a daily volume that does not exceed 540 litres per 2,000 m ² land area. The additional site and development requirements for the General Industry zone apply to this land. In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the <i>Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental</i> <i>Factors – Separation Distances between</i> <i>Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses</i> (EPA) and may require the preparation of a management plan to address odour, noise, dust, landscaping and stormwater management. All stormwater is to be contained and managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government in consultation with the
				Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
SU5	Lot 4577 Depiazzi Road, Dardanup	Industry – extractive (A use) Resource recovery	(1)	The local government may only approve an application for development approval for a resource recovery centre if the local government is satisfied that the development is related or incidental to a composting facility.
		centre (D use)	(2)	The additional site and development requirements for the General Industry zone apply to this land.
			(3)	In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors – Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (EPA) and

SU6	Portion of Lot 609 Resta Road, Dardanup West	Agriculture – extensive (D use) Agriculture – intensive (D use)	(4) // (4) // (4) // (4) // (5) // (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) // (4) // (5) (5) (5)	 may require the preparation of a management olan to address odour, noise, dust, landscaping and stormwater management. All stormwater is to be contained and managed on-site to the satisfaction of the local government in consultation with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the <i>Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors – Separation Distances between ndustrial and Sensitive Land Uses</i> (EPA) and may require the preparation of a management olan to address water quality / nutrient mpacts and any potential impacts of noise, dust and spray drift on nearby sensitive land uses. The land is subject to the <i>Dardanup Pine Log Gawmill Agreement Act 1992</i> and the local government is satisfied that – a) the development is compatible with and will not restrict the operation of the sawmill; and b) a minimum 88 m vegetated buffer along the eastern boundary is maintained.
	RAS			

Schedule 5 – Other state planning policies to be read as part of Scheme

Table – State planning policies to be read as part of Scheme (clause 29)

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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 this Scheme.

Schedule 6 – Environmental conditions

Table – Environmental conditions that apply to land in Scheme area (clause 31)

Scheme or amendment No.	Gazettal date	Environmental conditions	
There are no environmental conditions imposed under the Environmental Protection Act 1986			
that apply to this Scheme.			

Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (DRAFT for advertising)

Schedule 7 – Additional site and development requirements

Zone	Minir	num building s	etback	Maximum	Minimum
	Primary street	Secondary street	Rear / side	building height	landscaping (% of site area)
Commercial	2 m	Nil	Nil or in accordance with the applicable R- Code where the lot adjoins a lot where the R- Codes apply	9 m or in accordance with the applicable R- Code where the lot adjoins a lot where the R-Codes apply	10%
District Centre	In accordance wit	h an approved stru	ucture plan	30 m	In accordance with an approved structure plan
General Industry and Light Industry	10 m	3 m	Nil / 3 m to one side only	15 m	10% with a 3 m wide landscaping strip to be provided along all street frontages
Mixed Use	2 m or in accordance with the applicable R- Code for residential development	As per the applic	able R-Code	As per category C of the R-Codes	10% or in accordance with the applicable R- Code for residential development
	(b) The residenti to above the	hould be to the re	ar of the developme development which	has a mixture of uses s	1
Priority Agriculture	20 m			As per category B of the R-Codes	Variable
Private Community Purposes	2 m or in accordance with the applicable R- Code for residential development	As per the applic	able R-Code	As per category C of the R-Codes	10% or in accordance with the applicable R- Code for residential development
Residential	In accordance wit	h the applicable R	-Code	1	1
Rural	20 m			As per category B of the R-Codes	Variable
Rural Residential	20 m	20 m	10 m	As per category B of the R-Codes	Variable
Rural Smallholdings	20 m	20 m	10 m	As per category B of the R-Codes	Variable
Service Commercial	2 m	Nil		12 m	10%
Special Use	In accordance wit	h Schedule 4 or to	be determined by th	ne local government wh	ere not specified
Tourism	2 m	Nil	Nil or in accordance with the applicable R- Code where the lot adjoins a lot	As per category C of the R-Codes	10%

Table – Additional requirements that apply to land in Scheme area (clause 32)

	where the R-				
	Codes apply				
Urban	In accordance with an approved structure plan				
Development and Industrial	Other requirements –				
Development	Any structure plan must address the following –				
	 (a) Wherever suitable alternatives exist, development is to be located outside of areas which would require the removal of vegetation; (b) Where suitable alternatives do not exist, a flora and fauna study may be required to determine locations where development could occur with the least possible impact. Surveys should be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's relevant technical guidance document(s); (c) Any relevant issues raised in the s16(e) Advice on areas of conservation significance in the Preston Industrial Park, (EPA Bulletin 1282); and 				
	(d) Any relevant issues raised in the <i>Greater Bunbury Region Scheme – Minister for the Environment Statement 697.</i>				

1. Parking

- (a) The Table in Schedule 9 sets out the requirements relating to the minimum number of car, motorcycle / scooter and bicycle parking spaces required as part of any development.
- (b) Parking spaces, vehicle manoeuvring areas, access ways and crossovers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (c) The parking requirement for a land use which is not specified in the Table in Schedule 9 is to be determined by the local government 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) availability of on-street parking;
 - (v) method of transport that will be used to gain access to the development; and
 - (vi) availability of public transport.
- (d) All parking requirements shall be calculated by rounding up to the nearest whole number, with the exception of motorcycle / scooter and bicycle parking spaces.
- (e) Where a development is adjacent to on-street parking, the local government may approve a maximum reduction in the number of parking spaces equivalent to the number of on-street parking spaces directly adjacent to the development having due regard to those matters under subclause (c)(i) to (vi).
- (f) The local government may approve car parking spaces within the road reserve adjacent to the development, and in considering an application for development approval the local government shall have due regard to the following
 - (i) the width and function of the road;
 - (ii) the ability of the road to accommodate the parking; and
 - (iii) the ability of the development to accommodate on-site parking.

- (g) Where car parking areas accommodate 20 vehicles or more, provision shall be made for pedestrian movement systems through the parking areas to connect with other pedestrian movement routes in the locality.
- (h) The local government may allow a 10% reduction in the amount of car parking spaces required (up to a maximum of 5 bays) where it can be justified via a travel plan. The travel plan must be prepared to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (i) Where a development results in the likely demand for parking of trailers, caravans, buses and / or coaches, the local government may impose conditions requiring additional parking spaces for such vehicles to be integrated with the development.

2. Shared parking

- (a) The local government may approve a proportion of the total number of the parking bays required to be shared jointly with another land use, and may only approve an application for development approval under this clause if the local government is satisfied that
 - (i) the car parking arrangement will be adequate to service the proposed development;
 - (ii) the car parking in the locality accommodates any deficit in the required car parking bays; and
 - (iii) the peak demands for car parking from the land uses sharing the car parking are different and do not substantially overlap.
- (b) Where the local government permits the shared use of parking, it shall require the landowners involved to prepare at their own cost, a legally binding agreement registered on the certificate of title of the land advising landowners of the reciprocal parking and the access and maintenance arrangements.

3. Cash-in-lieu of parking

- (a) The local government may agree to a cash payment in lieu of all, or part, of the car parking bays as required in Schedule 9.
- (b) A cash payment in lieu of providing car parking bays shall only be considered if the local government is satisfied that
 - (i) there is sufficient car parking in the locality; and
 - a public car park exists or is planned in the immediate locality that adequately services the car parking requirements of both the general public and the proposed development.
- (c) The cash-in-lieu payment shall not be less than the estimated cost of the following -
 - (i) constructing the car parking bays and associated manoeuvring areas (including sealing, kerbing and draining); and
 - (ii) the value of the land on which the car parking bays and associated manoeuvring areas are to be located with the value to be determined by an appropriately

qualified land valuer to the satisfaction of the local government.

(4) Cash-in-lieu payments shall be paid into a parking fund for improvements in the locality from which the cash-in-lieu payment was received, towards car parking, public transport, pedestrian access, cycling facilities and infrastructure by the local government, especially where these will reduce the demand for parking.

4. Loading / unloading areas

Where a development involves the delivery or dispatch of goods of any kind, a loading and unloading area will be required to be provided and the following requirements shall apply –

- (a) delivery vehicles using the area must be able to enter the road in a forward direction.
- (b) areas are to be located either inside buildings or to the side and / or rear of the premises and separate from any public access areas.
- (c) delivery vehicles shall not obstruct the public access areas.

5. Service courts

Where a service court(s) is required to be provided for the storage and concealment of refuse disposal bins, crates and other materials of trade, the following requirements shall apply –

- (a) accessible from any loading / unloading area required by subclause 4;
- (b) of an area and dimension to the satisfaction of the local government but, in any event shall not be less than 10 m²; and
- (c) screened from public view to the satisfaction of the local government.

6. Landscaping

In considering the landscaping requirement of any application for development approval the following requirements shall apply –

- (a) landscaping should be designed and located to improve the visual amenity of the development and should be generally located to the front of the development to enhance the streetscape.
- (b) landscaping should consist of native or locally acceptable species to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (c) where new on-site car parking areas are developed they are to be landscaped with shade trees at a rate of no less than 1 tree per 4 car parking bays to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (d) small strips of landscaping less than 1.5 m in width are discouraged and may not be supported.

7. Building height

- (a) The local government may approve an application for development approval in excess of the height limits specified in this Scheme after advertising the application in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions.
- (b) The local government may only approve an application for development approval

under this clause if the local government is satisfied that -

- (i) the site constraints are such as to prevent the construction of a reasonable building on the site without exceeding the relevant height limit; or
- (ii) the nature of the proposed development is such that, to be functional, it must be built to a higher level; or
- (iii) other extraordinary circumstances exist as reasonably determined by the local government.
- (c) For the purposes of this clause, the building height limit does not apply to a chimney, mast, telecommunications infrastructure, satellite dish (not exceeding a diameter of 4 m), pole, wind turbine or signal receiving or transmitting tower. Notwithstanding, the development is to be designed, sited and/or treated to ensure that it does not adversely impact the visual amenity of the locality, as determined by the local government.

8. Repurposed / second-hand dwellings

The local government may impose conditions to ensure the external appearance and materials used in the construction of the dwelling is of an acceptable standard.

9. Commercial vehicle parking

In considering an application for development approval under this clause where commercial vehicle parking is proposed in the Residential zone the following requirements shall apply –

- (a) a dwelling must be located on the lot;
- (b) only 1 commercial vehicle is to be parked on the lot unless a second commercial vehicle is parked wholly within an approved outbuilding;
- (c) the commercial vehicle is to be parked behind the front building line of the dwelling and effectively screened from view from the street;
- (d) no part of the commercial vehicle is to be parked on any portion of a right-of-way or public road contiguous with the lot; and
- (e) no servicing (major or minor) of the commercial vehicle shall be undertaken on the lot.

10. Development adjoining Primary Distributor Roads

In considering an application for development approval under this clause the local government shall refer the application to Main Roads Western Australia and shall have due regard to any comments received.

11. Development of lots abutting unconstructed roads or with no gazetted road access

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Scheme, development approval is required for all development abutting an unconstructed road reserve or on a lot which does not have direct frontage to a gazetted road reserve.
- (b) In considering an application for development approval under this clause the local government may
 - (i) refuse to grant development approval until the road has been constructed or

direct access to a constructed road is provided; or

- (ii) grant development approval subject to a condition requiring the applicant to contribute to the full or partial cost of constructing the road as determined by the local government; or
- (c) Where gazetted road access is not available, the local government may require other such arrangements to be made for permanent access which addresses the following
 - (i) permanent access being legally secured;
 - (ii) the location of the access;
 - (iii) access being constructed and maintained; and
 - (iv) a notification being registered on the certificate of title of the land advising landowners that the lot does not have access to a constructed public road and alternative access arrangements must be maintained, both physically and legally.

12. Workforce accommodation

An application for development approval under this clause shall be accompanied by information that addresses the following –

- (a) the demonstrated need for the proposed workforce accommodation;
- (b) the suitability of the site to be developed for the proposed use;
- (c) the compatibility of the development with its setting including the desired future character of the locality and the need to avoid landscape impacts and land use conflicts;
- (d) appropriate access and egress to the site by vehicles and pedestrians, including providing shared access where applicable;
- (e) appropriate facility design and use including provision and/or access to recreation, entertainment and community services; and
- (f) a workforce management plan outlining how the workforce will be managed on the site.

13. Tree farms

- (a) An application for development approval under this clause shall be accompanied by -
 - (i) a plantation management plan in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia*; and
 - (ii) a bushfire management plan.
- (b) In considering an application for development approval under this clause the local government is to have due regard to the following
 - (i) the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia;
 - (ii) the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection;
 - (iii) the need to protect existing water courses, vegetation corridors, agricultural production, and the mitigation of wind erosion, waterlogging and salinity;
 - (iv) land use compatibility and the location of the tree farm in relation to land zoned and / or planned for residential, industrial and commercial uses; and
 - (v) the suitability of the current and future road network, particularly in regard to any future intended logging operations.

14. Dams and watercourses

- (a) An application for development approval under this clause for private water supply dams which seek to
 - (i) reduce or are likely to reduce the natural flow of any creek or watercourse; or
 - (ii) direct any stormwater, other water or liquid from any source to any creek, watercourse or wetland,

will only be approved where the local government is satisfied that there will be no adverse impacts on the creek, watercourse or wetland and / or environment of the area within which the development is proposed.

(b) No development shall impede in any way the natural water flow along any creek line or water/ drainage course.

15. Building envelopes / building exclusion areas

- (a) All dwellings, outbuildings, on-site effluent disposal systems and other incidental development in the Rural Residential and Rural Smallholdings zones must be located within an approved building envelope or outside of an approved building exclusion area except for
 - (i) the provision of a suitable access way to the development;
 - (ii) the provision of suitable boundary fencing as approved by the local government; and
 - (iii) development specifically required to implement an approved bushfire management plan or any other bushfire management requirements.
- (b) Where a building envelope or building exclusion area has not been approved a local development plan may be required to be submitted with an application for development approval and the following requirements shall apply –
 - a building envelope shall not exceed 2,000 m² and the area outside of a building exclusion area must contain at least one area of 2,000 m²;
 - a building envelope can be in no more than 2 separate areas which in total do not exceed 2,000 m²;
 - (iii) complies with the minimum setbacks of the Scheme;
 - (iv) the removal of remnant vegetation is to be minimised; and
 - (v) complies with approved bushfire management plan or any other bushfire management requirements.
- (c) The local government may approve an application for development approval to relocate or vary a building envelope or building exclusion after advertising the application in accordance with clause 64 of the deemed provisions.
- (d) The local government may only approve an application for development approval under subclause (c) if the local government is satisfied that
 - (i) the visual amenity and rural character of the locality will not be affected to any

greater extent; and

(ii) development within the proposed new building envelope will not render the protection of the property from the risk of bushfire any more difficult to achieve.

16. Renewable energy facilities

An application for development approval under this clause shall be accompanied by information that addresses the following –

- (a) community consultation;
- (b) environmental impacts;
- (c) visual and landscape impacts;
- (d) noise impacts;
- (e) public and aviation safety;
- (f) heritage; and
- (g) construction impacts.

17. Effluent disposal

Sewage is to be discharged via a reticulated sewerage scheme, or where deemed appropriate by the relevant decision-maker, via an on-site effluent disposal system which meets the requirements of the *Government Sewerage Policy*.

18. Potable water supply

- (a) Where a reticulated water supply network is available, all development requiring potable water is to connect to that supply.
- (b) Where a reticulated water supply network is not available -
 - (i) each dwelling shall be provided with a minimum 135,000 litre water storage tank in addition to any requirements of an approved bushfire management plan; and
 - (ii) for all other uses, where applicable, a sufficient quantity of potable water shall be provided to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (c) All water storage tanks are to be fitted with couplings for the purposes of firefighting, to the specifications of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

19. Boundary Fencing

- (a) For land in the Priority Agriculture, Rural, Rural Residential or Rural Smallholdings zone, fencing shall be visually permeable with an open-style, post and rail / wire design.
- (b) Internal solid fencing for privacy purposes for land in subclause (a) may be permitted where it is compatible with its setting and the character of the locality.

20. Caretaker's dwelling

(a) In considering an application for development approval under this clause the following requirements shall apply –

- (i) only 1 caretaker's dwelling is permitted per lot, excluding lots within a strata scheme;
- (ii) the plot ratio area is limited to a maximum of 100 m²; and
- (iii) must be located so as to minimise any amenity impacts in terms of noise, dust, odour and light spill from the predominant use of the land.
- (b) The local government will not recommend approval of a subdivision application that will result in a caretaker's dwelling being located solely on its own lot, separate from the predominant use of the land.

21. Stocking rates

- (a) Stocking rates shall not exceed Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development stocking rate guidelines.
- (b) For land in the Rural Residential zone, despite subclause (a) the keeping of horses is limited to personal use at a rate of 1 horse per hectare with a maximum of 3 horses per lot.
- (c) For land in the Rural Residential or Rural Smallholdings zone, where in the opinion of the local government the continued presence of animals on any portion of land is likely to contribute, or is contributing to unsatisfactory environmental impacts, the local government may require the removal of the animals for a specified period and the undertaking of remedial works.

22. Nature Based Park

An application for development approval under this clause shall be accompanied by information that addresses the following –

- (a) the scale of the proposal, including but not limited to, the number of camps, maximum number of campers, access arrangements and any proposed structures;
- (b) any environmental values and measures for protection and rehabilitation;
- (c) waste disposal in accordance with the Government Sewerage Policy; and
- (d) the compatibility of the development with its setting and the need to avoid land use conflicts.

23. Development in the Tourism zone

- (a) The local government may approve a combination of short-term tourism accommodation and permanent residential accommodation on the same site, and may only approve an application for development approval under this clause if the local government is satisfied that –
 - (i) the predominant use of the site remains for short-term tourism / holiday accommodation and other tourism uses;
 - (ii) the permanent residential accommodation does not exceed 25% of the total

number of accommodation units;

- (iii) the scale and design of the development complements the surrounding landscape and character of the area, with the tourism component given priority in those areas of highest tourism amenity;
- (iv) adequate separation distances and/or buffers are in place from incompatible land uses; and
- (v) the residential component is integrated with both the tourism uses and management structure of the development.
- (b) Where strata titling is proposed, appropriate management arrangements should be in place (e.g. via a management statement) that restricts the maximum length of stay to 3 months in any 12 month period applied to the tourism accommodation component.

Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (DRAFT for advertising)

Schedule 8 – Additional site and development requirements for areas covered by structure plan or local development plan

Table – Additional requirements that apply to land covered by structure planor local development plan (clause 33)

No.	Description of land	Requirement			
There	There are no additional requirements that apply to this Scheme.				

Schedule 9 – Parking

Use class	Car parking spaces	Motorcycle / scooter	Bicycle parking spaces
	(per m ² floor area)	parking spaces	
Amusement parlour	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4 persons the premises is designed and approved to accommodate, whichever is the greater.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Art gallery	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4 persons the premises is designed and approved to accommodate, whichever is the greater.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Bed and breakfast	In accordance with the R-Codes plus 1 per guest bedroom.	Nil.	Nil.
Betting agency	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4 persons the premises is designed and approved to accommodate, whichever is the greater.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Brewery	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4 m ² open to the public and used for dining and/or drinking, whichever is the greater.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Bulky goods showroom	1 per 40 m ² open to the public and used for display, sale or hire plus 1 per 80 m ² not open to the public.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	1 for every 20 car parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Caravan park	1 per caravan site and/or accommodation unit plus 1 per 10 sites / units for visitors.	Nil.	Nil.
Caretaker's dwelling	2	Nil.	Nil.
Child care premises	1 per 2 staff members plus 1 per 8 children the premises is	Nil.	Nil.

Table – Parking requirements that apply to land in Scheme area (Schedule 7 clause 1)

Γ			Γ
	designed and		
	approved to		
	accommodate, with a		
	minimum of 3.		
Cinema / theatre	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
Civia una	greater.	1 for over 20 cor	1 fax avery 20 arr
Civic use	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		
Club premises	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		
Community purpose	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
community purpose	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
a 14	greater.		
Consulting rooms	1 per 20 m ² or 4 per	1 for every 20 car	Nil.
	consulting room,	parking spaces with a	
	whichever is the	minimum of 2.	
	greater.		
Convenience store	1 per 20 m ² .	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
		parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Educational	1 per classroom plus 1	1 for every 20 car	1 per 10 students.
establishment	per 10 students.	parking spaces with a	
7		minimum of 2.	
	As determined by the lo	cal government for a tert	iary establishment.
Exhibition centre	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		
Family day care	In accordance with the I	R-Codes plus 1	

Fast food outlet	1 per 4 m ² open to the	1 for overy 20 cor	1 for overy 20 car
Fast food outlet		1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	public and used for	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
	dining and/or drinking, plus 10	minimum of Z.	minimum of 2.
	0, 1		
	queuing spaces for		
F	drive-through facility.		
Freeway service		king spaces for each sepa	arate uses (e.g. service
centre	station, fast food outlet,		NII
Fuel depot	1 per 100 m ² or 1 per	Nil.	Nil.
	employee, whichever		
	is the greater.	1 for overy 20 cor	Nil.
Funeral parlour	1 per employee plus 1 per 4 m ² used for	1 for every 20 car	NII.
		parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	
Candan santus	public assembly.		
Garden centre	1 per 40 m ² open to	1 for every 20 car	Nil.
	the public and used	parking spaces with a	
	for display, sale or hire	minimum of 2.	
	plus 1 per 80 m ² not		
	open to the public.		e
Grouped dwelling	In accordance with the I		
Holiday	In accordance with the I	R-Codes.	
accommodation			
Holiday house	In accordance with the I		
Home business		R-Codes plus 1 per emplo	yee not a member of
	the occupier's househol		
Home store	In accordance with the I		
Hotel	1 per accommodation	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	unit plus 1 per 20 m ²	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	or 1 per 4 persons the	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	premises is designed		
	and approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.	N/1	N.'1
Industry	1 per 100 m ² or 1 per	Nil.	Nil.
	employee, whichever		
	is the greater.		
Industry – cottage		R-Codes plus 1 per emplo	yee not a member of
	the occupier's househol		A 11
Industry – extractive	1 per employee.	Nil.	Nil.
Industry – light	1 per 75 m ² or 1 per	Nil.	Nil.
	employee, whichever		
	is the greater, plus 1		
	per 30 m ² used for		
In duration of the later	wholesale or retail.	N1:1	N1:1
Industry – rural	1 per employee plus 1.	Nil.	Nil.
Industry – service	1 per 75 m ² or 1 per		
	employee, whichever		
	is the greater, plus 1		
	per 30 m ² used for		
	wholesale or retail.		

Liquer store large	$1 \text{ por } 20 \text{ m}^2$	1 for over 20 cor	1 for overy 20 cor
Liquor store – large	1 per 20 m ² .	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
		parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	1 00 ²	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Liquor store – small	1 per 20 m².	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
		parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Lunch bar	1 per 4 m ² open to the	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	public and used for	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	dining.	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Market	1 per 40 m ² .	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
		parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Medical centre	1 per 20 m ² or 4 per	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	consulting room,	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	whichever is the	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	greater.		
Motel	1 per accommodation	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	unit plus 1 per 20 m ²	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	or 1 per 4 persons the	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	premises is designed		
	and approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		
Motor vehicle, boat or	1 per 200 m ² of	Nil.	Nil.
caravan sales	premises open to the		INII.
calavali sales	public and used for		
	display, sale or hire		
	plus 1 per 2 staff		
	members plus 4 per		
	service bay (if		
	applicable).	A 111	A 111
Motor vehicle repair	4 per service bay plus	Nil.	Nil.
	1 per 2 staff members.		
Motor vehicle wash	4 per wash bay plus 1	Nil.	Nil.
	per 2 staff members.		
Multiple dwelling	In accordance with the F		
Nature based park	1 per camp site plus 1	Nil.	Nil.
	per employee not a		
	member of the		
	occupier's household.		
Nightclub	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	persons the premises		
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	is designed and approved to	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	is designed and approved to accommodate,	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Office	is designed and approved to accommodate, whichever is the	minimum of 2. 1 for every 20 car	minimum of 2.
Office	is designed and approved to accommodate, whichever is the greater.		

Park home park	1 per accommodation	Nil.	Nil.
Park nome park	unit plus 1 per 10		INII.
	units for visitors plus 1		
	per employee.		
Place of worship	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
Pacantian contro	greater. 1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
Reception centre	m^2 open to the public	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	and used for dining and/or drinking,	minimum of Z.	minimum of z.
	whichever is the		
Pocroation private	greater. 1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for overy 20 cor	1 for overy 20 car
Recreation – private	persons the premises	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	is designed and	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
	-	minimum of 2.	minimum of Z.
	approved to		
	accommodate, whichever is the		
Repurposed dwelling	greater. In accordance with the F	Codos	
	In accordance with the	Nil.	Nil.
Residential aged care facility	R-Codes.		INII.
Restaurant / café	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
Restaurant / Care	m^2 open to the public	•	
	and used for dining	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
	and/or drinking,		
	whichever is the		
Destricted promises	greater.	1 for overy 20 cor	1 for every 20 car
Restricted premises	1 per 20 m².	1 for every 20 car	
		parking spaces with a minimum of 2.	parking spaces with a minimum of 2.
Road house	1 nor omnlovco nius 1 n	er accommodation unit p	
Roau nouse		service station, fast food	
	café etc.)	service station, last loou	loullet, lestaulant /
Rural home business	1	R-Codes plus 1 per emplo	vee not a member of
Rulai nome business		d plus 1 for retail sale, dis	•
Rural pursuit / hobby	-	•	
farm	the occupier's househol	R-Codes plus 1 per emplo d	yee not a member of
	In accordance with the f		
Second-hand dwelling			Nil.
Serviced apartment	1 per accommodation unit plus 1 per 15 m ²	Nil.	INII.
	not used for		
	accommodation		
Convice station	purposes.	1 for over 20 cor	1 for over: 20 cor
Service station	4 per service bay plus	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	1 per employee.	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a

		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Shop	1 per 20 m ² .	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
·		, parking spaces with a	, parking spaces with a
		minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
Single house	In accordance with the F		
Small bar	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	, parking spaces with a	, parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		
Tavern	1 per 20 m ² or 1 per 4	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	persons the premises	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	is designed and	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	approved to		
	accommodate,		
	whichever is the		
	greater.		,
Tourist development	1 per accommodation	Nil.	Nil.
	unit plus 1 per 15 m ²		
	not used for		
	accommodation		
	purposes.		
Trade display	1 per 40 m ² of	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	premises open to the	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	public and used for	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	display, sale or hire		
	plus 1 per 80 m ² of		
	premises not open to		
	the public.		
Trade supplies	1 per 40 m ² of	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	premises open to the	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	public and used for	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	display, sale or hire		
	plus 1 per 80 m ² of		
	premises not open to		
	the public.		
Transport depot	1 per employee.	Nil.	Nil.
Veterinary centre	1 per 20 m ² or 4 per	1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car
	consulting room,	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
7	whichever is the	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.
	greater.		
Warehouse / storage	1 per 50 m ² of	Nil.	Nil.
	premises open to the		
	public and used for		
	display, sale or hire		
	plus 1 per 100 m ² of		
	premises not open to		
	the public.		
Winery		1 for every 20 car	1 for every 20 car

	parking spaces with a	parking spaces with a
	minimum of 2.	minimum of 2.

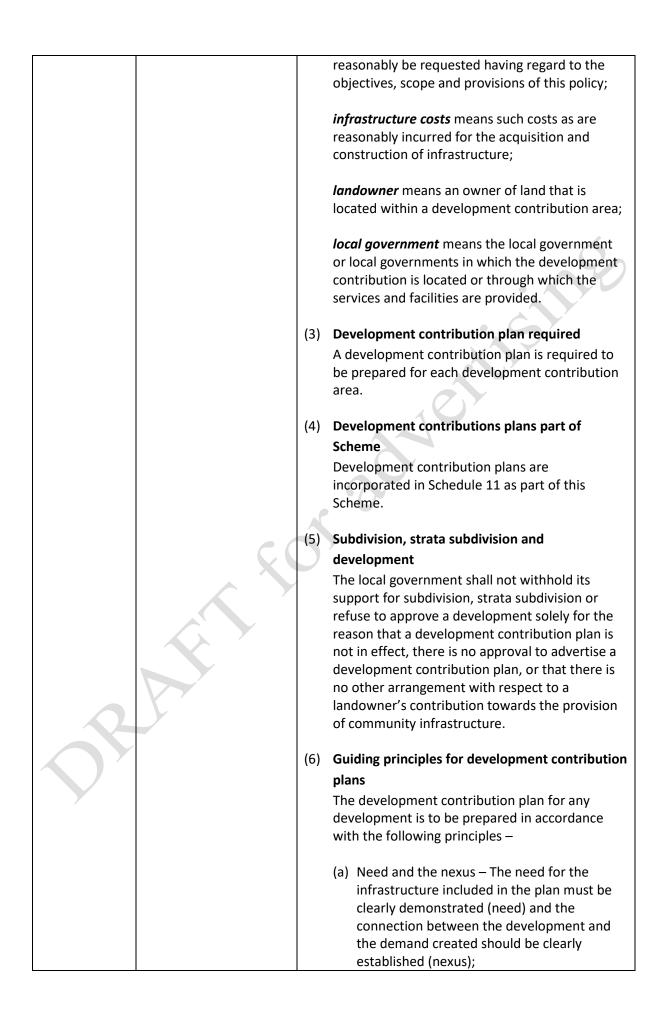
Note: Motorcycle / scooter and bicycle parking is not required in the Priority Agriculture, Rural, Rural Residential and Rural Smallholdings zones.

Schedule 10 – Special control areas

Name of area	Purpose and objectives	Additional provisions
Name of area SCA1 Public drinking water source area	 Purpose: To identify and protect public drinking water source areas. Objectives – (a) provide a basis for the protection of public drinking water resources through the control of land use or development, which has the potential to affect the quality of drinking water supplies for public use. (b) identify land that has been designated as a public drinking water source area. (c) implement additional planning provisions that are designed to address water 	 Additional provisions Additional provisions All development requires the development approval of the local government and shall be subject to the local government's discretion notwithstanding that the use may be permitted elsewhere in the Scheme. In considering an application for development approval the local government may refer the application to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and shall have due regard to any comments received. In considering an application for development approval the local government shall have due regard to any comments received. In considering an application for development approval the local government shall have due regard to the following – (a) Department of Water and Environmental Regulation Water quality protection note no. 25 Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas; and (b) Department of Water and Environmental Regulation Dardanup Water Reserve drinking water source protection plan. (4) The local government may only approve an application for development approval which has the potential to impact detrimentally on the quality and quantity of public drinking water supplies, if the local government is satisfied that such impacts can be satisfactorily managed.
$\mathcal{O}^{\mathbf{y}}$	quality and public health risks in a public drinking water source area.	
SCA2 Ferguson Valley tourism area	Purpose: To identify areas where opportunities for tourism development are encouraged.	 (1) Development approval is not required for the erection or installation of, or alterations or additions to, any of the following on the same lot as a single house or group dwelling –
	Objectives – (a) to encourage the sustainable growth	 (a) an outbuilding; (b) an external fixture; (c) a boundary wall or fence; (d) a patio; (e) a pergola;

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		of tourism within		a verandah;
		the Ferguson		a deck;
		Valley area.		a garage;
			(i)	•
	(b)	to ensure that	(j)	
		tourism-based	(k)	shade sails.
		uses are		
		undertaken in a		ovided the following conditions are satisfied in
		coordinated and	rela	ation to the works –
		well considered		
		manner, and are	(i)	the works comply with the deemed-to-
		supported by		comply provisions of the R-Codes and/or the
		necessary		general development requirements specified
		infrastructure		in this Scheme.
		provision.	(ii)	the works are not located in a heritage-
				protected place.
	(c)	to protect the		XV
		existing rural and		application for development approval for
		lifestyle land uses		urism related uses shall be accompanied by
		within the area	int	formation that addresses the following –
		from the		
		encroachment of	(a)) any impacts on environmental values which
		non-		may require surveys to be conducted to
		complementary or		determine locations where development
		conflicting land		could occur with the least possible impact.
		uses.		Surveys should be undertaken in accordance
				with the Environmental Protection
	(d)	to ensure that		Authority's relevant technical guidance
		appropriate		documents.
		tourism uses are		
		able to operate	(b)) the impact on adjacent and surrounding
		without		properties from the generation of noise, dust,
	/	unreasonable		vibration or visual impact from the
		constraint being		development.
		imposed by	1-1	sufficient others are an ing and huffers to
	Y	surrounding rural	(C)) sufficient setbacks, screening and buffers to limit the imposition of any restriction on
	Y	uses.		adjacent land uses.
	(e)	to maintain the		מטומנכווג ומווע עצבא.
Y	(2)	natural and rural	5) the suitability of the road network to be used
		character of the	(u	by visitors to meet the anticipated demand
		area to be enjoyed		generated by the development.
-		by visitors,		Senerated by the development.
		landowners and	10) service infrastructure to meet the projected
		residents of the		demand based on the nature of the
		area.		development.
	(f)	to ensure that the	(f)	how the development is designed to protect
	(.)	development	(1)	the visual amenity of the area from key
		provides a bona		vantage points and areas of public realm
		fide tourism		through the retention of existing vegetation,
<u> </u>				

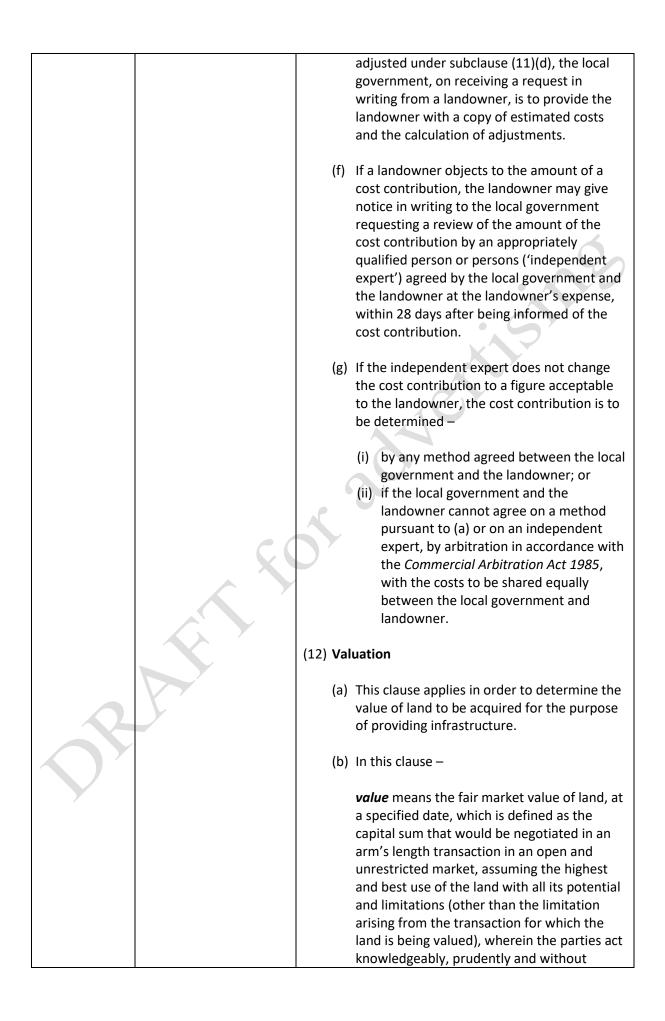
		
	function and does	and the planting of additional vegetation to
	not facilitate	assist in screening the development and
	otherwise	reinforcing the landscape and rural aesthetic.
	unsuitable	
	residential	(g) bushfire risk management.
5642	development.	(1) An evention from the requirement for
SCA3 Development	Purpose: To designate areas requiring	(1) An exemption from the requirement for
contribution	infrastructure for the	development approval that applies under this
area	purposes of	Scheme applies to this special control area.
area	implementing	
	arrangements for the	(2) Interpretation
	fair and equitable	Unless the context otherwise requires, the
	apportionment of the	meaning of terms used in the development
	costs of providing	contribution special control area are as follows –
	identified	• 9
	infrastructure.	administrative costs means such costs as are
		reasonably required to be carried out by or on behalf of the local government in order to
	Objectives –	prepare and (with respect to standard
		infrastructure items) implement the
	(a) to provide for the	development contribution plan, including legal,
	equitable sharing	accounting, planning, engineering and other
	of costs of	professional advice;
	infrastructure and administrative	
	costs between	cost apportionment schedule means a schedule
	landowners.	A prepared and distributed in accordance with
	iundowners.	subclause (10);
	(b) to ensure that cost	
	contributions are	cost contribution means the contribution to the
	reasonably	cost of infrastructure and administrative costs;
	required as a result	
	of the subdivision	development contribution area means the
	and development	special control area shown on the Scheme Map as 'SCA' with a number;
	of land in the	
	development	development contribution plan means a
	contribution area.	development contribution plan means a
		accordance with the provisions of State Planning
	(c) to coordinate the	Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions;
	timely provision of infrastructure.	
		development contribution plan report means a
		report prepared and distributed in accordance
		with subclause (10);
		<i>infrastructure</i> means the standard infrastructure
		items (services and facilities set out in Appendix
		1 – Standard development contribution
		requirements of State Planning Policy 3.6 –
		Infrastructure Contributions) and community
		facilities and such other services and facilities for
		which development contributions may

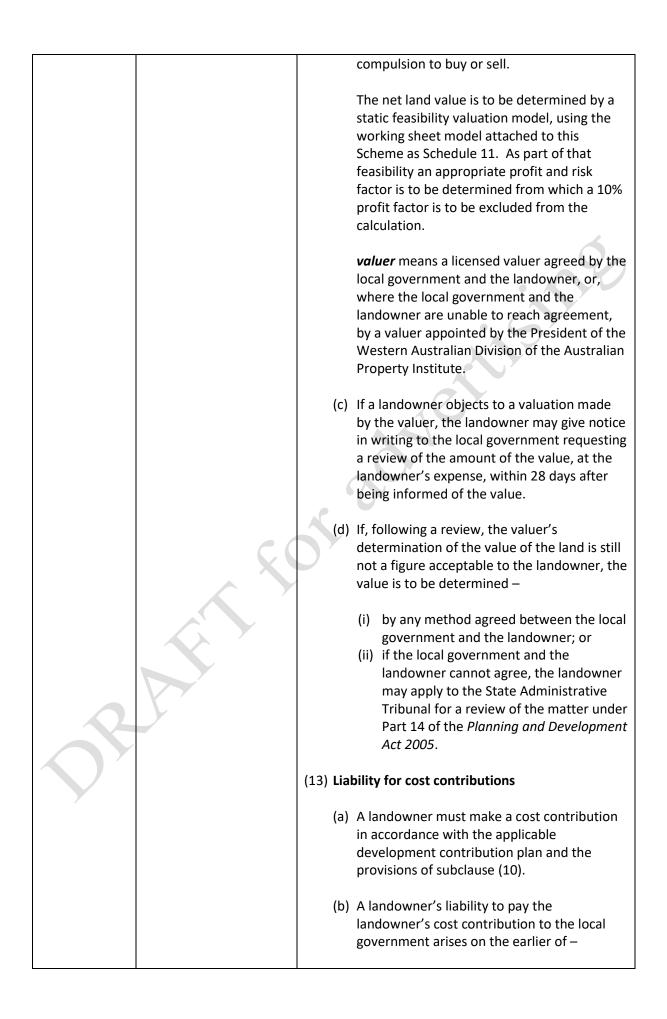


			(b) Transparency – Both the method for
			calculating the development contribution
			and the manner in which it is applied should
			be clear, transparent and simple to
			understand and administer;
			(c) Equity – Development contributions should
			be levied from all developments within a
			contribution area, based on their relative
			contribution to need;
			(d) Certainty – All development contributions
			should be clearly identified and methods for
			of accounting for cost adjustments
			determined based at the commencement of
			a development;
			(e) Efficiency – Development contributions
			should be justified on a whole of life capital
			cost basis consistent with maintaining
			financial discipline on service providers by
			precluding over recovery of costs;
			(f) Consistency – Development contributions
			should be applied uniformly across a development contribution area and the
			methodology for applying contributions
			should be consistent;
			(g) Right of consultation and review – Owners
			have the right to be consulted on the
			manner in which development contributions
	C (are determined. They also have the
			opportunity to seek a review by independent
			third party if they believe the calculation of
			the costs of the contributions is not
			reasonable; and
			(h) Accountable – There must be an
			accountability in the manner in which
			development contributions are determined
			and expended.
	<i>y</i>	(7)	Content of development contribution plans
			The development contribution plan is to specify
			-
			(a) The development contribution area to which
			the development contribution plan applies;
			(b) the infrastructure and administrative items
			to be funded through the development
			contribution plan;
			(c) the method of determining the cost
			contribution of each landowner; and
			(d) the priority and timing for the provision of
			infrastructure.
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	Note	: A suggested outline of a Development Contribution Plan is contained in State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions.
		contributions.
	(8)	Period of development contribution plan
		A development contribution plan shall specify the period during which it is to operate.
	(9)	Land excluded
		In calculating both the area of an landowner's land and the total area of land in a development contribution area, the area of land provided in that development contribution area for –
		 (a) roads designated under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme as Primary Regional Roads Reserve and Other Regional Roads Reserve; (b) land designated as Regional Open Space Reserve and Public Purposes Reserve under
		the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme;
		(c) existing public open space;
		 (d) existing government primary and secondary schools; and
		(e) such other land as is set out in the
		development contribution plan, is to be excluded.
0	(10)	Development contribution plan report and cost
	5	apportionment schedule
		(a) Within 90 days of the development contribution plan coming into effect, the local government is to adopt and make available a development contribution plan report and cost apportionment schedule to all owners in the development contribution
		 area. (b) The development contribution plan report and the cost apportionment schedule shall set out in detail the calculation of the cost contribution for each landowner in the development contribution area, based on
		 the methodology provided in the development contribution plan, and shall take into account any proposed staging of the development. (c) The development contribution plan report and the cost apportionment schedule do not form part of the scheme, but once adopted by the local government they are subject to
		review as provided under subclause 10.

		Note: A suggested outline of a development contribution plan report and a cost apportionment schedule are contained in State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions. The cost apportionment schedule is adopted by the local government but does not form part of the Scheme.
		(11) Cost contributions based on estimates
		(a) The determination of infrastructure costs and administrative costs is to be based on amounts expended, but when expenditure has not occurred, it is to be based on the best and latest estimated costs available to the local government and adjusted accordingly, if necessary.
		(b) Where a cost apportionment schedule contains estimated costs, such estimated costs are to be reviewed at least annually by the local government –
	<u>S</u>	 (i) in the case of land to be acquired, in accordance with subclause (12); and (ii) in all other cases, in accordance with the best and latest information available to the local government, (iii) until the expenditure on the relevant item of infrastructure or administrative costs has occurred.
		(c) The local government may have such estimated costs independently certified by an appropriately qualified person or persons, and must provide such independent certification to a landowner when requested to do so.
N		 (d) Where any cost contribution has been calculated on the basis of an estimated cost, the local government –
		 (i) is to adjust the cost contribution of any landowner in accordance with the revised estimated costs; and (ii) may accept a cost contribution, based upon estimated costs, as a final cost contribution and enter into an agreement with the landowner accordingly.
		(e) Where a landowner's cost contribution is





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	 (i) at the time of seeking clearances of conditions of subdivision or strata subdivision from the local government; (ii) the Western Australian Planning Commission endorsing its approval on the deposited plan or survey strata plan of the subdivision of the landowner's land within the development contribution area; (iii) prior to the commencement of any development on the landowner's land within the development contribution area; (iv) prior to the final approval and endorsement of any strata plan by the local government or Western Australian Planning Commission on the landowner's land within the development contribution area; or (v) the approval of a change or extension of use by the local government on the landowner's land within the development contribution area. The liability arises only once upon the earliest of the above listed events. (c) Despite subclause (13)(b), a landowner's liability to pay the landowner's cost contribution does not arise if the landowner or blave or outbuildings associated with that first single house on an existing lot which has not been subdivided or strata subdivided since the coming into effect of the development contribution plan. (d) Where a development contribution plan expires in accordance with subclause (8), a landowner's liability to pay the landowner's cost contribution under that development contribution plan which includes the landowner's land, subject to such liability.
	(14) Payment of cost contribution
	(a) The landowner, with the agreement of the local government, is to pay the landowner's

			cost contribution by –
			 (i) cheque or cash; or (ii) transferring to the local government or a public authority land in satisfaction of the cost contribution; or (iii) the provision of physical infrastructure; or
			(iv) some other method acceptable to the local government; or(v) any combination of these methods.
		(b)	The landowner, with the agreement of the local government, may pay the landowner's cost contribution in a lump sum, by instalments or in such other manner acceptable to the local government.
	ÇÇ	(c)	Payment by a landowner of the cost contribution, including a cost contribution based upon estimated costs in a manner acceptable to the local government, constitutes full and final discharge of the landowner's liability under the Development Contribution Plan and the local government shall provide certification in writing to the landowner of such discharge if requested by the landowner.
		(15) Cha	rge on land
S			The amount of any cost contribution for which a landowner is liable under subclause (14), but has not paid, is a charge on the landowner's land to which the cost contribution relates, and the local government may lodge a caveat, at the landowner's expense, against the landowner's certificate of title to that land.
			The local government, at the landowner's expense and subject to such other conditions as the local government thinks fit, can withdraw a caveat lodged under subclause (15)(a) to permit a dealing and may then re- lodge the caveat to prevent further dealings.
			If the cost contribution is paid in full, the local government, if requested to do so by the landowner and at the expense of the landowner, is to withdraw any caveat lodged

under subclause (15).
(16) Administration of funds
 (a) The local government is to establish and maintain a reserve account in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 for each development contribution area into which cost contributions for that development contribution area will be credited and from which all payments for the infrastructure costs and administrative costs within that development contribution area will be paid. The purpose of such a reserve account or the use of money in such a reserve account is limited to the application of funds for that development contribution area.
(b) Interest earned on cost contributions credited to a reserve account in accordance with subclause (16)(a) is to be applied in the development contribution area to which the reserve account relates.
(c) The local government is to produce an annual statement of accounts for that development contribution area as soon as practicable after the audited annual statement of accounts becomes available.
(17) Shortfall or excess in cost contributions
(a) If there is a shortfall in the total of cost contributions when all cost contributions have been made or accounted for in a particular development contribution area, the local government may –
 (i) make good the shortfall; or (ii) enter into agreements with owners to fund the shortfall; or (iii) raise loans or borrow from a financial institution,
but nothing in subclause (17)(a)(i) restricts the right or power of the local government to impose a differential rate to a specified development contribution area in that regard.
(b) If there is an excess in funds available to the

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		development contribution area when all cost
		contributions have been made or accounted
		for in a particular development contribution
		area, the local government is to refund the
		excess funds to contributing owners for that
		development contribution area. To the
		extent, if any, that it is not reasonably
		practicable to identify owners and / or their
		entitled amount of refund, any excess in
		funds shall be applied, to the provision of
		additional facilities or improvements in that
		development contribution area.
		(18) Powers of the local government
		The local government in implementing the
		development contribution plan has the power to
		-
		(a) acquire any land or buildings within the
		Scheme area under the provisions of the Act;
		and
		(b) deal with or dispose of any land which it has
		acquired under the provisions of the Act in
		accordance with the law and for such
		purpose may make such agreements with
		other owners as it considers fit.
	e (other owners as it considers it.
		(19) Arbitration
		Subject to subclause (12)(c) and (d), any dispute
		between a landowner and the local government
		in connection with the cost contribution required
		to be made by a landowner is to be resolved by
		arbitration in accordance with the <i>Commercial</i>
	T. H. M	Arbitration Act 1985.
SCA4	Purpose: To identify	(1) All development requires the development
Flood prone	river floodplain areas at	approval of the local government and shall be
area	risk of being flooded.	subject to the local government's discretion
		notwithstanding that the use may be permitted
Note: The	Objectives –	elsewhere in the Scheme.
designation of particular		
parts of the	(a) to ensure future	(2) In considering an application for development
Scheme area as	development	approval the local government may refer the
flood prone	provides an	application to the Department of Water and
areas should	acceptable level of	Environmental Regulation and shall have due
not be	flood protection	regard to any comments received.
interpreted to	for health and	, ,
imply that areas outside	safety of people,	(3) In considering any application the local
the designated	damage to	government shall have due regard to the <i>Greater</i>
areas are	property and	Bunbury Region Scheme Floodplain Management
necessarily	property and	Sansary negion scheme noouplum munugement
free from risk	community	Policy.

associated	infrastructure.	
with flood or) local government may only approve an
extreme	(b) to assist the	application for development approval which has
rainfall events.	natural flood	the potential to impact detrimentally on the
	carrying capacity	quality and quantity of public drinking water
	of floodplains by	supplies, if the local government is satisfied that
	ensuring any	such impacts can be satisfactorily managed
	development	
	maintains the free	
	passage and	
	temporary storage	
	of floodwaters.	
	(c) to ensure	• • •
	development is	
	appropriately	• C Y
	located to avoid	
	adverse impacts of	
	flooding.	
SCA5	Purpose: To identify (1	
Strategic	areas that contain	erection or installation of, or alterations or
minerals and	mineral resources and	additions to, any of the following on the same lot
basic raw	basic raw materials of	as a single house or group dwelling –
materials area	State or regional	
	significance.	(a) an outbuilding;
	Objectives	(b) an external fixture;
	Objectives –	(c) a boundary wall or fence;
	(a) to prevent	(d) a patio; (e) a pergola;
	strategic resources	(f) a verandah;
	from being	(g) a deck;
	sterilised from	(h) a garage;
	incompatible	(i) a carport;
	development and	(j) a swimming pool;
	land uses.	(k) shade sails.
	(b) to encourage the	provided the following conditions are satisfied in
	mining of strategic	relation to the works –
	resources in	
	accordance with	(i) the works comply with the deemed-to-
	acceptable	comply provisions of the R-Codes and/or the
7	environmental	general development requirements specified
	standards.	in this Scheme.
		(ii) the works are not located in a heritage-
	(c) to promote the	protected place.
	rehabilitation and) In considering on explication for development
) In considering an application for development
	mining and extraction sites	approval the local government may refer the application to the Department of Mines, Industry
	after works have	Regulation and Safety and shall have due regard
	been completed, in	to any comments received.
	been completed, iii	נט מווץ נטווווופוונג ובנבועפט.

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	a manner consistent with the long-term use of the land. (3) In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the <i>Greater</i> <i>Bunbury Region Scheme Strategic Minerals and</i> <i>Basic Raw Materials Resource Policy.</i> (4) All development the development
SCA 6 Wastewater treatment plant buffer area	Purpose: To identify buffer areas for infrastructure facilities and prevent land use conflict.(1) All development requires the development approval of the local government and shall be subject to the local government's discretion notwithstanding that the use may be permitted elsewhere in the Scheme.
	 Objectives – (a) to protect infrastructure facilities from encroachment by incompatible land uses that would adversely affect efficient operations. (2) In considering an application for development approval the local government may refer the application to the Water Corporation, or any other relevant authority, and shall have due regard to any comments received. (3) In considering any application the local government shall have due regard to the <i>Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental</i> <i>Factors – Separation Distances between Industrial</i> <i>and Sensitive Land Uses</i> (EPA).
	 (b) to avoid land use conflict between infrastructure facilities and sensitive land uses. (4) The local government may only approve an application for development approval which is consistent with the purpose of the buffer and does not constrain the operations of the buffered infrastructure facility.
	(c) to promote compatible and non-sensitive land uses in buffer areas.
S	

Schedule 11 – Development contribution plans

 Table – Development contribution areas in Scheme area (Part 7 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015)

Name of area	Purpose	Special provisions
DCA1	To provide for	(1) Infrastructure and administrative items to be funded
Dardanup	developer	
townsite	contributions	(a) <u>Community centre and outdoor play area</u>
expansion	to partially	(i) New facility to be located at the existing Civic
	fund	Centre on Little Street adjoining the Hall and Shire
	community	offices.
	infrastructure	(ii) Single storey of approximately 170 m ² of standard
	for the	finishes containing kitchen, toilets, main activity
	Dardanup	area, office space and infant health clinic.
	townsite to	(iii) Outdoor play area of approximately 140 m ² to
	service the	include 1.8 m high chain mesh surrounding fence,
	growing	turf and reticulation.
	population.	(iv) Costs are inclusive of –
		 planning and design;
	The	 construction of facility;
	development	 external services within 3 m of building; and
	contribution	 contingency to cover exclusions such as
	plan generally	external services beyond 3 m of building; and
	conforms to	unforeseen expenditure.
	the –	
		(b) Dardanup oval hard courts
	 Strategic 	(i) Upgrade lighting for all 5 courts.
	Community	(ii) Upgrade surface to 3 courts.
	Plan.	(iii) Remark surface to 3 courts.
	 Long Term 	(iv) Costs are inclusive of –
	Financial	 planning and design;
	Plan.	 installation and undertaking of works;
	 Dardanup 	 external services within 3 m of building; and
	Townsite	 contingency to cover exclusions such as a
	Expansion	requirement to upgrade switchboard for new
	Strategy.	lighting and unforeseen expenditure.
	 Dardanup 	
	Townsite	(c) <u>Dardanup oval club rooms</u>
	Community	(i) Extension of approximately 94 m ² (10.4 m x 9 m) of
	Facilities	standard construction and basic finishes to include
	Plan.	new change rooms and new public toilets.
		(ii) Verandahs of approximately 54 m ² (9 m x 3 m x 2
		m) with concrete floor surface.
		(iii) Costs are inclusive of –
		 planning and design;
		 construction of building;
		 external services within 3 m of building; and
		 contingency to cover exclusions such as
		external services beyond 3 m of building and

		unforeseen evpenditure
		unioreseen expenditure.
		 unforeseen expenditure. (d) <u>Dardanup oval car park</u> (i) Upgrade surface and line-mark existing car parking area of approximately 20 bays. (ii) Construct and line-mark existing informal grassed car parking area of approximately 70 bays. (iii) Costs are inclusive of – planning and design; construction of car parking; stormwater drainage; minimal landscaping; and contingency to cover exclusions such as additional sand fill for stormwater drainage purposes and unforeseen expenditure. (e) <u>Public library</u> (i) Extension of approximately 40 m². (ii) Costs are inclusive of – planning and design; construction of extension; external services within 3 m of building; fit-out with bookshelf units; and contingency to cover exclusions such as external services beyond 3 m of building and unforeseen expenditure. (f) <u>Administrative costs</u> (i) Costs to prepare and administer the plan during the period of operation inclusive of – legal expenses; valuation fees; proportion of staff salaries; and
3		 computer software or hardware to administer plan. (ii) Costs to prepare and review estimates. (iii) Costs to prepare and review cost apportionment schedule. (iv) Valuation costs.
	(2)	Method for calculation of contributions
	((a) The development contribution plan identifies the needs of the community infrastructure to be upgraded to cater for the future additional population as a result of the Dardanup Townsite Expansion Strategy. This calculation excludes – (i) The demand for the infrastructure generated by the existing population; (ii) Any upgrading works required to the infrastructure as maintenance; and

	(iii) Ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure.
	(b) Infrastructure items at subclause (1)(a), (b), (c) and (e) are apportioned one-third local government, one-third developer and one-third external funding such as grants.
	(c) The infrastructure item at subclause (1)(d) will not qualify for external funding and therefore the costs are apportioned equally between the local government and the developer.
	(d) The developer is also liable to pay 100% of the administration costs at subclause (1)(f).
	 (e) The developer contribution will be calculated based on their proportion of the total net development contribution area (cost contribution = developer apportioned cost x developer % of total net development contribution area).
	(3) Priority and timing
	 (a) Community centre and outdoor play area (b) Dardanup oval hard courts (c) Dardanup oval club rooms (d) Dardanup oval car parking (e) Public library (2023/2024)
	(4) Review process
RA	The plan will be reviewed when considered appropriate, having regard to the rate of subsequent development in the area since the last review and the degree of development potential still existing. The estimated Infrastructure costs in this plan will be reviewed at least annually to reflect changes in funding and revenue sources and indexed based on the Building Cost Index (as provided by Rawlinsons Australian Contribution Handbook), direct quotation or as provided by a suitably qualified person.

Adoption

Council Resolution to Advertise Local Planning Scheme

Adopted by resolution of the Council of the **Shire of Dardanup** at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on the **15th of December 2021**.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHIRE PRESIDENT

Council Resolution to Support/Not Support Scheme for Approval

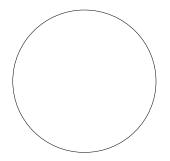
Council resolved to support/not support approval of the draft Scheme of the Shire of Dardanup at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on the Insert Date.

The Common Seal of the **Shire of Dardanup** was hereunto affixed by authority of resolution of the Council in the presence of:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHIRE PRESIDENT

WAPC Recommended for Approval



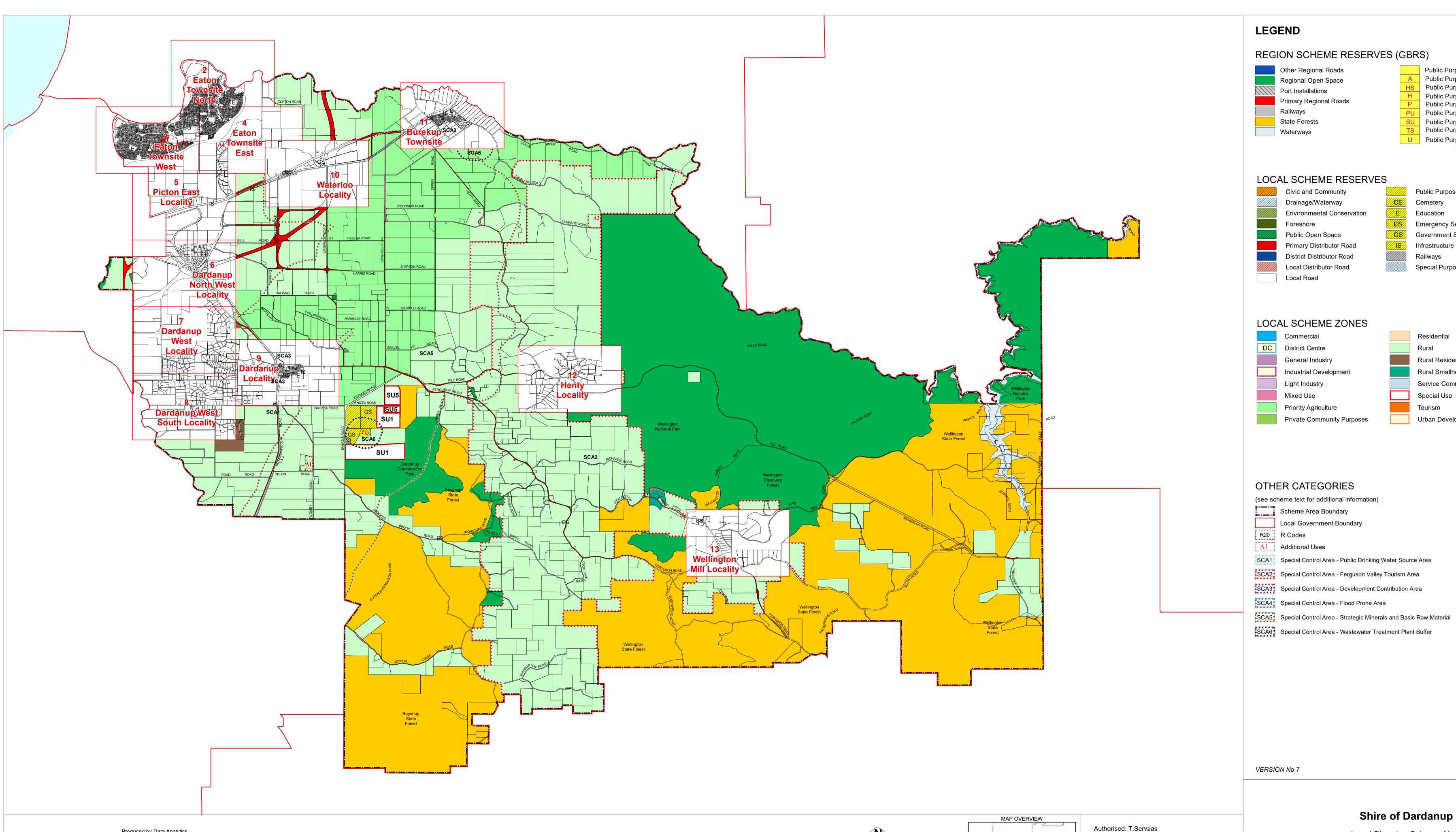
Date:	

Date:

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

Approval Granted

MINISTER FOR PLANNING

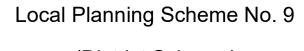


Department of Planning 2 Lands and Heritage GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

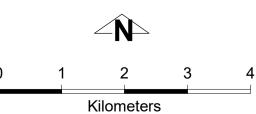
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Horizontal Datum - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

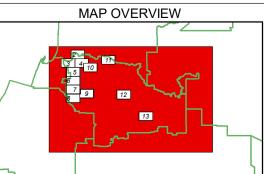
Shire of Dardanup



(District Scheme)



Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)



Plot Date: 13 December 2022

G.Gazette: N/A

Local Planning Scheme Map No. 1 of 13 MAP: Dardanup Overall

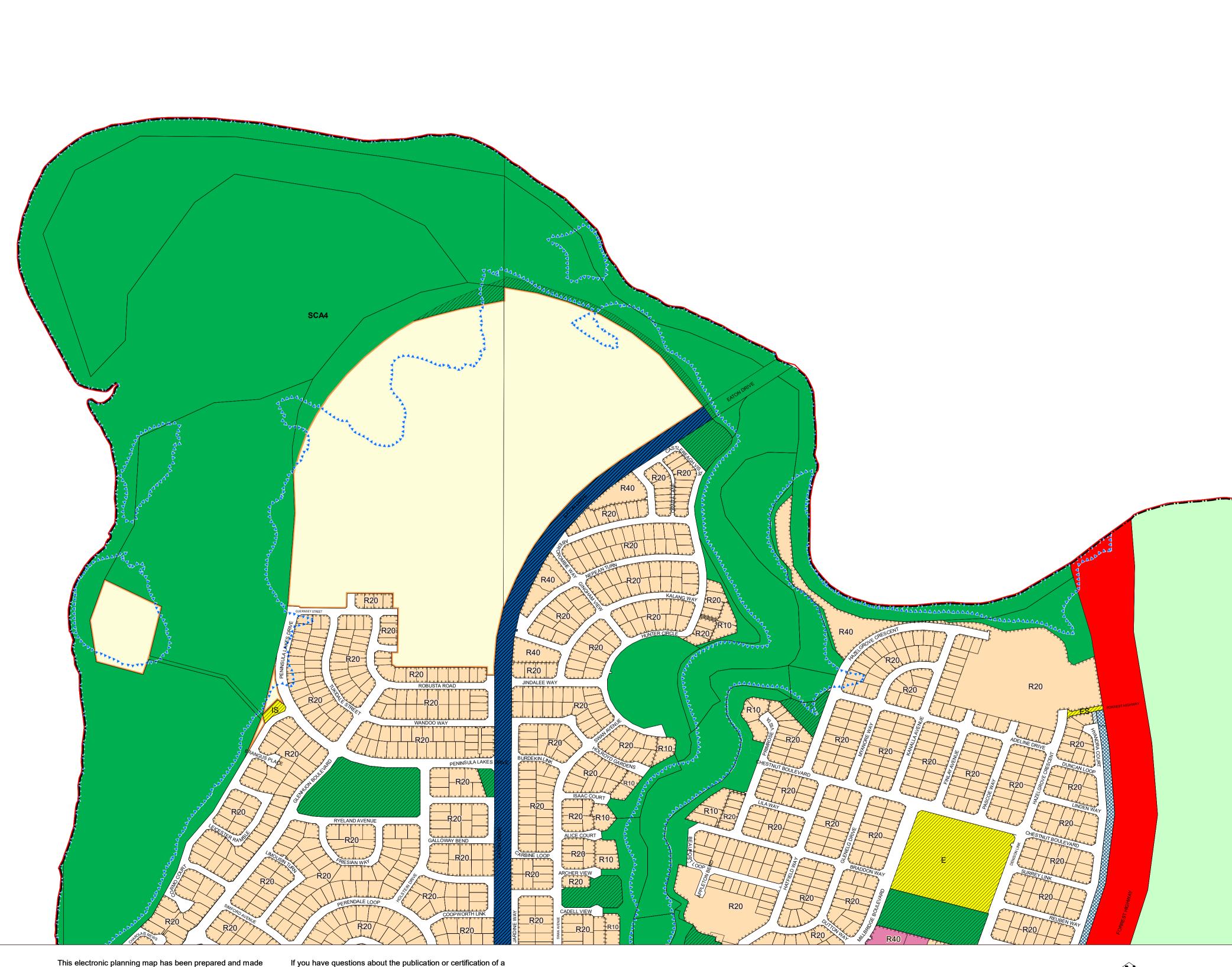
Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School U Public Purposes - University

Public Purposes Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial





Department of **Planning,** Lands and Heritage

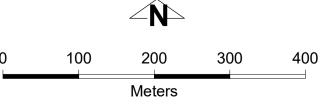
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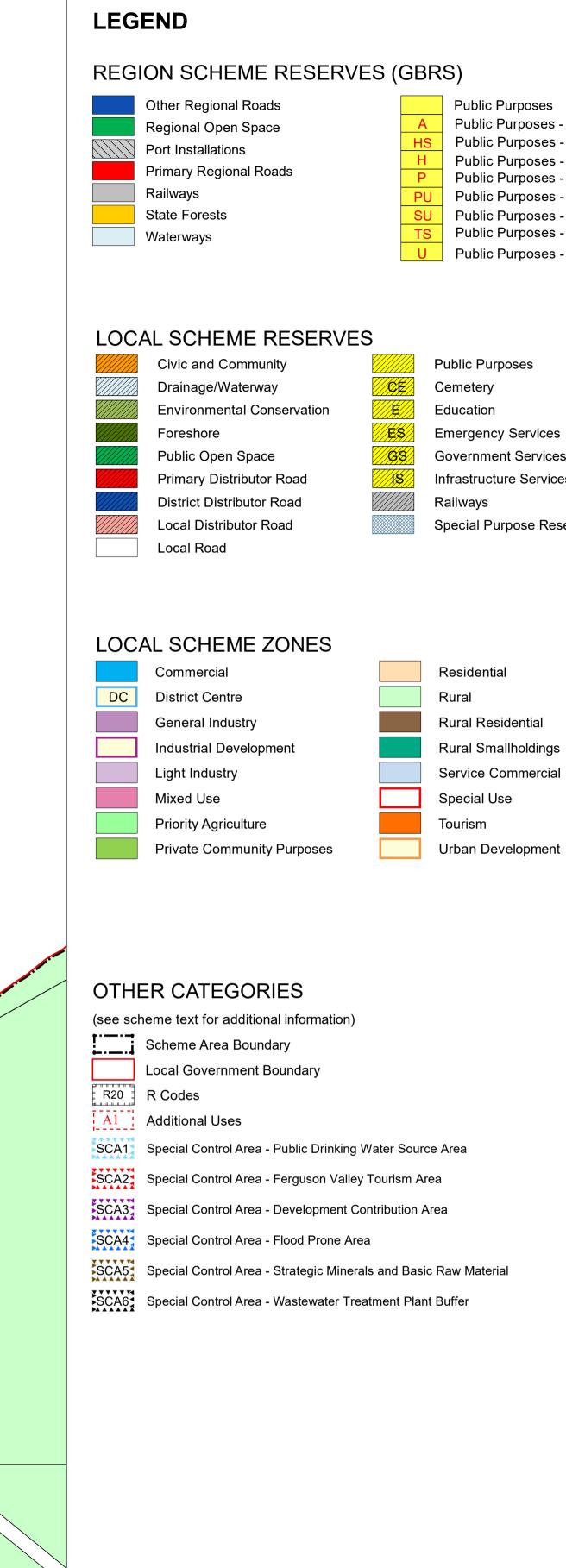
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Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)





VERSION No 1

Shire of Dardanup

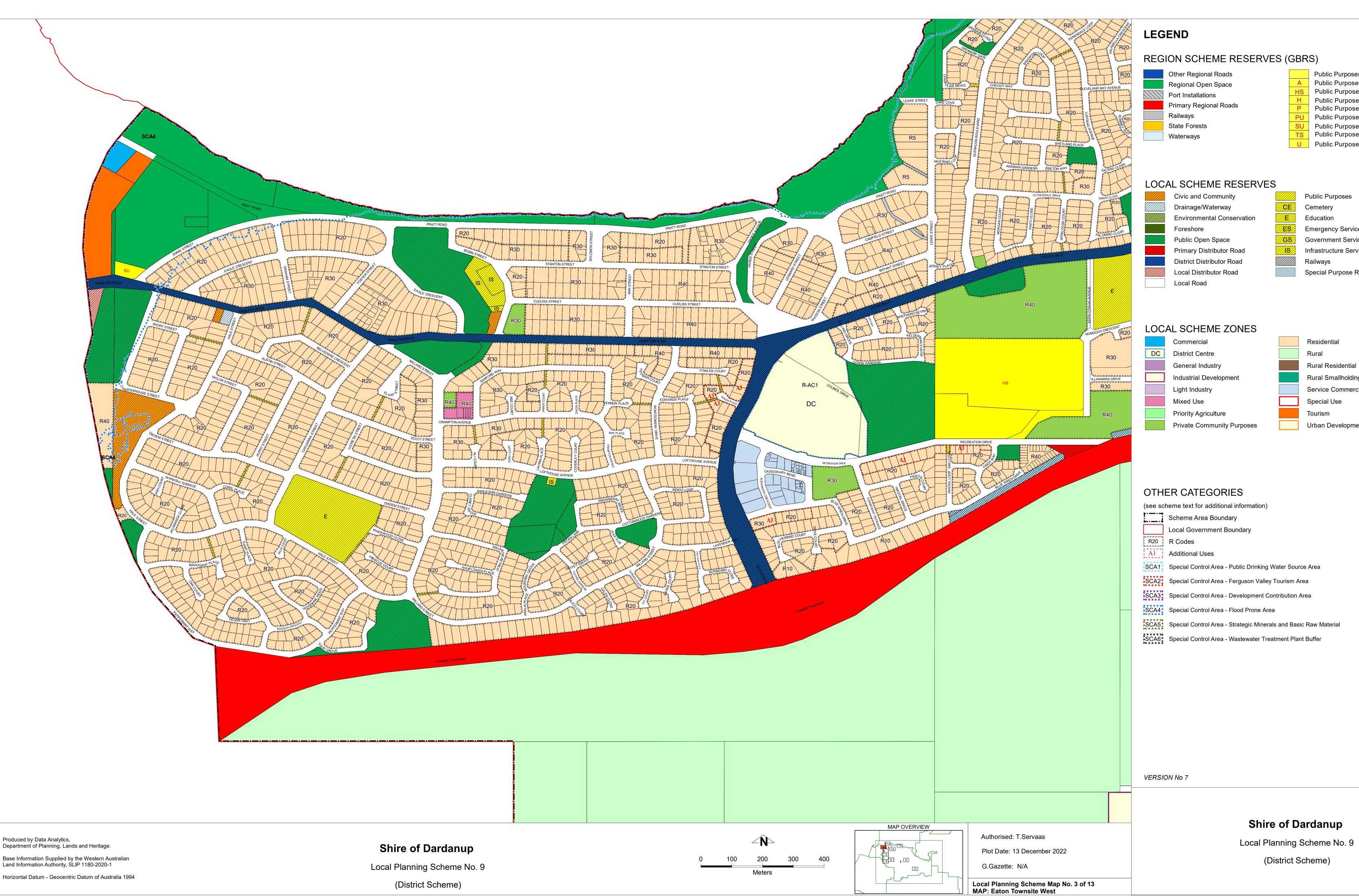
Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)



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Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

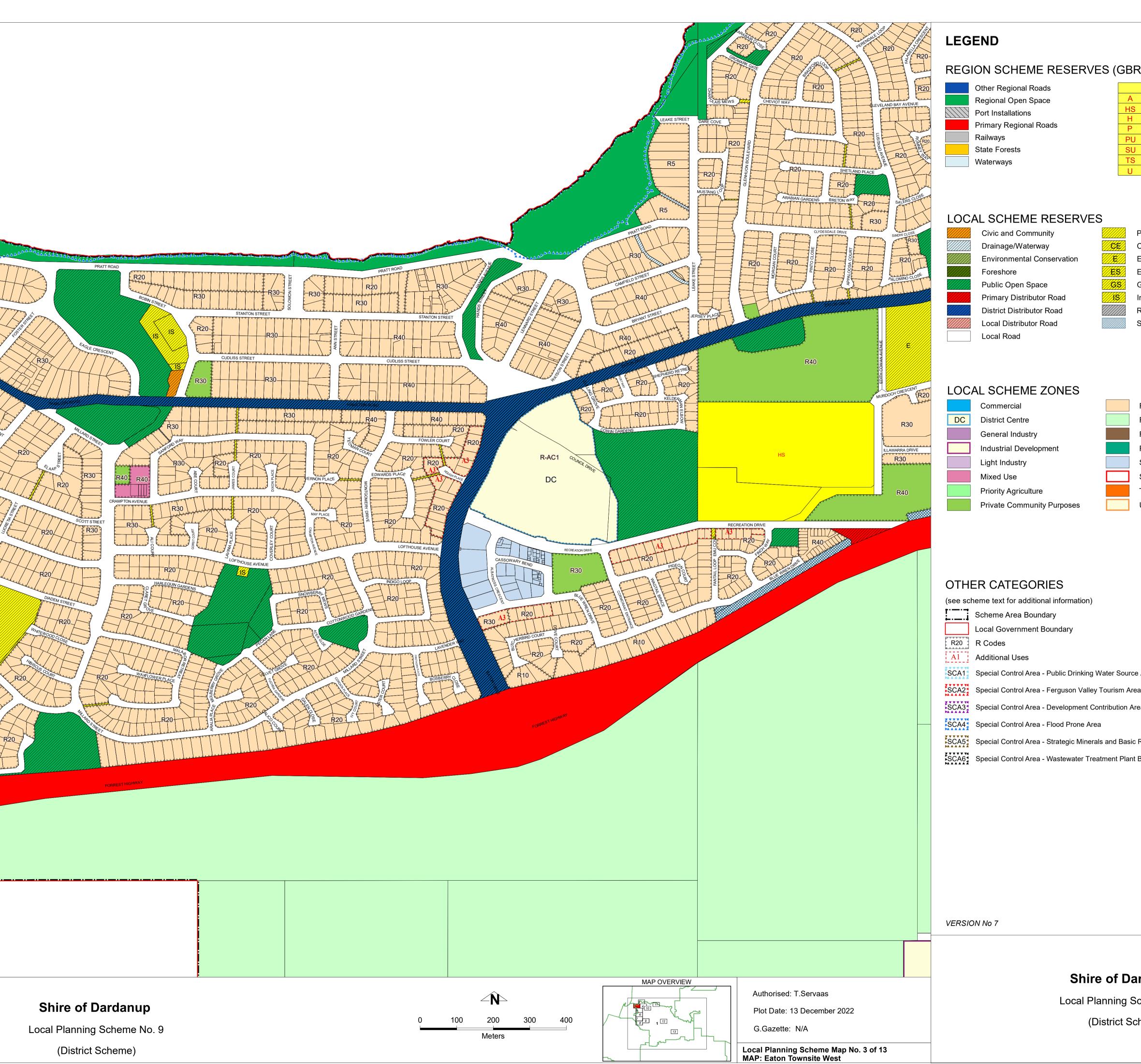
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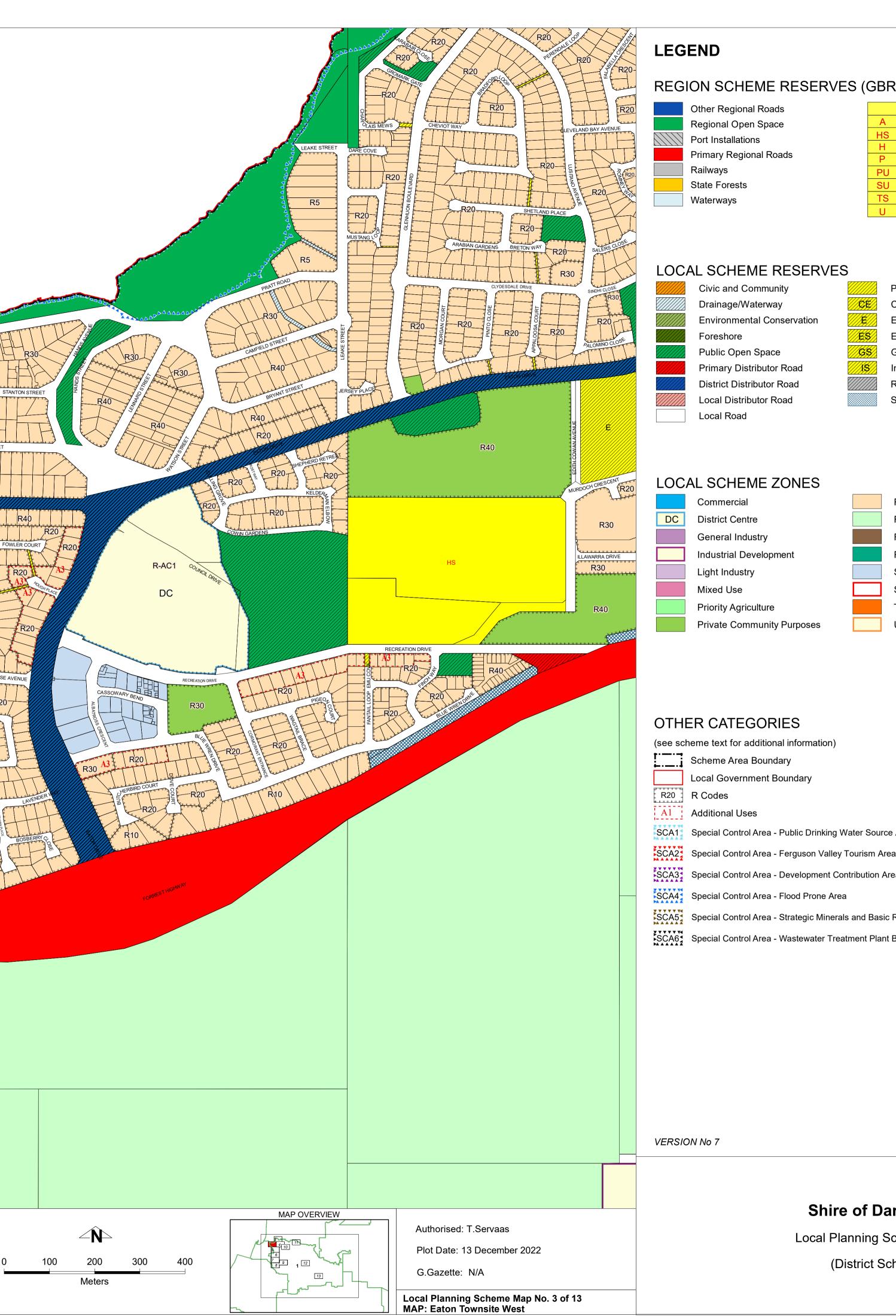




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Public Purposes Cemetery Education Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Railways Special Purpose Reserve

Residential

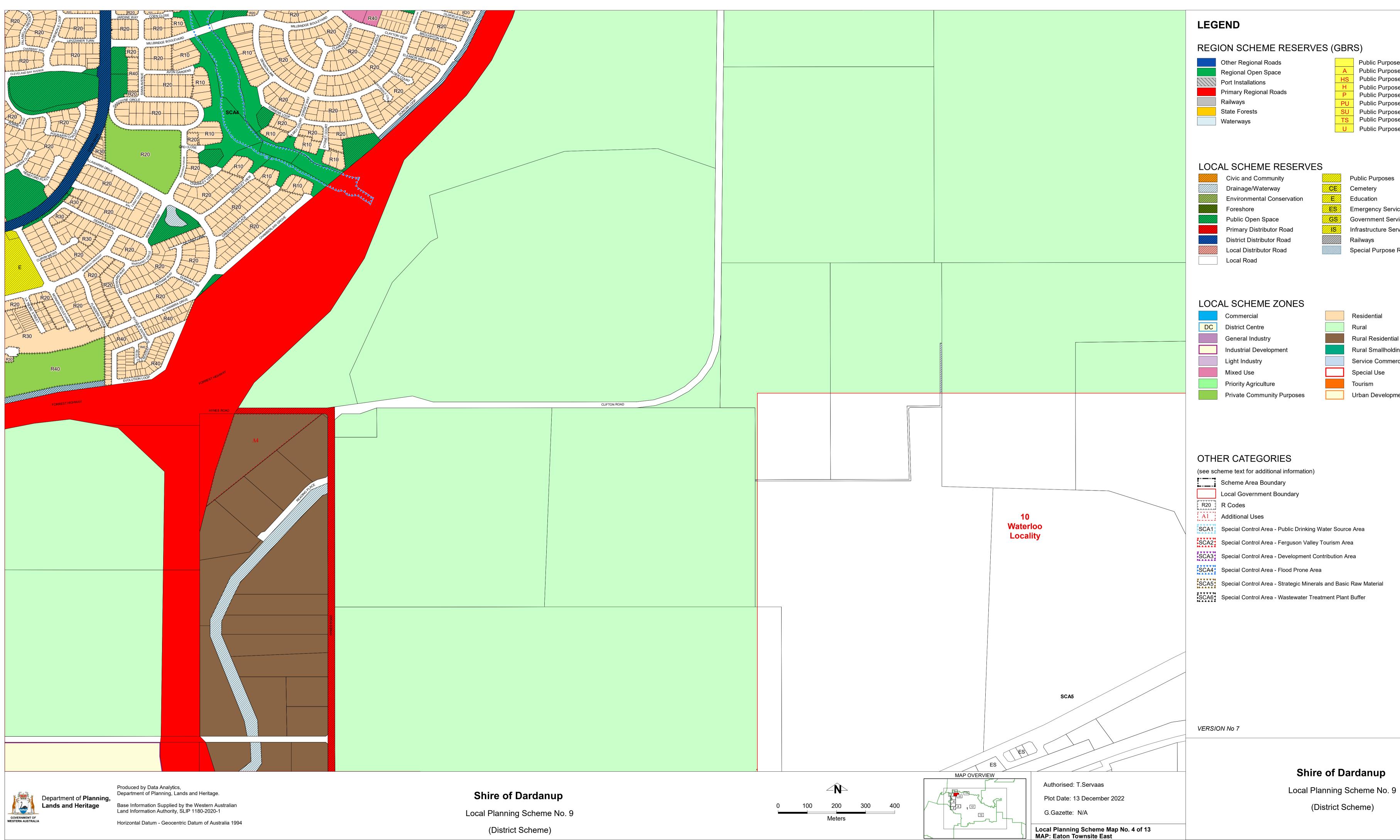
Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial

Special Use

Tourism



(District Scheme)

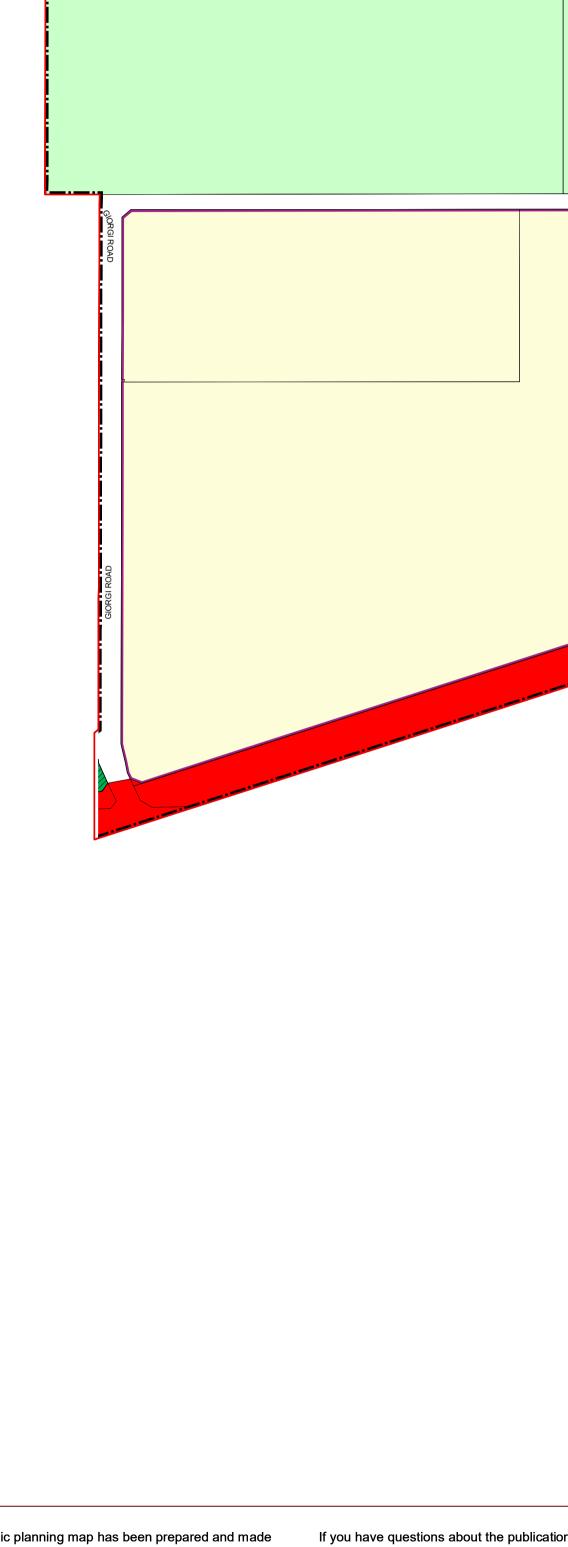
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Public Purposes Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial





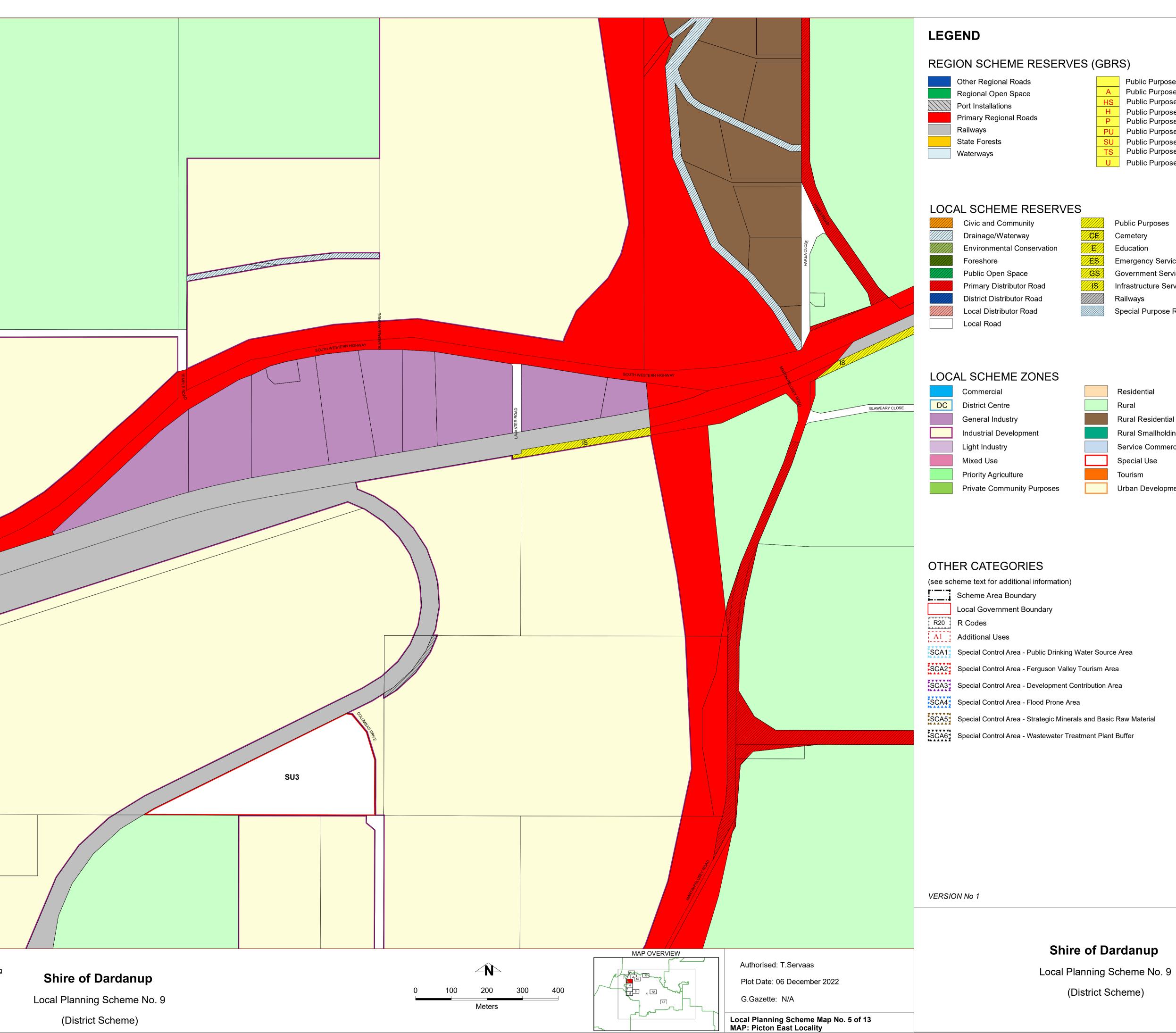
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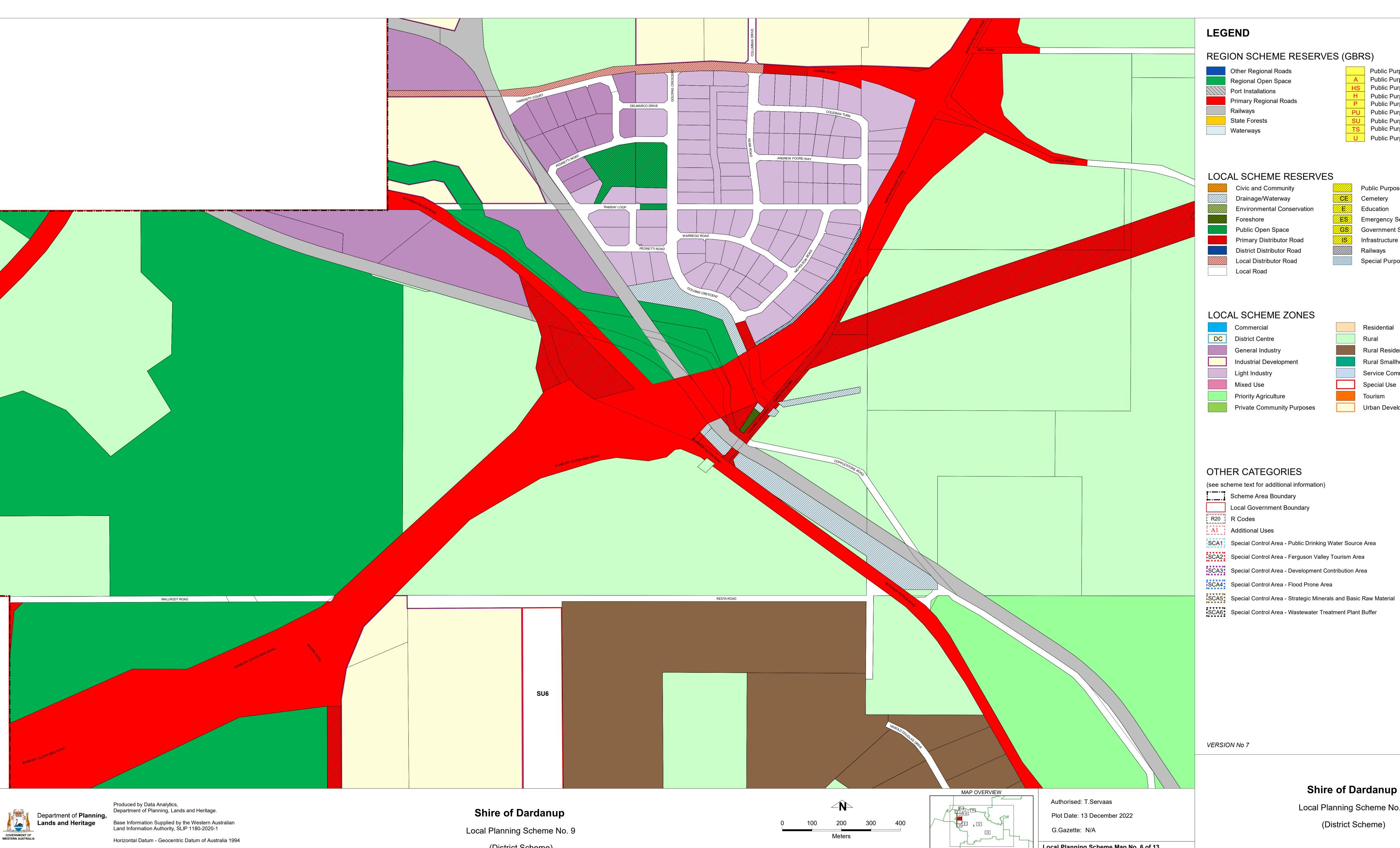
Public Purposes Cemetery Education Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

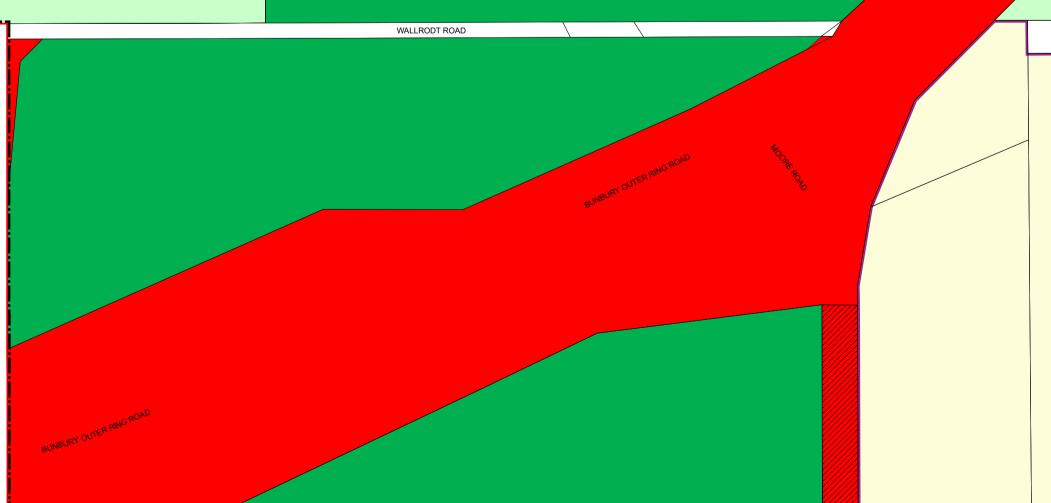
Residential

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial







(District Scheme)

Local Planning Scheme Map No. 6 of 13 MAP: Dardanup North West Locality

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)

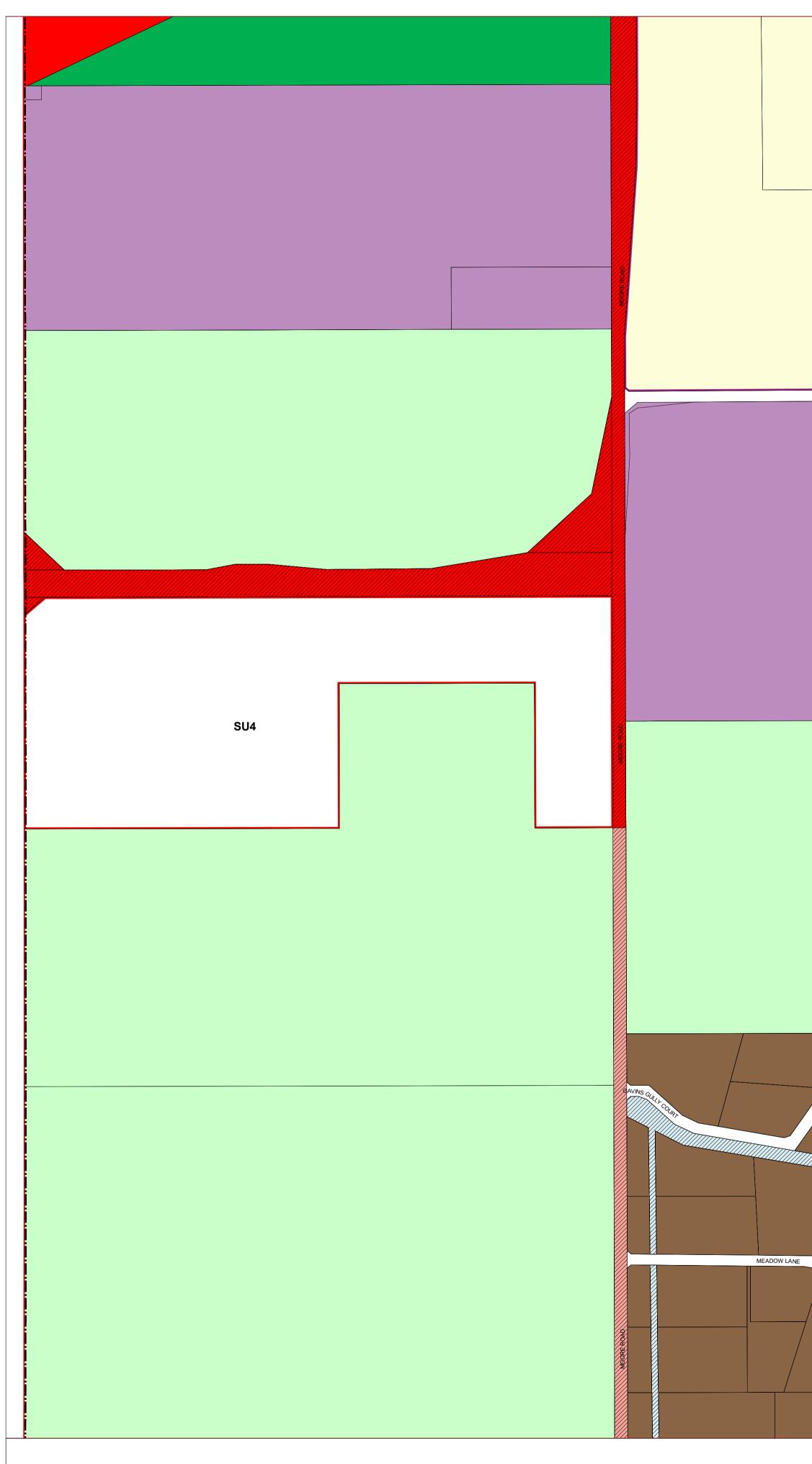
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Public Purposes Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial



Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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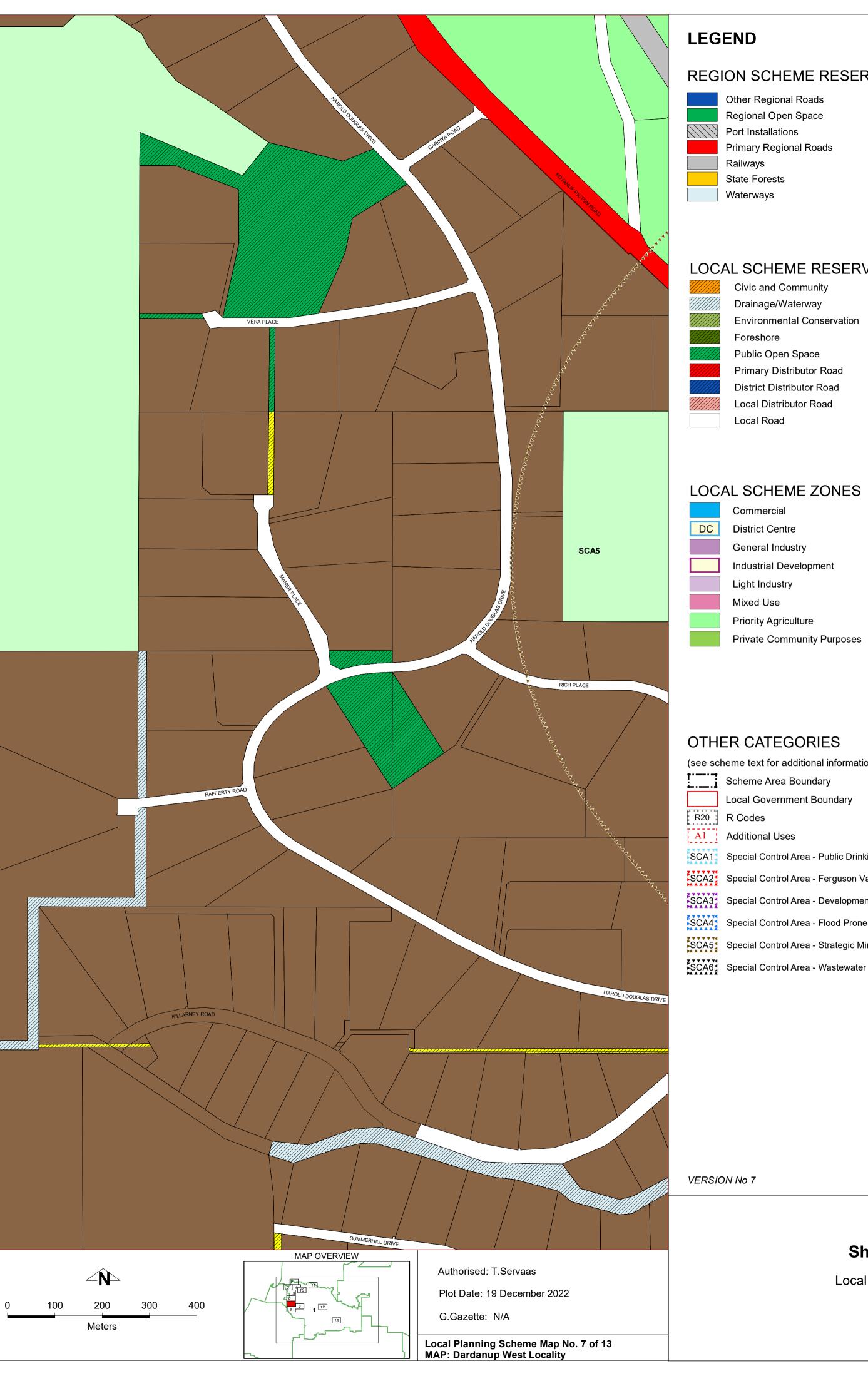
Horizontal Datum - Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

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Shire of Dardanup

MAGUIRE PLACE

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)



REGION SCHEME RESERVES (GBRS)

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LOCAL SCHEME RESERVES

Cemetery Education Railways

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(see scl	heme text for additional information)
<u> </u>	Scheme Area Boundary
	Local Government Boundary
R20	R Codes
A1	Additional Uses
SCA1	Special Control Area - Public Drinking Water Source Area
SCA2	Special Control Area - Ferguson Valley Tourism Area
SCA3	Special Control Area - Development Contribution Area
SCA4	Special Control Area - Flood Prone Area
SCA5	Special Control Area - Strategic Minerals and Basic Raw M
SCA6	Special Control Area - Wastewater Treatment Plant Buffer

Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)

Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School Public Purposes - University

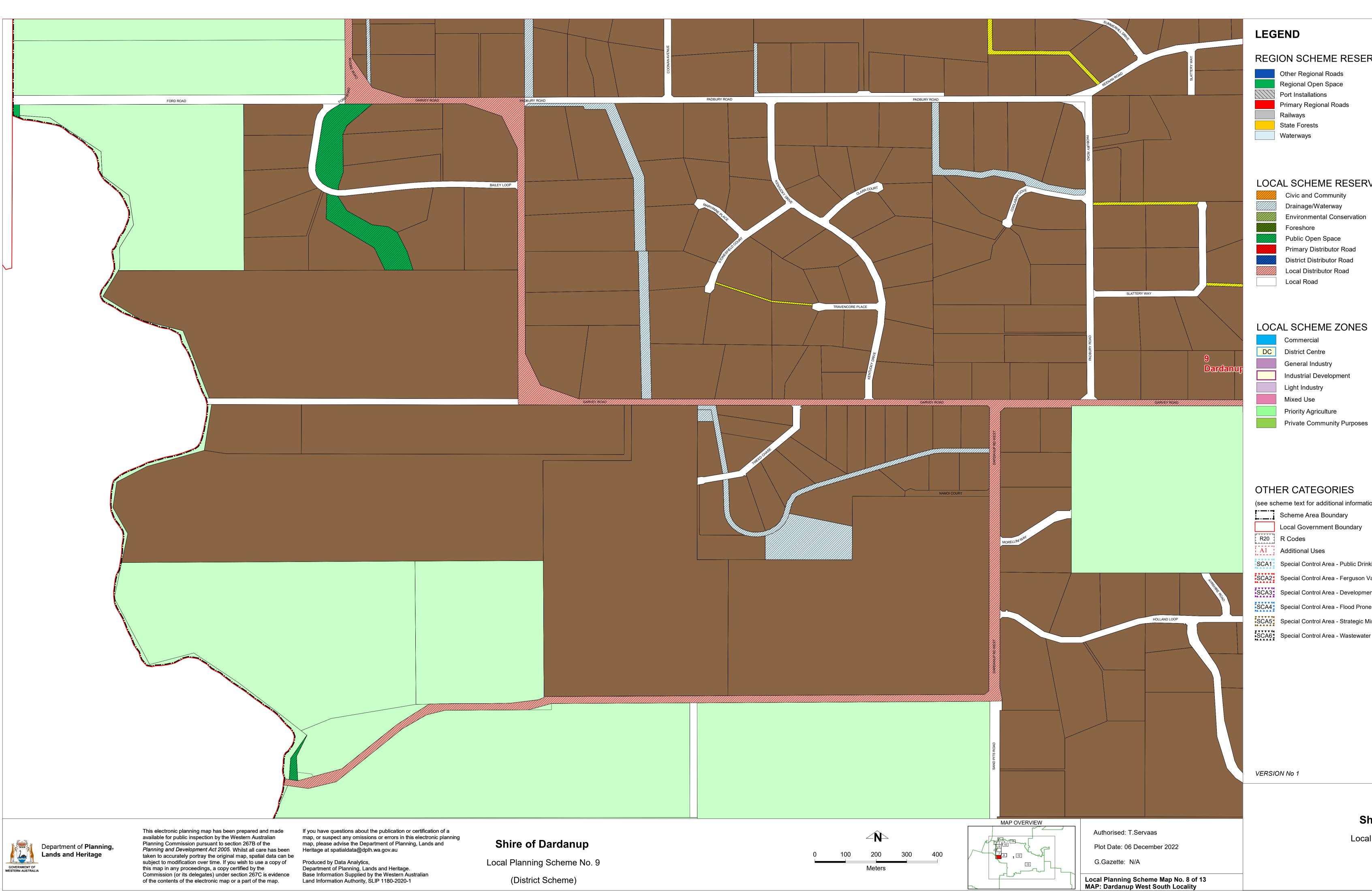
Public Purposes Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial

Urban Development



REGION SCHEME RESERVES (GBRS)

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LOCAL SCHEME RESERVES

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	Local Government Boundary
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Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)

Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School Public Purposes - University

Public Purposes Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

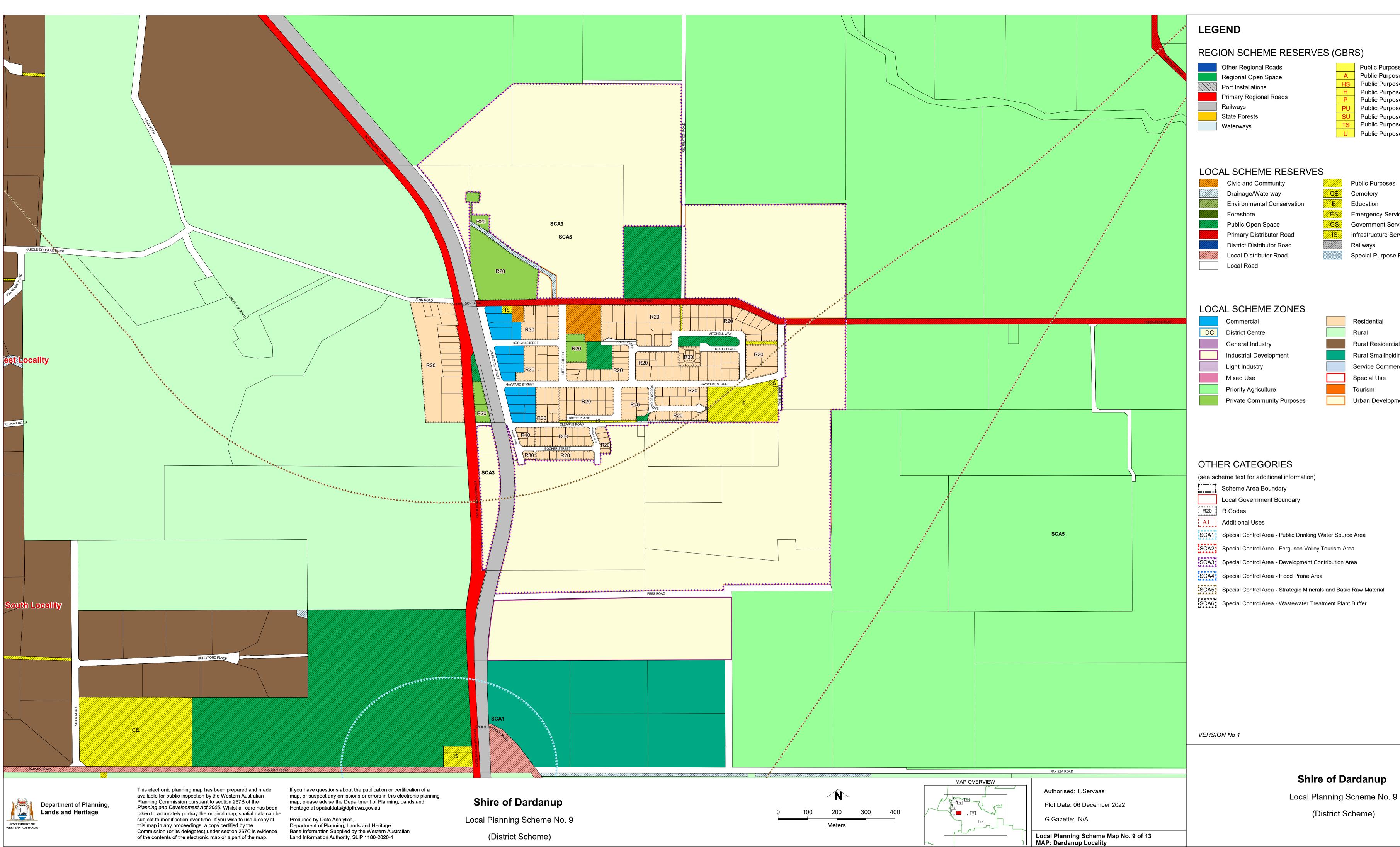
Residential

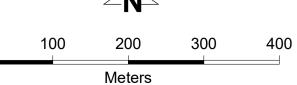
Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial

Urban Development





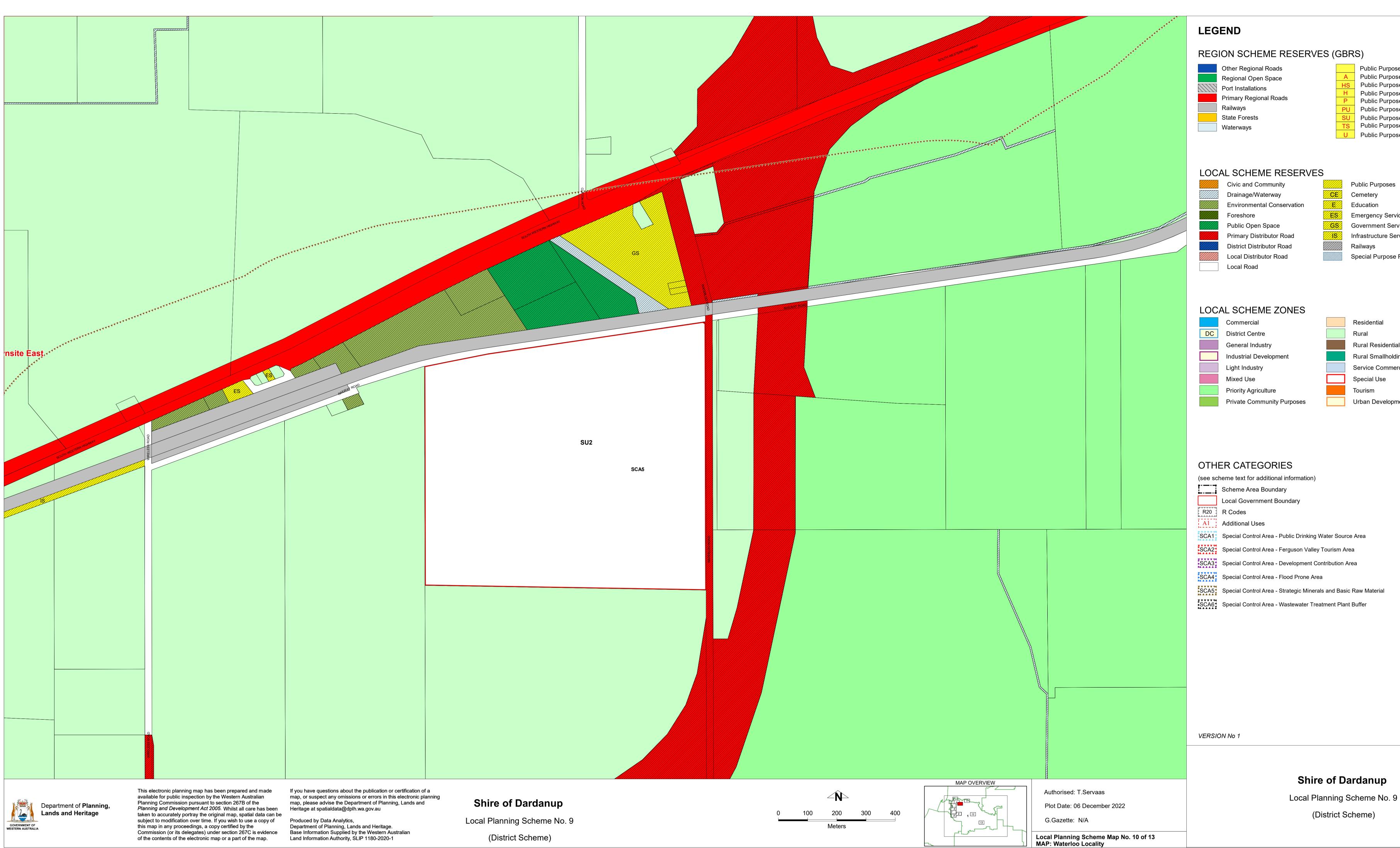
Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School U Public Purposes - University

Public Purposes Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial



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Shire	of	Dard	anup
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Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School U Public Purposes - University

Public Purposes Emergency Services Government Services Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

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Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial

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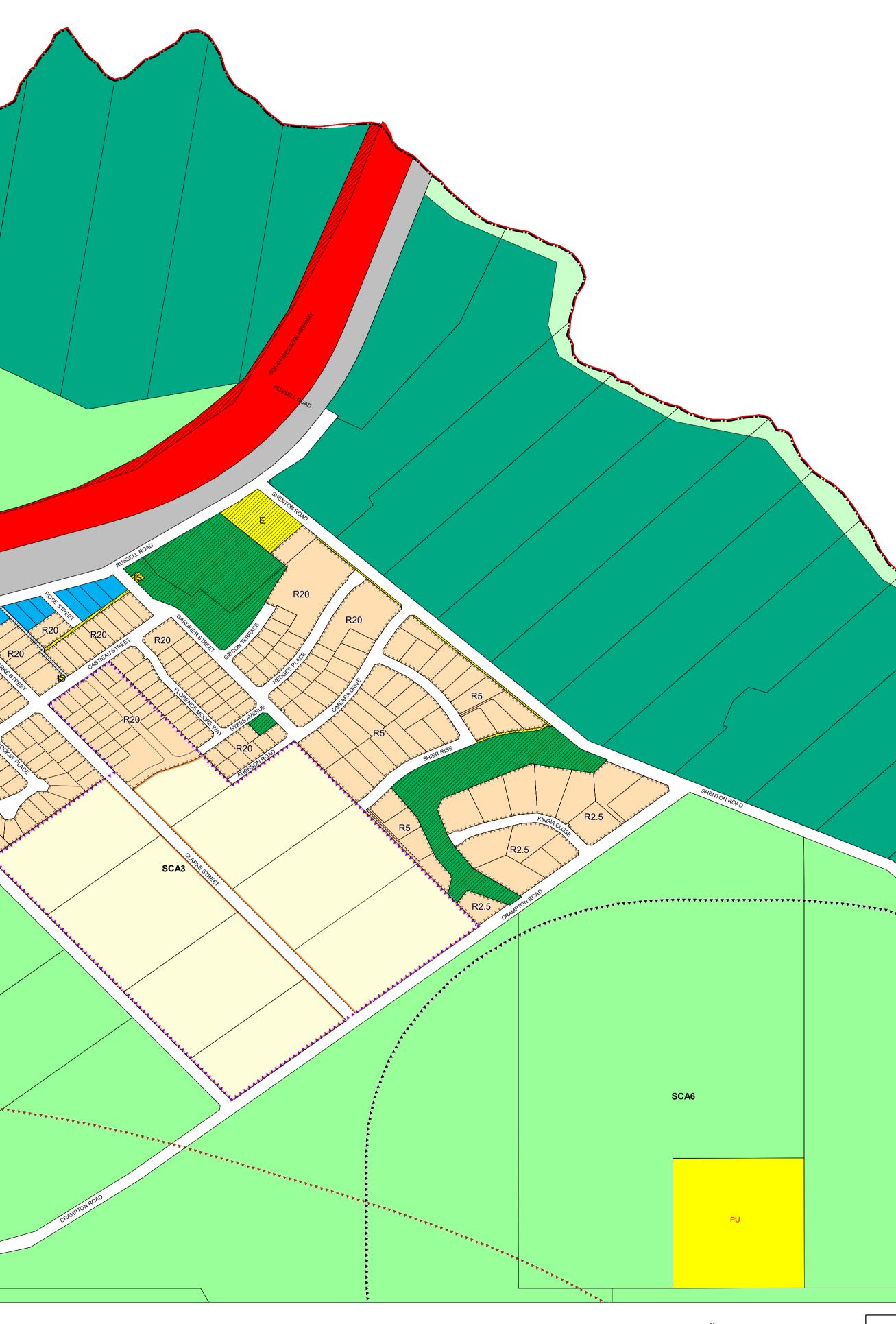
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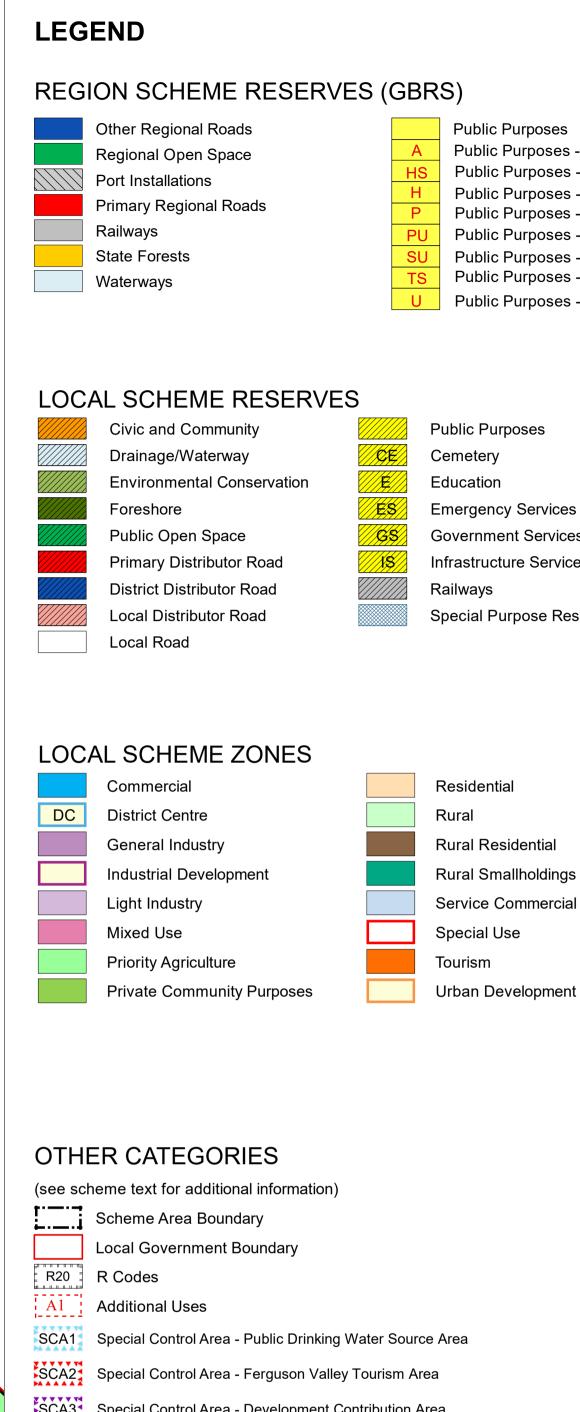


Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9

(District Scheme)

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(see scł	neme text for additional information)
	Scheme Area Boundary
	Local Government Boundary
R20	R Codes
A1	Additional Uses
SCA1	Special Control Area - Public Drinking Water Source Area
SCA2	Special Control Area - Ferguson Valley Tourism Area
SCA3	Special Control Area - Development Contribution Area
SCA4	Special Control Area - Flood Prone Area
SCA5	Special Control Area - Strategic Minerals and Basic Raw M
SCA6	Special Control Area - Wastewater Treatment Plant Buffer

VERSION No 1

Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)

MAP OVERVIEW 13

Authorised: T.Servaas

Plot Date: 06 December 2022 G.Gazette: N/A

Local Planning Scheme Map No. 11 of 13 MAP: Burekup Townsite

Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School U Public Purposes - University

Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Rural Residential

Urban Development



12 GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of **Planning,** Lands and Heritage

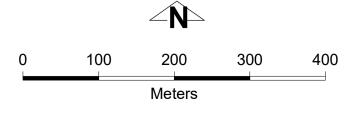
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Shire of Dardanup Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)



LEGEND

REGION SCHEME RESERVES (GBRS)



Railways State Forests

Waterways

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LOCAL SCHEME RESERVES



Civic and Community Drainage/Waterway Environmental Conservation Public Open Space Primary Distributor Road District Distributor Road Local Distributor Road

Cemetery Education Railways

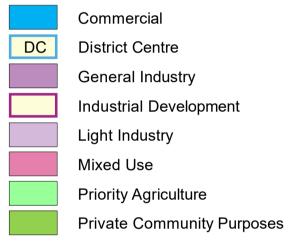
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LOCAL SCHEME ZONES



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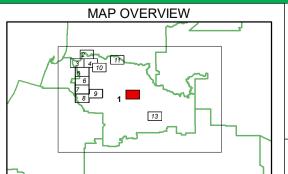
OTHER CATEGORIES

(see sc	heme text for additional information)
<u> </u>	Scheme Area Boundary
	Local Government Boundary
R20	R Codes
A1	Additional Uses
SCA1	Special Control Area - Public Drinking Water Source Area
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SCA5	Special Control Area - Strategic Minerals and Basic Raw M
SCA6	Special Control Area - Wastewater Treatment Plant Buffer

VERSION No 1

Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)



Authorised: T.Servaas

Plot Date: 06 December 2022

G.Gazette: N/A

Local Planning Scheme Map No. 12 of 13 MAP: Henty Locality

Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School Public Purposes - University

> Public Purposes Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

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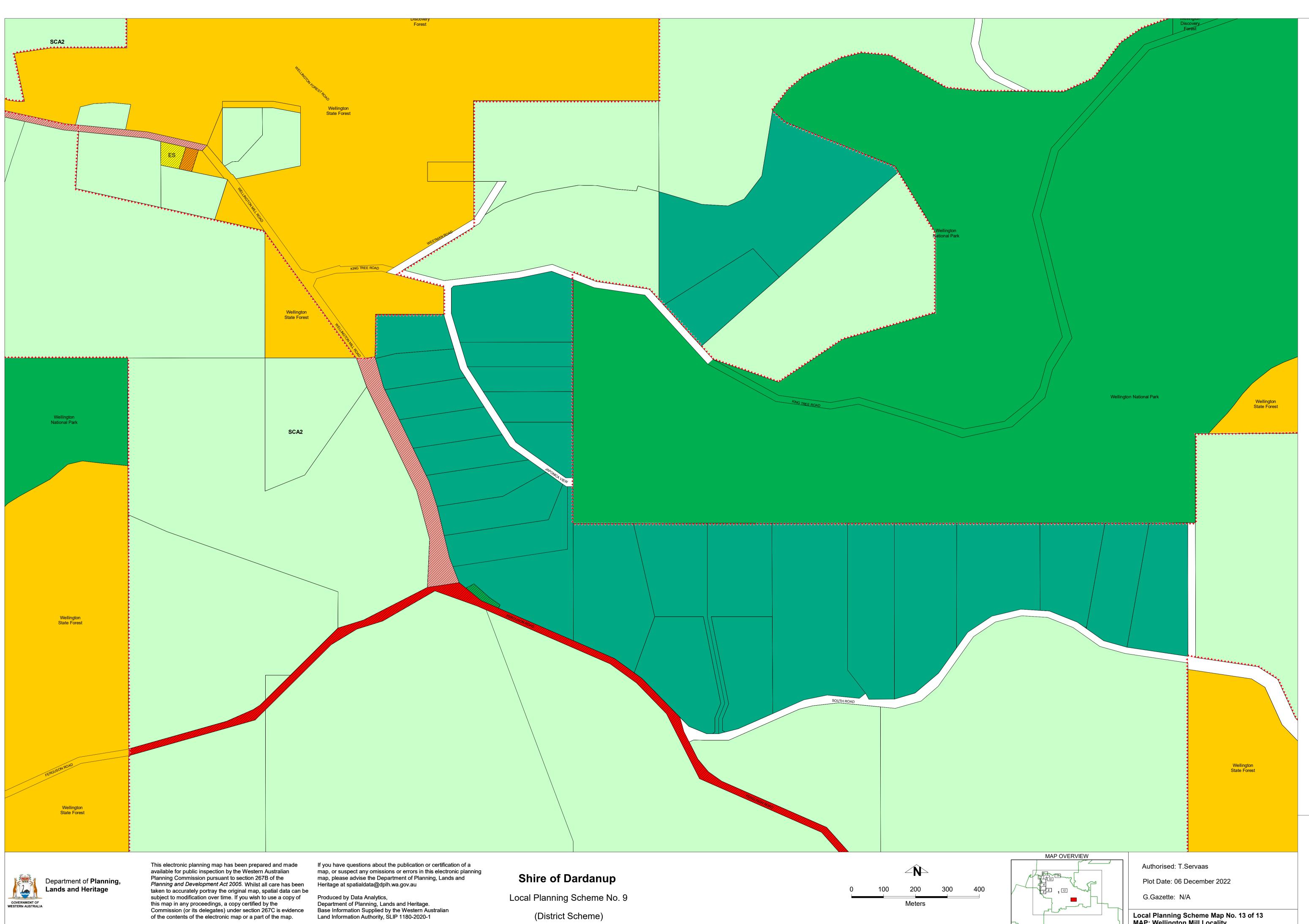
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LEGEND

REGION SCHEME RESERVES (GBRS)



Railways Waterways

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LOCAL SCHEME RESERVES

Drainage/Waterway Foreshore Public Open Space Local Road

Civic and Community Environmental Conservation Primary Distributor Road District Distributor Road Local Distributor Road

Cemetery Education Railways

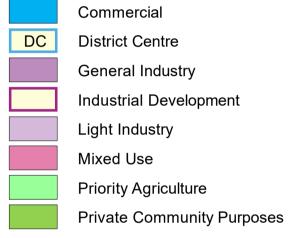
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LOCAL SCHEME ZONES





OTHER CATEGORIES

(see scheme text for additional information)		
<u>. </u>	Scheme Area Boundary	
	Local Government Boundary	
R20	R Codes	
A1	Additional Uses	
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SCA6	Special Control Area - Wastewater Treatment Plant Buffer	

VERSION No 1

Shire of Dardanup

Local Planning Scheme No. 9 (District Scheme)

Local Planning Scheme Map No. 13 of 13 MAP: Wellington Mill Locality

Public Purposes Public Purposes - Airport Public Purposes - High School Public Purposes - Hospital Public Purposes - Prison Public Purposes - Public Utilities Public Purposes - Special Uses Public Purposes - Technical School Public Purposes - University

Public Purposes Emergency Services **Government Services** Infrastructure Services Special Purpose Reserve

Residential

Rural Residential

Rural Smallholdings

Service Commercial

Urban Development