



Model Subdivision Conditions Schedule

December 2025

The Western Australian Planning Commission acknowledges the Aboriginal people as the traditional custodians of Western Australia. We pay our respects to the Ancestors and Elders, both past and present, and the ongoing connection between people, land, waters and community. We acknowledge those who continue to share knowledge, their traditions and culture to support our journey for reconciliation. In particular, we recognise land and cultural heritage as places that hold great significance for Aboriginal people.

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Introduction

1.0 About Model Subdivision Conditions and advice notes

Pursuant to Part 10 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (the Act), the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) determines all freehold, vacant, survey strata subdivisions and Community Schemes in Western Australia.

Model subdivision conditions and associated advice notes are an essential tool used by the WAPC to ensure compliance with its statutory and policy responsibilities. Model conditions reduce the assessing time of subdivision applications by providing a standardised set of tested and agreed conditions, as well as providing advice for the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (the Department) in its role supporting the WAPC. Model subdivision conditions should also be used by referral agencies as the basis for referral advice.

Advice notes provide supplementary information to inform conditions and clarify the specific actions required to fulfil a particular condition. Advice notes have no formal legal status and should be used sparingly.

2.0 Model Subdivision Conditions and the subdivision approval process

Subdivision applications (unlike development applications) essentially involve a two-step application process:

Step one: An initial application (Form 1A) seeking approval from the WAPC under section 143 of the Act.

Applications for subdivision approval are initiated by a landowner or applicant acting on the landowner's behalf. Application forms, any explanatory documents and plan(s) are lodged with the WAPC and assessed on its behalf by the Department. Applications are referred to local government, utility providers or public agencies to obtain comments and recommended conditions. The Act provides referral agencies with 42 days to respond, unless otherwise agreed, and if referral advice is not received in this timeframe there is deemed to be no objection and no requested conditions. The WAPC may consider some referral agencies' advice to be critical to the assessment of an application, and on that basis can provide referral agencies with additional time to provide a recommendation.

The Department assesses the application, recommending to the WAPC that the application be refused or approved with or without conditions

(using the Model Subdivisions Conditions Schedule as a basis for the condition setting). In accordance with Section 145A of the Act, an approval may be granted for a period of four years for applications involving more than five lots (excluding common property) and three years in any other case. Under specific circumstances the WAPC may grant an extension of two years to the period for submission of a diagram or plan of survey, via the lodgement of a Form 4A application. If approved, the subdivision of lots is then undertaken in accordance with the conditions of approval and the Act.

If a particular aspect of an application is unlikely to be supported by the Department, the applicant may be able to modify the application prior to determination. This would require the submission of an amended plan (Form 2A). However, if the modification is substantial, it may not be accepted by the Department as an amended plan and would require the submission of a new application, after discussion with the landowner/applicant.

Step two: A second application (Form 1C) involves seeking final endorsement from the WAPC under section 145 of the Act.

The WAPC may impose conditions on the plan of subdivision under the first step. The landowner/applicant thereafter undertakes all actions necessary to comply with the conditions of approval. Once all required works are complete, the WAPC or relevant referral authority then checks to see if those conditions have been indeed complied with,



before the WAPC will consider endorsing the plan of subdivision through a diagram or plan of survey and permitting the Registrar of Titles to issue new certificates of title.

For details on subdivision forms, fees, guides and general information see:
[Planning subdivision fees and forms \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au)

Model subdivision conditions are relevant to both steps of the subdivision application process. As the WAPC must ultimately check all conditions have been complied with as part of the second endorsement phase, it is important that the WAPC imposes conditions that are achievable during the first phase. This is compounded by the fact that conditional subdivisional approval is time-limited, with a landowner/applicant only having a finite period in which to fulfill all the conditions.

Model subdivision conditions help achieve these aims by providing a list of conditions the WAPC knows, through a long period of experience and continuous improvement and that are achievable and can be realistically met.

3.0 The application (and non-application) of Model Subdivision Conditions

The appropriate use of planning conditions can improve the quality of a proposal. To ensure public confidence in the planning system, it is important that conditions are only imposed where they have a valid planning purpose and not an ulterior purpose, relate fairly and reasonably to the proposal, must not be unreasonable, and are to be certain, and be final.

It should be noted that conditions cannot be used to change a proposal so substantially that it does not resemble the original application.

Model subdivision conditions do not replace thorough and careful assessment of applications and should not be used as a matter of routine. The need for each condition should be carefully considered giving regard to the merits of the case by both the referral agency in recommending the conditions and the WAPC in imposing these conditions.

In general, and for the reasons outlined above, the WAPC will not support the use of a non-standard condition when the circumstance is adequately covered by a model condition included in this document. There may, however, be site conditions or specific circumstances that warrant the use of a non-standard condition. In such cases, the referral agency **must** provide the WAPC with adequate justification to support the requested condition. This must take into account the context of the application

proposed, the WAPC planning framework, and any relevant tests of validity applied by courts and tribunals. Conditions should be used sparingly, having regard to the regulatory burden imposed by excessive numbers of conditions. This document lists model subdivision conditions and advice notes categorised into 14 parts. The structure is as follows:

AD	Administrative
AM	Amenity
B	Buildings and Use
D	Drainage and Site Works
E	Electricity and Gas Pipelines
EN	Environment
F	Fire and Emergency
H	Heritage (Indigenous, State, Local, Etc)
L	Lot Design
S	School Sites
R	Reserves
T	Transport, Roads and Access
Tea	Telecommunications Advice
W	Water and Sewer

Please note this document contains general information and is only for guidance purposes. It should not be viewed as fettering any lawful discretion or replace the need to assess each application upon its own specific merits, having regard to its own facts and circumstances. This document also does not replace the necessity, where appropriate, for readers to obtain their own legal and other professional advice.

4.0 Validity of conditions

Tribunals and other appeal bodies in Australia have adopted the approach that, in order to be valid, a planning condition must:

- be imposed for a planning purpose;
- fairly and reasonably relate to the development for which permission is given;
- be reasonable, that is, be a condition which a reasonable planning authority, properly advised, might impose;
- be certain, so to be understandable and enforceable by persons not involved in an initial application; and
- be final, not leaving a requirement to obtain a further approval that potentially changes important aspects of the approval.

The model subdivision conditions set out in the Schedule have been drafted in accordance with these principles. To the extent the WAPC determines it appropriate to provide new or amended subdivision conditions, these principles should also be taken into account.

This section discusses the tests of conditions in further detail.

4.1 Planning purpose

The first test of validity for a planning condition requires it to have a planning purpose. This has two aspects:

- i) The condition must bear a relationship to planning theory and policy.
- ii) The second is to determine whether the condition, in the particular circumstances of the case, fulfils a proper planning purpose.

In considering whether a particular condition is necessary, the question should be asked as to whether approval would have to be refused if that condition were not to be imposed. If the application could be approved without the condition being imposed, then the condition would need special and precise justification. The argument that a condition will do no harm will likely be insufficient justification. For example, as a general rule, imposing notations on certificate of title for some hazard or impact may be improper, even if it would likely cause no harm to a landowner/applicant, if the hazard or impact was already obvious.

Moreover, a condition which duplicates controls under separate legislation would generally be unnecessary and may not fulfil a planning purpose. A planning condition should not conflict with the jurisdiction of another agency. For example, a planning condition should not demand compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, *Building Act 2011*, *Bushfires Act 1954*, *Health Act 1911*, or *Main Roads Act 1930*, for which a landowner/applicant may already be required to make a separate application. An advice note may refer to other

statutory processes under other legislative provisions but does so primarily to inform the proponent of possible other obligations.

Nonetheless, planning controls can sometimes legitimately deal with similar or the same subject matter as matters of parallel jurisdiction. For example, the planning system can legitimately deal with environment-related issues, as questions of sustainability have a planning purpose, distinct from the separate controls under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Even where a proposal complies with environmental legislation, it does not automatically follow that it would be acceptable, or cannot be still addressed as an issue, in a planning sense.

4.2. Relevance

The second test of validity is that the planning condition fairly and reasonably relates to the particular application being considered. There must be a nexus between the condition imposed and the likely or possible consequences of the proposed subdivision application before the WAPC. A condition can be said to fairly and reasonably relate if it arises from changes precipitated by the subdivision.

A condition may otherwise have legitimate planning objectives but still be invalid for not fairly and reasonably relating to the particular subdivision proposed. For example, there may be a legitimate planning objective to see an electrical system in a locality upgraded, with powerlines moved underground, but that condition may still be invalid if the particular subdivision proposed contemplates

no site works, such as a boundary realignment, and therefore no nexus exists between that condition and what is needed to approve that application in that instance.

A planning condition can also benefit the public at large but cannot be imposed for the primary purpose of benefiting the public. The WAPC cannot impose a subdivision condition for an ulterior objective, however desirable that object may seem to be in the public interest. For example, the WAPC cannot impose a condition requiring a landowner/ application to upgrade a road to the highest standard, even if the public would benefit, if the basic standard is all that is needed for that particular subdivision proposal.

For similar reasons, conditions should not be imposed that strike at the heart of a proposal. The WAPC should not impose conditions that would in effect be a refusal by disguise. If such conditions are contemplated, then it suggests the subdivision application should be refused, rather than the WAPC attempt to hedge an application in a manner that would render it unworkable and unenforceable.

4.3 Reasonableness

The third test of the validity of a planning condition is that it should be reasonable, or not be found to be unreasonable. The underlying concept of reasonableness is used to determine if a condition should not be imposed because it is so unreasonable that no reasonable body or persons could have made the decision. This third factor is often seen as overlapping with, combining with, the first two factors of planning purpose and relevance, rather than being a factor in itself.

A condition may be viewed as unreasonable if it lacks justification and intelligibility considering the object and purpose of the Act and *Strata Titles Act 1985*. In other words, for a condition to be valid, there must be clear, discernible, logic as to why it was imposed. For example, the WAPC is not fettered by policy, and can legitimately use its discretion to depart from policy, with some flexibility. However, imposing a condition that departs from policy arbitrarily, and for no logically discernible reason, may be viewed as unreasonable.

Noting the objectives of the Act and *Strata Titles Act 1985* include an efficient and effective land use planning system, a condition may also be seen as unreasonable, in lacking justification and intelligibility, if it promotes inconsistent decision-making, incapable of reconciliation with other approvals. For example, the WAPC should not impose a condition on one landowner requiring the construction of a footpath, and then impose on a neighbour a condition to widen or remove the footpath.

A condition may also be unreasonable because it is unduly restrictive. A condition may in principle impose a continuing restriction on the use of land, providing there are good planning reasons for that restriction, but should not be imposed if the restriction effectively nullifies the benefit of the approval.

A condition may be seen as unreasonable if it is seen as disproportionate to the planning objective the WAPC is otherwise legitimately seeking to achieve. For example, while ceding land for public open space is a legitimate planning objective, requiring a landowner/applicant to cede much more land than is reasonably required, and more than contemplated

under any planning instrument, may be viewed as unreasonable. Likewise, a condition requiring five years of professional landscaping, when two years would do, and where only two years is mentioned in policy, may be viewed as unreasonable unless a rational, intelligible reason can be provided.

Finally, it is important to observe an unreasonable condition does not become reasonable merely because an applicant suggests it or agrees to its terms. A planning approval, including any conditions, will normally run with the land and may, therefore, still be operative long after the original landowner/ applicant has moved on. Therefore, conditions should always be justified on their planning merits.

4.4 Certainty

In addition to the above three tests, a test of certainty has also arisen over time.

Planning conditions run with the land as a 'right in rem', rather than with any individual person. When land is sold, the buyer effectively purchases the land with any existing planning approval attached. This means it is important for the WAPC to draft subdivision conditions with sufficient certainty, in order to ensure conditions can be understood by anyone with a degree of objectivity. A condition must be understandable by future potential landowners, beyond what may have been in the subjective minds of parties who were initially involved in the application.

A condition must also be certain in order to ensure it can be properly enforced. If a condition is unclear, then it would generally be interpreted in a way that least burdens the applicant/landowner, rather

than assisting the WAPC. If the intent is to restrict a landowner in some way, then the WAPC must use clear and precise language to do so. In matters of enforcement, a court or tribunal will search less for what WAPC members or Departmental officers had in their minds at a particular time, but instead primarily focus on what is set out in the approval document itself.

This means the condition must be complete, must be clear, and must be free from ambiguity leading to possible differences of interpretation. A condition, for example, requiring “the submission and approval of a landscaping scheme” would be incomplete as it does not clearly state when the scheme is to be submitted, who is to approve the scheme and when the scheme is to be completed.

Vague expressions, for example, “the proposed development is not to cause annoyance to nearby residents” should be avoided because they give little idea of what is to be expected of the applicant. Conditions subject to qualifications that do not provide any specific criteria for the applicant should be also avoided, for example, “the proposed access to be closed if the growth of traffic makes it necessary”.

4.5 Finality

A fifth and final test of validity for a planning condition is the question of finality. Sometimes the tests of certainty and finality can be seen as intertwined, although the ground of finality does differ from the ground of uncertainty.

A condition is considered to lack finality when it leaves open a requirement to obtain a further approval, particularly in instances where the approval might change important aspects of the approval. This usually can happen in three ways.

The first is if the planning condition attempts to defer, for later consideration, a *non-incidental* aspect of the approval. Within the context of subdivision, this often concerns how much detail can be deferred, following WAPC approval, to be worked out afterwards with officers of the Department. For example, Departmental officers could possibly deal with a landowner/applicant about merely incidental aspects, such as practical measures concerning site works, landscaping, or car parking. Yet, the WAPC should be cautious of deferring to a later decision by Departmental officers, without formal delegation, anything that goes to the essence of a subdivision application, such as the number of lots to be created.

The second way a planning condition can lack finality is if it is said to be ‘ambulatory’. An ambulatory condition is one imposed by a planning decision-maker, but which requires an applicant to obtain a further and subsequent approval of a third party. Given the technical nature of subdivision applications, the involvement of third-party agencies is often unavoidable.

However, the WAPC or its delegate must be the ultimate decision-maker for all subdivision conditions. There is a distinction between seeking the advice of a third-party agency, which is valid, compared with deferring to a third party **for** a further subsequent **approval**, which is not permitted. While third parties can “clear” conditions, in reality this is only advice, with the WAPC retaining formal decision-making power as to whether a condition has been fulfilled. For this reason, while conditions may refer to third party agencies with whom a landowner/applicant must obtain advice, the condition is usually worded “to the satisfaction of the WAPC”.

Importantly, the relevant clearing agency cannot dictate to the WAPC as to whether a condition has been complied with. Section 145 of the Act and Sections 15,17,19,184 and 191 of the *Strata Titles Act* provides that it is the WAPC that is required to be satisfied that conditions are complied with before it endorses its approval on a plan or diagram of survey.

A third way a condition can lack finality is if it defers to a third-party certain action that has no genuine likelihood of occurring. It is not unusual that a planning approval be conditional upon an action by a third party, if it is clear that the third party is most likely to be taking that action in the immediate future. This is usually known as a ‘deferred commencement condition’ and is valid as long as there is a genuine likelihood that the condition can be satisfied within the life of the approval granted and is therefore not speculation.

Nonetheless, it is important to emphasise a deferred commencement condition still only imposes an obligation on the landowner/applicant themselves – not the third party. For example, the

WAPC may impose a condition requiring certain stormwater works on, or sewerage connection through a neighbouring property, but the WAPC cannot authorise trespass on another person's private land. Similarly, the WAPC might determine that for a subdivision application to be viable it might require a bus stop be moved, but the WAPC may have no statutory power to direct the Public Transport Authority to move it. Where the WAPC imposes a condition relating to a third party, but the landowner/applicant cannot obtain the third party's consent, then the condition, and by consequence the approval itself, cannot be fulfilled. For this reason, the WAPC should be cautious of imposing conditions that could be viewed as speculative or outside the likely control of the landowner/applicant to fulfill.

5.0 Other Practical Considerations

There are other practical considerations in considering the imposition of planning conditions.

Conditions precedent.

Subdivision conditions are 'conditions precedent'. Section 138(3) of the Act states the WAPC may give its approval under section 135 or 136 subject to conditions, which are to be carried out before the approval becomes effective. Section 15 (2) of the *Strata Titles Act* also provides for conditional approval.

As conditions precedent, failure to comply with a subdivision condition does not simply mean there has been a breach of the approval. Rather, it means the approval may cease to exist, as if no approval were ever granted. Extreme caution should be used, and the issue of concern should be examined and resolved prior to the granting of any conditional approval.

Subdivision versus development conditions.

In Western Australia, but unlike most jurisdictions in the nation, subdivision is distinct from development. Although, pursuant to section 157(1) of the Act, any development undertaken as part of subdivision, such as site works, is taken to form part of that subdivision approval. Conditions imposed in subdivision applications share many features with development approvals. In most respects, the same questions, issues and principles of validity apply to both.

However, development approval, and conditions imposed under a development approval, often apply in perpetuity into the future (subject to certain extinguishment processes), as a 'right in rem' attached to the land. By contrast, the subdivision process is usually temporary. Once the WAPC has endorsed a diagram or plan of survey, and the Registrar of Titles issues certificates of title, or endorsement and registration is not carried out within a prescribed period, the subdivision process essentially ends.

This means a subdivision condition may impose an action that has lasting impact, but the subdivision condition itself will be time limited. For example, a subdivision condition may require the ceding of land as public open space in the Crown, or the payment of cash in lieu, but the condition itself will come to an end.

This further means that subdivision conditions, unlike development conditions, have a more temporal character. This also means subdivision conditions take on a significant degree of importance, in predetermining to a great extent the form and scale of future development on subject land.

Noting subdivision applications are a two-step process, compared with a single step for development approvals, this finally means the WAPC actively checks all subdivision conditions as part of the second, endorsement phase. This is different from development approvals, where development conditions may not be monitored for compliance unless there is a particular reason to do so, such as a public complaint.

Clearing subdivision conditions.

The landowner/applicant is responsible for obtaining all 'clearances', which is the advice of the public authorities specified in the conditions confirming that the requirements of the subdivision conditions have been fulfilled. Advice from public authorities is important in giving the WAPC confidence all the requirements of the condition have been fulfilled, so the WAPC can endorse the diagram or plan of survey of subdivision.

Nonetheless, the clearance process provides an important practical benefit, and it is usual practice for subdivision conditions to be drafted to include a clearance agency. When no clearance agency is nominated, the WAPC is the clearing agency. However, in relation to the matter of finality, as ultimate decision-maker, all subdivision conditions are to the satisfaction of the WAPC, and the WAPC will arbitrate if there is a dispute between the clearance agency and the applicant as to the clearance requirements.

Onus for information and evidence.

In assessing both what subdivision conditions to impose, and whether those conditions have been met, the WAPC will consider a range of factors, including the statutory and strategic planning framework, referral agencies' advice, and the individual facts of each application.

The WAPC will view all evidence holistically, assigning weight to different considerations. However, the WAPC does not utilise any prescribed formula in making its determination. The landowner

and/or applicant is responsible for demonstrating, with convincing evidence, that the application should be approved.

Staging and nesting subdivision.

As reflected in provisions such as sections 145(3) and (6) of the Act, subdivision applications can also be staged. As further reflected in section 145(4A), it may not be necessary for a landowner/applicant to fulfill every condition at the same time, but rather only fulfill conditions **relevant** to that stage.

Whether a condition is relevant to a particular stage, or the subdivision as a whole, will not always be clear. In such circumstances it will be a matter of fact and degree, in terms of the WAPC coming to a reasonable opinion.

Similarly, the WAPC is cautious of staging used for the purpose of 'nesting'. Nested subdivision proposals involve the inclusion of two or more original/parent lots and/or minor boundary adjustments between them to achieve the average lot size requirement. Nested and staged/successive subdivision proposals are not generally supported. Where proposed, the landowner/applicant must provide justification and information to demonstrate legitimacy. A determinable difference between existing and proposed new lots must be demonstrated. Inclusion of lot/s not resulting in substantial change, to satisfy policy criteria and/or to increase the total lot size/subdivision application area to comply with the required average lot size is not a legitimate purpose.

The issues of staging and nesting subdivision are particularly relevant to the questions of certainty and finality, discussed above.

Time limits for endorsement of deposited plan.

Section 145A of the Act provides that a person to whom approval of a plan of subdivision or survey-strata has been issued may request that the WAPC endorse a diagram or plan of survey of subdivision or appropriate form. Such a request must be lodged:

- within four years if the plan of subdivision or survey-strata proposes the creation of more than five lots (excluding any common property lots); or
- within three years in any other case.

No statutory timeframe is specified in the *Strata Titles Act* for strata plan approvals issued by the WAPC. However, it is the practice of the WAPC to issue its approval for a period of two years. For community titles the time limit to request endorsement is four years.

Conditions and requirements set out in planning schemes.

Planning schemes can deal with matters relating to subdivision as provided in Schedule 7, clause 2 of the Act. The WAPC will give due regard to matters in local planning schemes as provided in s38(2) of the Act.

Notwithstanding, anything set out in any model provisions and incorporated into the local planning scheme would prevail. The WAPC is bound by the local planning scheme provisions unless circumstances under s138(3) of the Act are applied.

Conditions and structure plans.

Structure plans are a key planning instrument for the coordination of future zoning, subdivision, and development of an area of land and consequently may influence the setting and fulfillment of conditions. Any structure plan or precinct structure plan approved by the WAPC and applicable to an application is to be given due regard by the WAPC in its determination of a subdivision application.

Matters relating to survey-strata, built strata and community titles.

Strata applications are lodged on Form 15A under the *Strata Titles Act*.

Built and vacant strata are determined under the Strata Titles Act, however, termination of built and vacant strata by the WAPC is done under Part 10 of the Act.

When local governments determine strata applications, under delegation from the WAPC, they are to use this document accordingly.

Community titles are lodged on Form 29A and determined under Part 10 of the Act.

Final endorsement for strata applications is through Form 15C and Form 29C for community titles.

Conditions relating to public open space.

Sections 152 to 155 of the Act provide for the vesting of portions of the subdivision in the Crown, for payment in lieu, its application and how the value of land is determined. Conditional approvals to Strata proposals may also include public open space conditions.

6.0 Status and amendments to this Schedule

New and amended model subdivision conditions are usually prepared by Departmental officers, before being considered by the WAPC. This may occur in conjunction with, or in response to, consideration of a specific application. New and amended model subdivision conditions can also be prepared more generally, such as in response to a new or to-be-amended planning instrument, such as a planning policy.



2. Model Subdivision Conditions and Advice

Part 1 – Administrative conditions

Code	Administrative condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AD1	Prior to the Western Australian Planning Commission's endorsement of a diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) for the creation of the lots proposed by this application, the lot that is the subject of this application being created on a separate diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) and the plan being endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Creation of parent lot on diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan).	Imposed where application relates to a lot that has not yet been created, but is subject to Western Australian Planning Commission conditional approval.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
AD2	The portion of land shown on the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached) being amalgamated with the adjacent lot pending joint subdivision with the adjoining owner. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Part lot(s) amalgamation.	Imposed where application seeks approval for part lots.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
AD3	The existing lots that are the subject of this application being amalgamated on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Amalgamation on diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan).	Imposed on survey strata applications that propose the amalgamation of existing freehold lots.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i>
AD4	The strata plan containing certification that the boundaries of the lots or part of the lots which are buildings shown on the strata plan are the inner surfaces of the walls, the upper surfaces of the floor and the under surface of the ceiling. The certification is to be in the form provided by Section 32 of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> and Regulation 15(2) of the <i>Strata Titles (General) Regulations 2019</i> . (Western Australian Planning Commission).	—	Boundaries of multi-tiered strata developments.	Always use with approvals of strata plans for multi-tiered strata developments.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i>
AD5	Arrangements being made with the City/Shire [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] of [INSERT NAME] for the landowner/applicant to contribute towards the costs of providing community and/or common infrastructure as established through amendment [INSERT NUMBER] (when gazetted) to the City/Shire [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] of [INSERT NAME] Local Planning Scheme No. [INSERT NUMBER]. (Local Government)	Ada1	Developer contributions – scheme amendment advertised.	Always use when the developer contribution provisions have been initiated as an amendment but are not yet included in the Local Planning Scheme.	<i>SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure</i>



Code	Administrative condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AD6	The landowner/applicant contributing towards development infrastructure provisions pursuant to the City/Shire [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] of [INSERT NAME] Local Planning Scheme No. [INSERT NUMBER]. (Local Government)	—	Developer contributions as per Scheme provisions.	Use when developer contribution provisions are included in the Local Planning Scheme.	<i>SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure</i>
AD7	The leasehold lots proposed in this subdivision expire on a specific day being not more than [INSERT VALUE] years from registration. Leasehold by-laws are to be written in accordance with Section 8(3) of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> (as amended) and Regulation 163 of the <i>Strata Titles (General) Regulations 2019</i> . The scheme notice is to specify the term of the leasehold scheme. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Leasehold term to be specified in the scheme notice.	Always use with approvals of leasehold strata or survey-strata lots.	<i>Strata Titles Act 1985 s.8</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i>
AD8	Leasehold by-laws to enable the postponement of the expiry day of the term, being prepared and submitted for the Western Australian Planning Commission's consideration and written in accordance with Section 20 and 40 of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> (as amended) and Regulation 164 of the <i>Strata Titles (General) Regulations 2019</i> . (Western Australian Planning Commission).	—	Postponement of expiry date for leasehold lots.	Impose where applicant seeks a postponement for the leasehold expiry day.	<i>Strata Titles Act 1985 s.20 and 40</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i>
AD9	Prior to the Western Australian Planning Commission's endorsement of a diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) for the creation of the lots proposed by this application, the current strata title scheme XXX [INSERT VALUE] being terminated and created on a separate diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as a single lot, being endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Termination of strata lots.	Imposed where the application relates to the termination of an existing strata, survey-strata, leasehold (strata) or leasehold (survey-strata) scheme and the lot that has not yet been created, but is subject to Western Australian Planning Commission conditional approval. OR Imposed where application relates to existing strata, survey-strata, leasehold (strata) or leasehold (survey-strata) scheme where the lots are to be terminated to create/revert to the parent lot, which is subject to Western Australian Planning Commission conditional approval.	<i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i>



Administrative advice

Code	Administrative advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
ADa1	Condition [INSERT VALUE] is in acknowledgement of proposed Amendment No. [INSERT VALUE] that is viewed by the Western Australian Planning Commission to be a seriously entertained planning proposal, which will provide for developer contributions for community infrastructure.	AD5		Always with AD5	



Part 2 – Amenity conditions

Code	Amenity condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AM 1	To provide a spray drift buffer between the market garden and adjacent residential lots, the landowner/applicant is to install a specially designed 1.8 metre high fence and a protected and maintained vegetation buffer of one line of evergreen trees or bushes (a minimum height of 1.5 metres) in accordance with the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached). (Local Government)	AMa1 AMa2		Always with AMa1 and AMa2.	
AM 2	The landowner/applicant shall provide a written undertaking to ensure that prospective purchasers of lots proposed within 300 metres of an operating market garden are notified on contracts of sale of the existence of the market garden operations and the potential to be affected by odours, noise, dust and spray drift that this land use may cause. (Local Government)	AM3 AMa2	Prospective purchasers advised of existing market garden.	Always with AMa2. If the market garden is zoned urban and likely to be urbanised in the short term, only AM2 is necessary, not AM3.	<i>Environmental Protection Authority Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors: Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses No. 3 (June 2005)</i>
AM 3	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: “ <i>This lot is located within 300 metres of operating market garden/s and has the potential to be affected by odours, noise, spray drift and dust that are associated with the continued operation of a market garden.</i> ” (Western Australian Planning Commission)	AM2 AMa2	Notification 165 PDA – market garden.	Always with AMa2.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
AM 4	The landowner/applicant installing suitable rural fencing of good standard in accordance with the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached). (Local Government)	—	Rural style fencing – urban/market gardens.		



Code	Amenity condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AM 5	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificates of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is in close proximity to known mosquito breeding areas. The predominant mosquito species is known to carry viruses and other diseases.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – mosquito.	To be applied where the land is identified as being of ‘Frequent High Ross River Virus (RRV) Disease Risk’ or ‘Frequent High and Occasional Very High RRV Disease Risk’, as identified by the Department of Health’s Mosquito-borne Disease Risk Maps, or as otherwise advised by the relevant agency.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
AM 6	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is in close proximity to the [INSERT VALUE] waste water treatment plant and may be adversely affected by virtue of odour emissions from that facility.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – odour emissions.	Always if land is proximate to a waste water treatment plant and odour may be an amenity concern.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
AM 7	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is in close proximity to an existing poultry farm(s) and may be adversely affected by virtue of odour, noise, dust and/or light emissions from that land use.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – poultry farm.	Always if land is proximate to a poultry farm in accordance with <i>State Planning Policy No. 2.5 Rural Planning</i> .	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Code	Amenity condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AM 8	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificates of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is situated in the vicinity of [INSERT AIRPORT], and is currently affected, or may in the future, be affected by aircraft noise. Noise exposure levels are likely to increase in the future as a result of increases in numbers of aircraft using the airport, changes in aircraft type or other operational changes. Further information about aircraft noise, including development restrictions and noise insulation requirements for noise-affected properties, are available on request from the relevant local government offices.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – airport aircraft noise.	Always if land is proximate to Perth International and Domestic Airports in accordance with <i>State Planning Policy No. 5.1 Land Use Planning in the Vicinity of Perth Airport</i> , Jandakot Airport in accordance with <i>State Planning Policy No. 5.3 Jandakot Airport Vicinity</i> or any other airport where noise exposure levels are identified as an issue.	<i>SPP 5.1 Land Use Planning in the Vicinity of Perth Airport</i> <i>SPP 5.3 Jandakot Airport Vicinity</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
AM 9	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is located in an area likely to be subject to coastal erosion and/or inundation over the next 100 years from the date this notification is registered.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – coastal hazard.	If land is proximate to a future coastal hazard as determined in accordance with <i>State Planning Policy 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy</i> and an endorsed <i>CHRMAP</i> . A shorter timeframe than 100 years may be appropriate where identified in an endorsed <i>CHRMAP</i> .	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
AM 10	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“This lot is located within the floodway / flood fringe of the [INSERT VALUE] River and may be affected by flooding. Additional planning and building requirements may apply to development on this lot to ensure flood risk is managed.”</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – floodway/ flood fringe.	If land is located within a floodway/flood fringe.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Code	Amenity condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AM 11	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>/Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>“The use of this lot may be affected by 24-hour operation of machinery, aerial spraying and generation of other noise, dust and odours [INSERT/DELETE VALUE AS APPLICABLE] arising from agricultural operations being carried out on surrounding land holdings.”</i> (Local Government) OR (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA/70A TLA – agricultural operations.	If land is proximate to agricultural uses of State significance and/or to uses not reasonably anticipated by future landowners. Apply whichever notification (S 165 or S 70A) is more appropriate depending on the severity of the impact to amenity.	<i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of rural land</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>

Amenity advice

Code	Amenity advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
AMa2	In relation to Condition/s [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant is advised that if evidence is provided that the market garden/s have ceased operating after conditional approval is granted then Condition/s [INSERT VALUE] will no longer need to be satisfied.	AM2 AM3	Market Garden conditions no longer relevant.	Impose to reflect the transitional nature of land uses.	



Part 3 – Buildings and use conditions

Code	Buildings and use condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
B1	All buildings and effluent disposal systems (delete as applicable) having the necessary clearance from the new boundaries as required under the relevant legislation including the Local Planning Scheme, <i>Building Act 2011</i> , and National Construction Code Series/Building Code of Australia (as amended). (Local Government)	—	Boundary and effluent disposal clearance.	On local government advice, where changes have the potential to impact on setbacks of existing dwellings, and there may be existing effluent disposal systems on site.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i>
B2	Uniform fencing/walls [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] being constructed along the boundaries of lots abutting [INSERT VALUE]. (Local Government)	—	Uniform fencing.	On local government advice, when lots abut primary regional roads, rail reserves and public open space.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>SPP 5.4 Road and Rail Noise</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i>
B3	Written confirmation from the local government that all necessary local government approval(s) have been issued and that the whole of the building has been completed in accordance with those approvals. (Local Government)	—	Built strata construction.	All strata applications where buildings are to be retained or to be/are under construction.	<i>DC 1.3 Strata Titles</i>
B4	All dwelling(s) being constructed to plate height prior to the submission of the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). (Local Government)	—	Plate Height.	If subdivision is dependent on built form residential, for example, if lot size concessions are granted for specific dwelling types.	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i>
B5	Other than buildings, outbuildings and/or structures shown on the approved plan for retention, all buildings, outbuildings and/or structures present on lot(s) [INSERT VALUE] at the time of subdivision approval being demolished and materials removed from the lot(s). (Local Government)	Ba2	Demolition/ removal of buildings/ structures.	If subdivision is dependent on demolition and/or where applicant indicates on Form 1A buildings to be demolished.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>



Code	Buildings and use condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
B6	Scheme by-laws being prepared and submitted for the Western Australian Planning Commission's consideration and written confirmation in accordance with Section 39 of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> (as amended), to include the following additions to the by-laws contained in Schedules 1 and 2 of that Act: (a) Development or redevelopment on the [strata][survey strata] [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] lots is to comply with a development approval issued by the local government. (b) Amendment to or repeal of the above provision cannot be effected without the Western Australian Planning Commission's agreement. (Local Government)	—	Strata management statement.	On local government advice and in accordance with Development Control Policy 1.3 Strata Titles.	<i>DC 1.3 Strata Titles</i>
B7	The existing dwelling being retained is to comply with the requirements of the Residential Design Codes. (Local Government)	—	Upgrade to R-Code compliance.	Only where dwelling is being retained and further works are required to comply with the Residential Design Codes.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i>
B8	Prior to commencement of subdivisional works, a detailed plan identifying building envelope(s)/building exclusion area(s) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] on all lots on the approved plan of subdivision is to be prepared in consultation with the local government to ensure the appropriate siting of development. (Local Government)	Ba2	Building envelope or building exclusion area.	Only when there is a Scheme or other statutory provision which requires the preparation of a Building Envelope Plan in a rural circumstance.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>Position Statement Special Residential Zoness</i>
B9	The landowner/applicant shall provide a written undertaking to advise prospective purchasers of the provisions of the local government's local planning scheme that relate to the use and management of the land. (Local Government)	—		Mostly applied to rural residential or similar zones where special land use provisions/controls exist. Only impose when there are area specific land use controls and provisions that would not normally be anticipated by a purchaser. On local government advice. Memorials on title are inappropriate in this circumstance.	



Code	Buildings and use condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
B10	A restrictive covenant, to the benefit of the local government, pursuant to section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> (as amended) is to be placed on the certificates of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land. Notice of this restriction to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: <i>"No new development shall occur within [INSERT VALUE] of the right-of-way abutting the [INSERT VALUE] boundary of the lots to accommodate widening of the right-of-way should it be required in the future."</i> (Local Government)	—	Restrictive covenant – no development in ROW setback.	To be imposed to ensure that right of ways can be widened in the future to a width of 6 metres in accordance with Planning Bulletin 33.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants to Policy link</i> <i>PB 33 Rights-of-way or Laneways in Established Areas Guidelines</i>
B11	Common walls being shown on the survey strata plan as prescribed "party wall easements", pursuant to Regulation 33 of the Strata Titles (General) Regulations 2019 and Section 61 of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i>. (Local Government)	—	Party wall – easements.	Where party walls are shown on survey strata plan.	
B12	Boundary(ies) of lots defined by "party walls", are to be subject to a party wall rights easement(s) created pursuant to section 136C of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i>, which is to be shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as constructed. (Local Government)	—	Party wall – easement (136C).	Where party walls are shown on freehold subdivision plan. Only used where abutting freehold lots share an existing or proposed common wall that forms part of the built structure of buildings on both sides.	
B13	A restriction(s) in accordance with Section 32 (2) of the <i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) confirming that [INSERT VALUE]. The restriction(s) are to be included on the deposited plan. The restriction(s) are to state as follows: <i>"[INSERT APPROPRIATE WORDING FROM SITUATION COLUMN]"</i> (Local Government)	—	S32 Restriction Strata Titles.	On local government advice. Advise of existence of a restriction on land use, for example use of lots restricted aged and dependant development, tourism developments. <i>"No person shall occupy any [INSERT VALUE] for more than a total of [INSERT VALUE] months in any 12 month period."</i> <i>"No person shall occupy [INSERT VALUE] that is not disabled, physically dependent or aged over 55, or is the surviving spouse of such a person."</i>	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>PB 83 Planning for Tourism</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants to Policy link</i>



Code	Buildings and use condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
B14	A restrictive covenant, to the benefit of [INSERT VALUE] pursuant to Section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: <i>"[INSERT APPROPRIATE WORDING FROM SITUATION COLUMN]"</i> (Local Government)	—	Restrictive covenant 129BA – generic.	129BA TLA can be used for any restrictive covenant that is to benefit a local government or public body. Mostly used to specify accommodation for aged and dependant persons and single bedroom dwellings. <i>"This lot is not to be developed for any purposes other than for a single bedroom dwelling."</i> <i>"This lot is not to be developed for any purposes other than for residential use by aged and dependant persons."</i>	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants to Policy link</i>
B15	A restrictive covenant to the benefit of the Western Australian Planning Commission, pursuant to Section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: <i>"No development is to take place unless it is designed to minimise impact on the movement of flood water and complies with the minimum habitable floor level of 0.5 metres above the 1 in 100 Annual Exceedance Probability flood level to provide an adequate measure of flood protection".</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Restrictive covenant 129BA – minimize impact on floodwater		<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land - General Principles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Buildings and use advice

Code	Buildings and use advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ba2	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], a demolition permit may be required to be obtained from the local government prior to the commencement of demolition works.	B5	Planning/building approval required for partial demolition.	Always with B5.	s. 157 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
Ba3	This approval does not represent approval for any existing encroachments over the road reservation, private road or right-of-way. You are advised to contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage regarding this matter.	—	Subdivision/strata approval not approval for encroachments.	Where it is apparent that development encroaches on road reservation, private road, right of way outside of lot. If the application area encroaches onto crown land, the signature of State Land Services within the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage should be obtained.	

Part 4 – Drainage and site works conditions

Code	Drainage and site works condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
D1	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted, approved, and works undertaken in accordance with the approved engineering drawings, specifications and approved plan of subdivision, for grading and/or stabilisation of the site to ensure that: a) lots can accommodate their intended use; and b) finished ground levels at the boundaries of the lot(s) the subject of this approval match or otherwise coordinate with the existing and/or proposed finished ground levels of the land abutting. (Local Government)	D3, D4, Ta2	Grade and stabilise land, lots accommodate intended development, match finished levels.	If earthworks are proposed/necessary. For large freehold and problematic sites where drainage issues have been identified use with D3 – fill and drainage condition consistent with Water Management Report. Alternative condition for small scale subdivision, small infill, and sites without drainage issues, sites at D4.	Engineering drawings required by <i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.170</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
D2	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, a Water Management Report is to be prepared and approved, in consultation with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, consistent with any approved [INSERT VALUE] Water Management Report/Drainage and Water Management Report [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]. (Local Government)	D1, D3, Da1, Ta2	Preparation of a Water Management Report prior to subdivisional works.	Condition to be applied in areas where water issues are of concern, such as high nutrient catchments, high groundwater table and/or the presence of environmentally significant wetlands and/ or waterways and for all medium to large subdivisions where management plan not previously approved. Generally on the advice of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. Local Government may separately approve bulk earthworks that will not compromise Water Management Reports. Local Government may consult with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in approving Water Management Reports if required.	<i>SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 5</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>



Code	Drainage and site works condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
D3	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted and approved, and works undertaken in accordance with the approved engineering drawings and specifications and approved plan of subdivision, for the filling and/or draining of the land, including ensuring that stormwater is contained on-site, or appropriately treated and connected to the local drainage system. Engineering drawings and specifications are to be in accordance with an approved Water Management Report (WMR) for the site, or where no WMR exists, to the satisfaction of the Western Australian Planning Commission. (Local Government)	D1, D8, D2, Ta2	Fill and drain land potentially in accordance with UWMP.	Always with D1 and D8. D2 may be required. If earthworks are proposed/necessary. May need to be in accordance with Water Management Report for greenfields development. For large scale subdivisions and sites which have significant water management issues. For large scale subdivisions of sites with drainage issues only. For small scale subdivision and sites with no drainage issues, use D4. It is not intended to apply in brownfield or infill circumstances or to small scale subdivision (5 lots or less) unless the subject land has significant water management issues present. With the advice of Local Government and/or Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5 Engineering drawings required by <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.170
D4	The land being filled, stabilised, drained and/or graded as required to ensure that: a) lots can accommodate their intended development; and b) finished ground levels at the boundaries of the lot(s) the subject of this approval match or otherwise coordinate with the existing and/or proposed finished ground levels of the land abutting; and c) stormwater is contained on-site, or appropriately treated and connected to the local drainage system. (Local Government)	D1, D2, D8, Ta2	Fill, drain, stabilise, grade land- small, infill and non-problematic sites.	Large scale/sites with drainage issues. Where a Water Management Report is not required. Use D1 and D2. D8 may also be required to provide for easements and reserves.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5 Engineering drawings required by <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.170 SPP 2.9 Water



Code	Drainage and site works condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
D5	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, the landowner/ applicant is to provide a pre-works geotechnical report certifying that the land is physically capable of development or advising how the land is to be remediated and compacted to ensure it is capable of development; and In the event that remediation works are required, the landowner/ applicant is to provide a post geotechnical report certifying that all subdivisional works have been carried out in accordance with the pre-works geotechnical report. (Local Government)	—	Pre- and post-geotechnical report – physically capable.	Freehold, survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals may require the imposition of this condition, but only on land that may have unknown or uncertain development capacity.	Engineering drawings required by <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.170 <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5
D6	Suitable arrangements being made with the Water Corporation for the drainage of the land either directly or indirectly into a drain under the control of that body. (Water Corporation).	Wa1	Water Corp. drainage – district.	Drainage connection to a Water Corporation district drain, if available.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5
D7	Suitable arrangements being made for connection of the land to the comprehensive district drainage system at the landowner/applicant's cost. (Local Government)	—	Local Govt. drainage – district.	Drainage connection to a district drain under Local Government control, if available.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5



Code	Drainage and site works condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
D8	Drainage easements and reserves as may be required by the local government for drainage infrastructure being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as such, granted free of cost, and vested in that local government under Sections 152 and 167 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> . (Local Government)	D3, D4	Drain – easements under s.167 PDA.	If a drainage easement is required by local government.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152 and s.167 <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 5
D9	A management plan detailing how risk of drainage, erosion and sedimentation or other environmental impacts into nearby water bodies/ reserves [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] will be minimised during subdivision is to be: a) prepared by the landowner/applicant and approved prior to the commencement of subdivisional works; and b) implemented during subdivisional works. (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions)	—	Management plan to address erosion and sedimentation into water bodies under the control of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.	On advice of Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions – Rivers and Estuaries Division and only where likelihood of erosion and sedimentation impacts exists without appropriate management adjacent to the Swan and Canning Rivers.	<i>SPP 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i> <i>SPP 2.10 Swan and Canning River Systems</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
D10	Arrangements being made for the filling and/or capping of any bores and/or wells, or the identification of any bore and/or well to be retained on the land. (Local Government)	—	Where bores on site require filling.	On advice of the local government.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>



Drainage and site works advice

Code	Drainage and site works advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Da1	Condition [INSERT VALUE] has been imposed in accordance with SPP 2.9 Water.	D2–D3	Water Management Report advice.	Always with D2 and D3.	SPP 2.9 Water
Da2	Conditions [insert D3–D7 condition number/s] are applicable and relevant to the public primary school site as denoted on the approved plan of subdivision. The landowner/developer is expected to liaise with the Department of Education and/or Water Corporation/Local Government [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] ahead of seeking clearance for the drainage, geotechnical requirements and site works conditions, to ensure the school site is in appropriate physical condition for ceding. Any remediation works outlined by the geotechnical report that relate to the school site land should be informed by the school site layout plan (where known and available) or in discussions with the Department of Education.	D3–D7	Ensuring site works (drainage and engineering) are completed for school site land; developers and local government/ Water Corporation are expected to liaise with Department of Education ahead of commencement of works and clearance.	Applicable whenever D3–D7 are imposed and a lot identified for a public primary school site is proposed.	<i>DC 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>



Part 5 – Electricity and gas pipeline conditions

Code	Electricity and gas pipeline condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
E1	Arrangements being made with a licensed electricity network operator for the provision of an underground electricity distribution system that can supply electricity to each lot shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Western Power / Horizon Power) [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	Ea1	Underground electricity provision for freehold lots.	Considered an essential service. Not appropriate for strata lots (refer E3) homestead lots, boundary realignments, amalgamations, broad acre rural subdivisions (for these refer E2). Majority of freehold approvals require the imposition of this condition; E3 covers strata lots.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 2.2 – Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
E2	Arrangements being made with a licensed electricity network operator for the provision of an electricity distribution system that can supply electricity to each lot shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Western Power / Horizon Power) [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	Ea2	Electricity provision for freehold lots.	Where underground electricity may not be appropriate.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
E3	Arrangements being made to the specification of Western Power/ Horizon Power [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE], for the provision of an electricity supply to the survey-/ vacant [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] strata lots shown on the approved plan of subdivision, which may include the provision of necessary service access rights either as an easement under Section 136C and the Tenth Schedule of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> for the transmission of electricity by underground cable, or (in the case of approvals containing common property) via a portion of the common property suitable for consumer mains. (Western Power/Horizon Power) [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	Ea1	Electricity provision for survey strata and/ or vacant strata lots.	All survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals require the imposition of this condition; unless acceptable provision details are demonstrated on application (in which case E1 is appropriate).	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Titles</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
E4	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: “This lot is not connected to a reticulated network electricity supply. An alternative electricity supply may be required for development on this lot.” (Western Power /Horizon Power) (Local Government) (Western Australian Planning Commission) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]		Notification- no network electricity supply.	Where no network electricity supply.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i>



Code	Electricity and gas pipeline condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
E5	Arrangements being made to the specifications of Western Power/ Horizon Power [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE], for the provision of necessary electricity easement(s) to the lot(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision/plan dated [INSERT DATE] (attached) [DELETE AS APPROPRIATE]. (Western Power/Horizon Power) [DELETE/INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	—	Electricity service supply easements for transmission (>33,000V) and / or distribution (≤33,000V) network infrastructure.	Approvals require the imposition of this condition when it is known that an easement is necessary and justified, and the need for any easements is created by the subdivision and consequent development.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
E6	Arrangements being made to the specification of Western Power/ Horizon Power [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] for the removal, relocation and/or replacement of electricity supply infrastructure, including plant and/or equipment located on or near the lot(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Western Power/Horizon Power) [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	—	Electricity infrastructure removal / relocation.	Freehold, survey-strata approvals and vacant lot strata require the imposition of this condition when it is known that Western Power/Horizon Power. infrastructure on or near the subject land is required to be removed, relocated or replaced.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
E7	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, the landowner/ applicant shall prepare and implement as part of the subdivisional works a pipeline risk management/protection plan in accordance with Planning Bulletin 87 <i>High Pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines in the Perth Metropolitan Region</i> . (INSERT GAS PIPELINE OPERATOR)	—	Gas pipeline protection plan.	In accordance with Planning Bulletin 87 High Pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines in the Perth Metropolitan Region.	<i>PB 87 High Pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines in the Perth Metropolitan Region</i>
E8	The transfer of land as a Crown reserve free of cost to Western Power/ Horizon Power [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] for the provision of electricity supply infrastructure. (Western Power/ Horizon Power) [DELETE / INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE]	R2	Electricity infrastructure land.	Freehold, survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals require the imposition of this condition where it can be justified by Western Power/ Horizon Power.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>



Electricity and gas pipeline advice

Code	Electricity and gas pipeline advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ea1	In regard to Condition [insert E1/E2 condition number], Western Power [DELETE /INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] provides only one underground point of electricity supply per freehold lot.	E1, E3	Electricity – one connection per lot; advice (WP).	Apply with E1 or E3 if the land is in an existing urban area.	
Ea2	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the applicant/landowner is advised that the purpose of this condition is to ensure the existing electricity supply infrastructure complies with acceptable standards of safety and maintenance. Upgrades and/or replacement infrastructure may be required should a Western Power inspection determine the current infrastructure is deficient.	E2			<i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of rural land</i>
Ea3	The electricity connection to the primary school site shall be made available in the location as per discussions with, and directed by, the Department of Education.	E1/E2	Ensuring electricity connections and engineering are undertaken for school site land; developers and Western Power / service providers are expected to liaise with the Department of Education ahead of commencement of works and clearance.	Apply whenever E1/E2 are imposed and a lot identified for a public primary school site is proposed.	<i>DC 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>



Part 6 – Environmental conditions

Code	Environmental condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
EN1	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works a foreshore/ environmental/ bushland/tree/wetland/wildlife protection [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] management plan for [INSERT VALUE] is to be prepared and approved to ensure the protection and management of the sites environmental assets with satisfactory arrangements being made for the implementation of the approved plan. (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation) OR (Local Government) OR (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Environmental Management Plan.	Where management plan required to protect specific, named, environmental values. On advice of relevant authority.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.1 – General Measures SPP 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy, 5.1 – Coastal Strategies and Management Plans 4.1 Foreshore Management SPP 2.9 Water</i>
EN2	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, measures being undertaken to identify any vegetation on the site worthy of retention, including any potential habitat or foraging trees for threatened fauna species, and protection measures implemented to ensure such vegetation is not impacted by subdivisional works. (Local Government)	—	Vegetation protection.		<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.1 – General Measures OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land General Principles</i>
EN3	A revegetation plan being prepared, approved and implemented for the revegetation of [INSERT VALUE] or the area shown on the dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] with appropriate native species to the specifications of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation OR Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions OR Local Government (DELETE AS APPLICABLE). (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation) OR (Local Government) OR (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Requirement for revegetation.		<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.1 – General Measures</i>
EN4	Measures being taken to ensure vegetation within the proposed Regional Open Space Reserve as identified in the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached), is protected prior to the commencement of subdivisional works. (Local Government), (Western Australian Planning Commission) OR (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Protection of Regional Open Space vegetation.	Applies in respect of land reserved for Parks and Recreation in a region scheme.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources</i>



Code	Environmental condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
EN5	Measures being taken to ensure no vegetation within Bush Forever Site No. [INSERT VALUE] is removed or disturbed during subdivisional works, other than as approved in a [INSERT VALUE] Management Plan or plan of subdivision], including any secondary impacts from works to provide service infrastructure and drainage to implement the approved plan of subdivision. (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions), (Western Australian Planning Commission) or (Local Government). [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Protect Bush Forever site within the subject land.	Only where a subdivision proposal is within or abutting a Bush Forever site and no vegetation is to be removed. Always Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions unless Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions advises it should be Local Government.	<i>SPP 2.8 Bushland Policy for Perth Metropolitan Region, 5.11 – General Policy Measures – Bush Forever Boundaries</i>
EN6	A fence restricting [vehicle] [pedestrian] [stock] [feral animal] [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] access to [INSERT VALUE] is to be constructed: a) on the [INSERT VALUE] boundary; OR b) on the boundaries shown on the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached); to protect native vegetation. (Local Government) OR (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation) OR Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Fencing of reserve/bushland.	Where a public open space/regional open space/ reserve, state forest, wetland, waterway etc. is to be fenced. For waterway fencing, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation is the clearing agency.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.1 – General Measures</i>
EN7	Prior to subdivisional works in the foreshore/waterway area, a plan is to be submitted and approved, detailing the waterway crossing and indicating how design and construction will minimise detrimental impacts on the waterway form and function. The waterway crossing plan is to be implemented as part of the subdivisional works. (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation)	—	Waterway crossings.	Applied where a crossing of a waterway is proposed, on the request of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.1 – General Measures</i>
EN8	An acid sulphate soils self-assessment form and, if required as a result of the self-assessment, an acid sulphate soils report and an acid sulphate soils management plan shall be submitted to and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation before any subdivision works or development are commenced. Where an acid sulphate soils management plan is required to be submitted, all subdivision works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved management plan. (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation)	ENa1	Acid sulphate soils assessment and management plan.	To be imposed where: - requested by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation; or - where site is identified as being within a “high to moderate” acid sulphate soils risk; or - where the applicant advises on the Form 1A that there may be a significant risk of disturbing acid sulphate soils.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resources, 5.4 – Soil and Land Quality</i> <i>WAPC Acid Sulphate Soil Planning Guidelines, December 2008</i>



Code	Environmental condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
EN9	Prior to commencement of subdivision works, investigation for soil and groundwater contamination is to be carried out to determine if remediation is required. If required, remediation, including validation of remediation, of any contamination identified shall be completed prior to the issuing of titles on advice from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, to ensure that the lots created are suitable for the proposed use. Investigations and remediation are to be carried out in compliance with the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> and current Department of Water and Environmental Regulation Contaminated Sites Guidelines. (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation)	ENa2	Soil and groundwater contamination investigation and remediation.	Where advice from Department of Water and Environmental Regulation provided indicates site is potentially contaminated and further investigation and remediation is required.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environmental and Natural Resource, 5.4 Soil and Land Quality</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles, 3.8 – Suitability for Development</i> <i>DC 4.2 Planning for Hazards and Safety, 9 Planning for Contaminated Land</i>
EN10	A restrictive covenant, to the benefit of the Department Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, pursuant to Section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land to protect areas identified for conservation. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions)	—	Conservation covenant – generic (129BA TLA).	Agreement regarding covenant must be reached with covenanting agency prior to applying condition. ‘Conservation’ covenants under S129BA can only be issued in favour of a public authority—generally Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. For ‘conservation’ covenants under the <i>National Trust of Australia (WA) Act 1964</i>, (see Clause 21A) substitute the appropriate wording in the condition after ‘benefit’, and the appropriate legislation, but use the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions as the clearing agency. For conservation covenants in favour of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (Agriculture and Food) the relevant legislation is the <i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i> and a specifically worded condition should be created.	<i>SPP 6.1 Leeuwin – Naturalist Ridge SPP</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of Rural Land</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants</i>



Code	Environmental condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
EN 11	A restrictive covenant, to the benefit of the local government, pursuant to section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: “No buildings and effluent disposal systems are to take place outside the defined building envelope(s), unless otherwise approved by the local government.” (Local Government)	—	Restrictive covenant – building envelope (129BA TLA).	Where Scheme setback provisions do not adequately control the siting of development.	<i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of Rural land</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants</i>
EN 12	A restrictive covenant, to the benefit of the local government, pursuant to section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: “No development or clearing [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] is to take place within the defined building exclusion area(s), unless otherwise approved by the local government.” (Local Government)	—	Restrictive covenant – building exclusion areas (129BA TLA).	Where there is a requirement to protect native vegetation or watercourse protection areas, but Scheme provisions do not adequately provide for this.	<i>SPP 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources</i> <i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of rural land</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants</i>



Code	Environmental condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
EN 13	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: “The use of this lot may be affected by the following activities that occur in the adjoining [INSERT VALUE] Reserve: (a) <i>prescribed burning for the enhancement and conservation of biodiversity values and/or fire hazard reduction purposes;</i> (b) <i>application of herbicides and other chemicals for weed and plant disease control;</i> (c) <i>feral animal control; and</i> (d) <i>road construction and maintenance.</i>” (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions) or (Local Government) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Notification – adjoining reserve activities.		<i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of rural land</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>

Environmental advice

Code	Environmental advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ena1	Condition [INSERT VALUE] makes reference to an “acid sulphate soils self-assessment form”. This form can be downloaded from the Western Australian Planning Commission’s website at: www.wa.gov.au/dplh The “acid sulphate soils self-assessment form” makes reference to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation’s “Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulphate Soils” guideline. This guideline can be obtained from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation’s website at: www.dwer.wa.gov.au	EN8		Always with EN8.	
Ena2	In relation to Condition [INSERT VALUE] And in accordance with regulation 31(1)(c) of the Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006, a Mandatory Auditor’s Report, prepared by an accredited contaminated sites auditor, will need to be submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation as evidence of compliance with Condition [INSERT VALUE]. A current list of accredited auditors is available from www.dwer.wa.gov.au	EN9	Remediation guidelines.	Always with EN9.	



Code	Environmental advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ena3	The landowner/applicant is advised that the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation has prepared dust control guidelines for development sites, which, outline the procedures for the preparation of dust management plans. The dust management plans are generally approved, and their implementation overseen, by the Local Government. Further information on the guidelines can be obtained from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website www.dwer.wa.gov.au under air quality publications.	—	Dust control guidelines.		
Ena4	The landowner/applicant is advised that no street verge trees are to be removed. Street verge trees are to be retained and protected from damage, including unauthorised pruning, unless otherwise approved by the local government. In this regard, the landowner/applicant is advised to liaise with the [INSERT LOCAL GOVERNMENT] prior to commencement of subdivisional works.	—	Street verge trees.		<i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i>
Ena5	The [INSERT LOCAL GOVERNMENT] advises that it has identified trees of significance on the site that may have potential to be retained, and advises the applicant/ landowner to investigate the viability of retention. OR The landowner/applicant is advised to liaise with the [INSERT LOCAL GOVERNMENT] regarding the retention and protection of any trees of significance on the site, and investigating the potential for tree retention within the open space or setback areas of future development.	—	Retention of trees.		<i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i>
Ena6	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE] the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions advises that the deed of covenant is to: (a) prevent clearing; (b) clearly delineate a building envelope and/or building exclusion area; and (c) prevent stocking outside any designated building envelope and/or building exclusion area; and Prevent any activities that may result in or contribute to the destruction or removal of local indigenous flora and fauna and the introduction of non-indigenous flora and fauna.	EN10	Covenants.		<i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i>



Part 7 – Fire and emergency infrastructure condition

Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
F1	Information is to be provided to demonstrate that the measures contained in Section 6; Table X (INSERT TABLE NUMBER THAT RELATES TO DEVELOPER IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES) of the bushfire management plan [RENAME/ INSERT VERSION/ DATE] have been implemented during subdivisional works. This information should include a completed 'Compliance Certificate' prepared by the bushfire planning practitioner. (Local Government) Or Information is to be provided to demonstrate that the measures contained in the bushfire management plan (insert version/date) [RENAME/DELETE AS APPLICABLE] that address the following: (a) (b) (c) have been implemented during subdivisional works. This information should include a 'Compliance Certificate' prepared by the bushfire planning practitioner or the Local Government to the satisfaction of the WAPC.	–	Implementation of the required bushfire management plan measures.	Where an approval is contingent on measures being carried out to address the bushfire protection criteria in the Western Australian Planning Commission's Planning for Bushfire Guidelines. Reference to a table outlining the developer implementation responsibilities and bushfire consultant certification is preferred (Section 6 of the recommended bushfire management plan manual – available on the State Planning Policy 3.7 - Bushfire page under the heading "Bushfire Management Plan manual"). Where the bushfire management plan does not include a developer responsibilities implementation table, the condition should be modified to specify all the actions required to ensure compliance. Refer to the bushfire management templates, as referenced above, for examples of implementation actions. The suitability of the site for development and the required implementation actions should be established prior to subdivision approval in accordance with the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines.	<i>SPP 3.7 - Bushfire Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>



Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
F2	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>, is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) with a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating of 12.5 or above, advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"This land is within a bushfire prone area as designated by an Order made by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner and is/ may be subject to a Bushfire Management Plan [RENAME/DELETE AS APPLICABLE]. Additional planning and building requirements may apply to development on this land".</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification 165 PDA – land within a bushfire prone area.	Where land is, or will through subdivisional development conditions, be within a bushfire prone area identified on the <i>Map of Bush Fire Prone Areas</i> and have a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating of 12.5 or above.	<i>SPP 3.7 - Bushfire Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
F3	A plan is to be provided to identify areas of the proposed lot(s) that have been assessed as BAL-40 or BAL-Flame Zone. A restrictive covenant to the benefit of the local government, pursuant to section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i>, is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) advising of the existence of a restriction on the use of the land within areas that have been assessed as BAL-40 or BAL-Flame Zone. Notice of this restriction is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The restrictive covenant is to state as follows: <i>"No habitable buildings are to be built within areas identified as BAL-40 or BAL-Flame Zone".</i> (Local Government)	—	Restrictive covenant – 129BA <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> .	To be imposed where the proposed lot(s) contain both: • areas of land assessed to be BAL-29 or lower where development can be accommodated; and • areas of land assessed to be BAL-40 or BAL-Flame Zone where the encroachment will significantly restrict the location of a future habitable building (including, but not limited to, where proposed lot(s) are less than 1,100m²). This condition should only be used where no other transparent alternative mechanism is available. Not intended to be used in rural situations where there are multiple building location options available. The nature of the bushfire hazard should also be taken into account (i.e. whether or not the bushfire prone vegetation is permanent or likely to be removed in the future).	<i>SPP 3.7 - Bushfire Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>



Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
F4	Easement(s) in accordance with Section 195 of the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> specifying access rights for emergency fire purposes in favour of the Local Government and/or public authority are to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) and the deed(s) of easement to specify care and management of the easement area is by the Local Government. Notice of this easement(s) is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The easement(s) are to state as follows: “x metre wide permanent emergency access way for vehicles is to be provided between ... [INSERT LOCATION DETAILS AS APPLICABLE]” (Local Government)	Fa1	Fire service access route for emergency services vehicles and the local government to gain access to classified vegetation for vegetation management and in the event of a bushfire. Not for public access .	Where access rights for the use by fire emergency services are necessary. Provided as an easement in gross, not for use by the public and is only to be used in fire emergencies. Note – the constructed emergency access way should meet the minimum requirements of the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines. The total easement width may need to be wider to accommodate drainage, engineering or infrastructure requirements. The Local Government must agree prior to approval, to the on-going care and control of the easement.	<i>Land Administration Act 1997 s.195</i> <i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
F5	A [INSERT VALUE] wide emergency access way in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision (attached) is to be provided. The provision of necessary access rights for the emergency access way: a) as an easement under Sections 195 and 196 of the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> in favour of the Local Government and/or public authority for emergency fire purposes and the deed of easement to specify care and management of the easement area is by the Local Government; OR b) vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> and such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment or compensation by the Crown. (Local Government)	Fa1, T26	Public bushfire access – easement under s.195 and 196 LAA or right of way under s.152 PDA.	Where public access rights for the provision of emergency access are necessary. Includes public easement in gross or right of way, for public access and fire emergency services during a fire emergency. Note – the constructed emergency access way should meet the minimum requirements of the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines. The total easement width may need to be wider to accommodate drainage, engineering or infrastructure requirements. The Local Government must agree prior to approval, to the on-going care and control of the easement.	<i>Land Administration Act 1997 s.195 & s.196</i> <i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.152</i> <i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
F6	Easement(s) in accordance with Section 195 of the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> specifying access rights for alternative bushfire access for lot(s) X [INSERT AS APPLICABLE], in favour of the Local Government and/or public authority are to be placed on the certificate(s) of title. The Local Government and landowner to agree on management arrangements of the easement area by deed. Notice of the easement(s) is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The easement(s) are to state as follows: “x metre wide right-of-carriageway easement is to be provided between... [INSERT LOCATION DETAILS AS APPLICABLE]”. (Local Government)	Fa1, Fa2	‘Right-of-carriageway’ bushfire access – easement under s.195 LAA.	Where access rights for the provision of fire emergency access are necessary for private use and fire services during an emergency. Note – the constructed emergency access way must meet the minimum requirements of the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines. The total easement width may need to be wider to accommodate drainage, engineering or infrastructure requirements.	<i>Land Administration Act 1997 s.195</i> <i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>



Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
F7	The proposed reserve(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as a reserve(s) for “strategic water supply for fire fighting purposes” and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> , such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Local Government)	Fa3, R2	Reserve for strategic water supply for fire fighting purposes.	Where a strategic water tank for fire fighting purposes is necessary.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.152</i> <i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
F8	Prior to the commencement of subdivision works: a) An assessment survey for UXO is to be undertaken to determine if a remediation survey is required, as this property is on a site where records confirm a history of numerous UXO finds or heavy residual fragmentation. If no evidence of UXO is found, no further action is required. b) If evidence of UXO is found, a remediation survey is to be completed to locate and remove any UXO. c) <i>If a remediation survey is completed</i> , a notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> , is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s), advising of the existence of a hazard or other factor. Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: “ <i>This land has been used by Defence for military activities. There is a history of numerous UXO finds or heavy residual fragmentation. Whilst the land has been surveyed for UXO, there is still a possibility that dangerous items of UXO may be found on this site. Contact police if a suspicious item that may be UXO is found. Visit www.defence.gov.au/uxo for further information.</i> ” (Department of Fire and Emergency Services)	Fa4, Fa5, Fa6	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).	‘Substantial’ occurrence of UXO. This includes impact areas, demolition sites and areas of heavy explosive ordnance dumping.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 4.2 Planning for Hazards and Safety</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Fire and emergency infrastructure advice

Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Fa1	The easement is to provide for emergency access in the event of a bushfire emergency and should be constructed to the standards as outlined in the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines.	F4, F5, F6	Easement – bushfire access.		<i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
Fa2	The management arrangements for the easement area are at the discretion of the local government.	F6	Management arrangements for 'right-of-carriageway' easement – bushfire access.		<i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Planning for Bushfire Guidelines</i>
Fa3	The required strategic water tank for fire fighting purposes and its associated infrastructure should be installed/constructed to the standards as outlined in the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines.	F7	Reserve – strategic water supply for fire fighting purposes.		<i>SPP 3.7 Bushfire</i>
Fa4	The Department of Defence has established the Defence Infrastructure Panel – Environment, Heritage and Estate Engineering Services, which includes contractors for UXO and derelict explosive ordnance assessment and management. The list of UXO contractors on the panel can be found at this link: www.defence.gov.au/business-industry/procurement/panel-arrangements/dip-ehes/who-engage	F8	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).	Where F8 is applied.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 4.2 Planning for Hazards and Safety</i>



Code	Fire and emergency infrastructure advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Fa5	This property is on a site where records confirm there is a history of military activities that have resulted in residual UXO. A possibility exists that dangerous items of UXO may still be found on this site. Contact police if a suspicious item that may be UXO is found. Visit www.defence.gov.au/uxo for further information.	ADVICE ONLY	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).	'Slight' occurrence of UXO. Where the UXO Category is 'Slight', the land has been used by Defence for military activities.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Fact Sheet, Notifications on Title</i>
Fa6	This property is on a site where records confirm the area was used for military training but do not confirm that the site was used for live firing. No specific UXO contaminated site has been identified in the area and no UXO has been recovered from the site. However, a possibility still exists that UXO may be found on this site. Contact police if a suspicious item that may be UXO is found. Visit www.defence.gov.au/uxo for further information.	ADVICE ONLY	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).	'Other' possible occurrence of UXO. Where the UXO Category is 'Other', the land may have been used by Defence for military training.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.165</i> <i>SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 4.2 Planning for Hazards and Safety</i> <i>Fact Sheet, Notifications on Title</i>



Part 8 – Heritage (indigenous, state, local, etc) conditions

Code	Heritage conditions	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
H1	The owner of the land must enter into a Heritage Agreement with the Heritage Council of Western Australia / Local Government [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] for the purposes of conserving and maintaining the cultural heritage significance of the land. (Heritage Council WA) (Local Government). [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	Ha2	Heritage agreement	For State Registered sites, impose on advice of the Heritage Council in accordance with S.74 and S.75 of <i>Heritage Act 2018</i> . Impose where subdivision of rural for the purposes of conservation of heritage places in accordance with DC 3.4 is sought.	<i>Heritage Act 2018</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of Rural Land</i>

Heritage (indigenous, state, local, etc) advice

Code	Heritage advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ha1	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, the landowner/ applicant is advised to investigate whether or not approval is required pursuant to the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> . The landowner/applicant should conduct a search of the Register of Aboriginal Sites to determine if any aboriginal sites have been recorded in the vicinity of their application, and this heritage information should be submitted to the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (Indigenous Affairs) with a request for advice.	—	Advice – obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> .	Where there is a likelihood of aboriginal heritage, to alter proponents to their requirements under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> .	
Ha2	The preparation and execution of a Heritage Agreement is governed by the <i>Heritage Act 2018</i> . The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage may assist the local government in preparing a Heritage Agreement. [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	H1	Advice – heritage agreements.	To accompany heritage agreement condition.	



Part 9 – Lot design conditions

Code	Residential design condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
L1	The plan of subdivision is to be modified so that no lot is less than [INSERT VALUE] in area. (Local Government)	—	Minimum lot area.	If dimension is marginal or noncompliant.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
L2	The plan of subdivision is to be modified so that no lot is greater than [INSERT VALUE] in area. (Local Government)	—	Maximum lot area – approved plan variation.	If dimension is marginal or noncompliant.	<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
L3	Local Development Plan(s) being prepared and approved for lots shown on the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached) that address the following: a) b) c) (INSERT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AS APPROPRIATE). (Local Government)	L4	Local Development Plans.	If Local Development Plans are required by a Local Planning Scheme and/or Structure Plans. Should be used sparingly, and be justified. Officers will be required to prepare a plan which identifies the lots which will require a Local Development Plan. Condition must specify contents of Local Development Plans as appropriate, from the list of matters and criteria in Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3, Tables 9 and 10. Area(s) to which Local Development Plans apply must be indicated.	<i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3 Tables 9 and 10</i> <i>Approved Structure Plans or Local Planning Schemes</i> <i>Framework for Structure Plans and Local Development Plans (Planning and Development Regulations 2015)</i>



Code	Residential design condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
L4	The landowner/applicant shall make arrangements to ensure that prospective purchasers of lots subject of a Local Development Plan are advised in writing that Local Development Plan provisions apply. (Local Government)	L3	Prospective purchasers advised of Local Development Plans.	On local government advice. Memorials on title are inappropriate in this circumstance.	
L5	The plan of subdivision is to be modified in accordance with the attached plan (Attachment A) dated [INSERT VALUE]. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Minor modification to approved subdivision plan.		



Part 10 – Reserves conditions

Code	Reserves condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
R1	A foreshore reserve: a) [INSERT VALUE] in width from the high water mark of the [INSERT VALUE], OR [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] b) in accordance with the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached); as established by survey, being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as a reserve for recreation/reserve for foreshore management/reserve for conservation/reserve for waterway management [DELETE / INSERT AS APPPLICABLE] and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>, such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	Ra3	Reserve for recreation/ reserve for foreshore management/ reserve for conservation/ reserve for waterway management – foreshore reserve; vest free of cost (<i>Planning and Development Act</i> s.152).	If foreshore is reserved for 'Parks and Recreation' in region scheme and relevant agency has agreed to accept management. Purpose of reserve dependent on advice from relevant referral authority and proposed management of reserve.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152 <i>SPP 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources Policy</i> <i>SPP 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy, 5.1 – Coastal Foreshore Reserves</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i> <i>SPP 2.10 Swan Canning River System – Creating and maintaining foreshore reserves</i> <i>DC 2.3 Public Open Space in Residential Areas 3.2 – Foreshore Reserves</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 4</i>



Code	Reserves condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
R2	The proposed reserve(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as reserve(s) for [INSERT VALUE] and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> , such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (INSERT CLEARING AGENCY AS APPLICABLE)	Ra1	Reserves for named public purpose(s).	Reserves to be ceded to the crown. Reserve type should be specified and this will appear on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). Land may be ceded for one or more purpose. Specific conditions apply for generic reserves for water/ sewer/power infrastructure. Reserves shown on the approved plan being ceded. Clearing Agency to be specific to the vesting eg. Local Government Public Open Space Pedestrian accessway Right of way Drainage Foreshore management Recreation Conservation or protection of the environment Waterway management Servicing Authorities (Western Power and Water Corporation) Sewerage Drainage Electricity supply Department of Water and Environmental Regulation Conservation or protection of the environment Waterway management	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152 <i>SPP 3.6 Developer Contributions for Infrastructure</i> <i>DC 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 4



Code	Reserves condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
R3	a) An area(s) of land at least [INSERT VALUE] in area, in a position to be agreed with the Western Australian Planning Commission, being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as a reserve for [INSERT VALUE] and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>, such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Local Government) AND/OR [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] b) The landowner/applicant shall make payment to the local government for the sum equivalent to the value of [INSERT VALUE] per cent of the land, being that portion of the land that would otherwise be provided as open space, in accordance with Section 153 and 155 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>. (Local Government)	Ra1	Reserve, commonly for recreation, but may also be for another purpose additional or minimum area required; vest free of cost (<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152).	Apply condition a) where public open space is to be provided in a position to the satisfaction of the Commission and identified on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). Apply condition b) where the requirement for public open space may be met through cash-in-lieu as determined by the decision maker in accordance with the planning framework. Apply condition a) and b) where the Commission has determined that only a percentage of the required open space can be met through the payment of cash in lieu and the remainder must be ceded as a reserve.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.152, 153 and 155 DC 2.3 Public Open Space in Residential Areas Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 4 Position Statement – Expenditure of Cash-in-lieu of Public Open Space
R4	Arrangements being made for the proposed public open space to be developed by the landowner/applicant to a minimum standard and maintained for two summers through the implementation of an approved landscape plan providing for the development and maintenance of the proposed public open space in accordance with the requirements of Liveable Neighbourhoods and/or dark sky principles [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] and to the specifications of the local government. (Local Government)	Ra2	Development and maintenance of public open space to a minimum standard.	Imposed in accordance with the requirements of Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 4. Always include Ra1. No more than two summers or years of maintenance should apply.	Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 4, specifically Development of Public Open Space (R37) Dark Sky and Astrotourism Position Statement



Reserves advice

Code	Reserves advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ra1	With regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], provisions of section 153 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> provide that arrangements can be made, subject to further approval of the Western Australian Planning Commission, for a cash-in-lieu contribution by the landowner/applicant to the local government.	R2 R3	Reserve for recreation – cash-in-lieu contribution.	With R4 where cash in lieu may be considered. Where condition R3(a) is applied, section 153(4) of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> still allows for cash in lieu to be considered.	
Ra2	With regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the development is to include full earthworks, reticulation, grassing of key areas, and pathways that form part of the overall pedestrian and/or cycle network. Any lighting within the public open space shall comply with the dark sky principles and <i>AS/NZS 4282:2019 – Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting</i> . Smart lighting should also be installed to ensure that lighting infrastructure is capable of remote operation and/or timing.	R4	POS development advice.	With R4.	<i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> <i>Dark Sky and Astrotourism Position Statement</i>
Ra3	In regard to Condition(s) [INSERT VALUE] the location of the foreshore reserve is to be confirmed prior to ground disturbing activities on abutting land. The foreshore reserve is to be protected from disturbance during subdivisional works.	Always with R1			



Part 11 - School sites conditions

Code	School site condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
S1	The landowner/applicant making a pro-rata contribution to the Department of Education towards the provision of land for a public primary school site(s) in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Operational Policy 2.4. This shall include arrangements being made: a) for the land denoted as a public primary school site on the approved plan of subdivision to be vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> for Public Purpose Education, and such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. AND/OR [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] b) at the time of school site transfer: (i) for the landowner to make a monetary payment to the Department of Education where the land to be ceded is less than the required contribution amount; or (ii) for the Department of Education to reimburse the landowner where the land to be ceded is greater than the required contribution amount. (Department of Education)	Sa1	Education – pro-rata contribution, school site land free of cost and monetary payment or reimbursement.	When any part of a public primary school site is identified/located in the subdivision application area but does not include a balance lot.	<i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 8 – Schools



Code	School site condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
S2	The landowner/applicant making a pro-rata contribution to the Department of Education towards the provision of land for a public primary school site(s) in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Operational Policy 2.4. This shall include arrangements being made: a) for the transfer of land free of cost to the Crown for the provision of a public primary school site(s) as shown on the approved [INSERT NAME/DELETE AS APPLICABLE] Structure Plan or within the proposed balance lot [DELETE/INSERT AS APPLICABLE] in future stages of subdivision. AND/OR [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] b) at the time of school site transfer: (i) for the landowner to make a monetary payment to the Department of Education where the land to be ceded is less than the required contribution amount; or (ii) for the Department of Education to reimburse the landowner where the land to be ceded is greater than the required contribution amount. (Department of Education)	Sa2	Education – pro-rata contribution, arrangements to transfer school site land and monetary payment or reimbursement.	When a lot for a school site will not be created as part of the subject application but is part of the landowner's holdings and is either (i) part of the balance lot (ie staged subdivisions) or (ii) identified in a structure plan.	<i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 8 – Schools (R15 and 16)
S3	The landowner/applicant making a pro-rata contribution, in monetary form, to the Department of Education towards the provision of land for a public primary school site(s) and/or expansion of existing public primary school site(s) to serve the broader locality in accordance with the contribution methodology outlined in the Western Australian Planning Commission's Operational Policy 2.4. (Department of Education)	Sa3	Education – pro-rata monetary contribution.	When a subdivision creates demand for a public primary school and no land is to be ceded or transferred.	<i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i> Element 8 – Schools (R15 and 16)



Code	School site condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Sa1	Prior to the whole or part of a public primary school site being ceded, set aside or transferred: a) the WAPC expects the site to: i. be appropriately cleared, filled and drained in accordance with any drainage and site works conditions imposed on the approved subdivision; ii. be provided with necessary utility services as per any relevant electricity and water conditions imposed on the approved subdivision, with connections provided to the locations on the school site land which will accommodate buildings (if known); and iii. have any relevant abutting roads constructed to levels that will match or coordinate with the school site land. b) the Department of Education and the landowner/applicant shall enter into a legal agreement or suitable alternative with respect to the preferred tenure of the land (i.e. Crown or freehold).	S1	Condition of land identified for primary school and preferred land tenure.	Part (a): is applicable whenever S1 is imposed. Part (b): freehold tenure may be required where the land to be ceded is greater than the required contribution amount and a reimbursement payment is required.	<i>DC 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>
Sa2	The Department of Education and the landowner/applicant may enter into a legal agreement or suitable alternative to secure the school site land that is located within the [PROPOSED BALANCE LOT or STRUCTURE PLAN AREA].	S2	Arrangements with Department of Education to transfer land in the future.	Applicable whenever S2 is imposed.	<i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>
Sa3	In regard to Condition [insert S3 condition number], the landowner/ applicant is responsible for undertaking a per hectare valuation for the land subject of the subdivision application within the six (6) months prior to seeking clearance of the condition from the Department of Education. The per hectare value will be used by the Department of Education to inform the pro-rata contribution (1/1500th per applicable lot created) payable to the Department of Education in accordance with the WAPC's Operational Policy 2.4. Alternatively, the landowner/applicant may elect to pay the maximum contribution amount in accordance with Operational Policy 2.4, per lot created.	S3	Contribution methodology.	Applicable whenever S3 is imposed.	<i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>



Part 12 – Transport, roads and access conditions

Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T1	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted, approved, and subdivisional works undertaken in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision, engineering drawings and specifications, to ensure that those lots not fronting an existing road are provided with frontage to a constructed road(s) connected by a constructed road(s) to the local road system and such road(s) are constructed and drained at the landowner/applicant's cost. As an alternative, and subject to the agreement of the Local Government the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) is prepared to accept the landowner/applicant paying to the local government the cost of such road works as estimated by the local government and the local government providing formal assurance to the WAPC confirming that the works will be completed within a reasonable period as agreed by the WAPC. (Local Government)	Ta2, Ta3	Road – construction.	All approvals where plan shows lots without existing road lot frontage, requiring road construction/extension.	Engineering drawings required by <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> s.170 <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T2	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted and approved, and subdivisional works undertaken for construction of roads in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision, engineering drawings and specifications to ensure that: (a) street lighting in accordance with dark sky principles is installed on all new subdivisional roads to the standards of the relevant licensed service provider and/or (b) roads that have been designed to connect with existing or proposed roads abutting the subject land are coordinated so the road reserve location and width connect seamlessly and/or (c) temporary turning areas are provided to those subdivisional roads that are subject to future extension and/or (d) embayment parking is provided within the/abutting the proposed. [INSERT VALUE] [DELETE OPTIONS A) TO D) AS APPLICABLE] (Local Government)	Ta3, Ta6	Road – coordination with abutting roads.	Where coordination with adjoining land is required, on local government advice. Where new roads are proposed. Where coordination with connecting roads is required. Where roads are subject to future extension and temporary turning areas are required. Where on street parking provision is required including parking embayments.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land- General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>DC 2.6 Residential Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i> <i>Dark Sky and Astro tourism Position Statement</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T3	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted, approved, and subdivisional works undertaken in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision, engineering drawings and specifications, for the provision of shared paths through and connecting to the application area: EITHER to the satisfaction of the Western Australian Planning Commission; OR in accordance with the plan dated (attached); OR in accordance with the approved [INSERT NAME] structure plan. [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] The approved shared paths are to be constructed by the landowner/ applicant. (Local Government)	Ta3	Shared path – detailed plan required.	For all suburban residential subdivision shared path design is not depicted on the plan of subdivision.	<i>DC 1.5 Bicycle planning</i> <i>DC 2.6 Residential road planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T4	Engineering drawings and specifications are to be submitted and approved, and satisfactory arrangements being made for subdivisional works to be undertaken in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision and engineering drawings and specifications, for the construction of full earthworks, one carriageway, shared path(s), drainage facilities and grade separated pedestrian crossing(s) required for the portion of [INSERT VALUE] within/abutting [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] the application area. (Local Government)	Ta3	Road – distributor and arterial road construction arrangements. (Local Government)	Consistent with Western Australian Planning Commission policy or developer contribution Local planning Scheme provisions.	<i>SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC1.7 General Road Planning</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T5	Satisfactory arrangements being made with the local government for the full/partial [INSERT VALUE HERE] cost of upgrading and/or construction of [INSERT VALUE ROAD(S)] in the locations as shown on the plan dated [INSERT] (attached) to a standard of [INSERT VALUE]. (Local Government)	—	Road upgrading and construction.	Where an existing road is required to be upgraded and/or constructed as a result of the proposal. Outline the specific upgrading requirements for example by reference to the road type in the Liveable Neighbourhoods policy road hierarchy.	<i>SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T6	The [INSERT VALUE] reserve being set out on a separate diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) and transferred free of cost to the Commissioner for Main Roads Western Australia for road purposes and without any payment of compensation. (Main Roads Western Australia)	—	Road – widening and transfer.	Main Roads Western Australia Widening needed, but not shown on plan and subdivision justifies ceding free of cost in accordance with WAPC policy.	
T7	The land required for the widening of [INSERT] as shown on the plan dated [INSERT] (attached) for [INSERT] is to be set aside as a separate lot for acquisition pending future road widening requirements. An easement is to be provided over all of the lot(s) to be set aside for the benefit of the remaining lot(s) for the purpose of providing [vehicular access] [DELETE IF ALTERNATIVE ACCESS POSSIBLE], right of footway, water, sewer, drainage, gas, electricity, television, telecommunications and other necessary service infrastructure, pending construction of the future road widening. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	Ta1	Road widening – land to be a separate lot with easement.	Generally applied where land is reserved in a Region Scheme or Local Planning Scheme and where there is a high degree of certainty of acquisition in the short to medium term.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i> <i>SPP 3.6 Development Contributions for Infrastructure</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T8	An agreement for the acquisition of the land within the subdivision required for the road widening shown on the approved plan (attached) between the landowner and the [local government/Main Roads Western Australia] [DELETE AS APPROPRIATE] is to be executed. The land required for road widening is to be shown as 'Road Widening' on the agreement for the acquisition and the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). (Local Government) (Main Roads Western Australia) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Road – widening and agreement for acquisition.	Note – where required, local government can be replaced with Main Roads Western Australia should an agreement to acquire be requested by Main Roads Western Australia.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T9	[INSERT VALUE] being widened in accordance with the approved plan of subdivision/plan dated [INSERT VALUE/DELETE AS APPLICABLE] (attached) by the landowner transferring the land required to the Crown free of cost for the purpose of widening [INSERT VALUE]. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Existing or proposed road(s) – widening and transfer as per attached plan.	Existing or proposed road(s) – widening required in accordance with plan of subdivision or plan attached to approval. Need and extent to be consistent with WAPC policy.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T10	The section of [INSERT VALUE] widened in accordance with this approval, is to be constructed and drained at the full cost of the landowner/applicant. (Local Government)	—	Existing or proposed road(s) – construction of widening.	With R4 if required. Construction requirement to be consistent with WAPC policy.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 2</i>
T11	All local streets within the subdivision being truncated in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Liveable Neighbourhoods policy/DC 1.7 General Road Planning/ DC 4.1 Industrial Subdivision [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]. (Local Government)	—	Road – corner truncation.	Where street corners require truncation.	<i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i> <i>DC 4.1 Industrial Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Elements 2 and 3</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T12	[INSERT VALUE] metre truncation is to be provided at the junction of the access way and the proposed [INSERT VALUE] rear lot. (Local Government)	—	Access way to rear lot – rear lot truncation.	All battle-axe type configuration applications where dimension is marginal or non-compliant. Should only be necessary if NOT shown on the subdivision plan.	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T13	A [INSERT VALUE] metre truncation is to be provided at the junction of the access way and the [INSERT VALUE] road reserve. (Local Government)	—	Access way to rear lot – road truncation.	All battle-axe type configuration applications where dimension is marginal or non-compliant. Should only be necessary if NOT shown on the subdivision plan, upon the advice of Local Government and/or there are visibility issues.	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T14	A right-of-way adjoining the site along the [INSERT VALUE] boundary is to be widened by [INSERT VALUE] metres and the widening accurately shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) and/or survey strata plan [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> , such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Local Government)	—	Right-of-way – ceding as per approved plan.	If ROW not shown on plan, but necessary.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.152</i> <i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i>
T15	The portion of the right-of-way abutting the [INSERT VALUE] boundary of the site and any land required for its widening being constructed and drained to its full width at the landowner/applicants cost and the remaining portion of the right-of-way from the [INSERT VALUE] boundary of the site to the nearest constructed road being made trafficable. (Local Government)	—	Right-of-way – construction (adjoins land) plus trafficable access to nearest constructed road.	If 'infill' plan abuts ROW and upgrade to nearest trafficable street is required.	<i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i>
T16	The proposed access way(s) being constructed and drained at the landowner/applicant cost to the specifications of the local government. (Local Government)	T22 if adjoining battle-axe legs.	Battle-axe or common property – access way(s) being paved, drained and sealed.		<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T17	The access way forming part of the rear lot/common property access leg [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] shall have a minimum width of [INSERT VALUE] metres, free of any building projections associated with existing site development and depicted on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) and/or survey strata plan [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] accordingly. (Local Government)	Ta4	Access way to rear lot – minimum width.	All battle-axe type configuration applications where dimension is marginal or non-compliant, or includes encroachments that are required to be removed.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T18	The whole of the access way to the rear lot(s), including truncations and vehicle manoeuvring areas, being shown on the survey strata plan as common property. (Local Government)	—	Battle-axe – access way being common property.		<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>DC 1.3 Strata Subdivision</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T19	All pedestrian access way(s) within the subdivision being constructed and drained at the landowner/applicant cost and shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as such and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> , such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Local Government)	—	Pedestrian-access way – ceding and construction as per approved plan.	If PAW shown on plan.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.152</i>
T20	Suitable arrangements being made with the local government for the provision and/or upgrading [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] of vehicular crossover(s) to service the lot(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Local Government)	—	Road – crossover construction.	Desirable if identifying the location of crossovers is integral to the design, or if there are significant site constraints. May not be applied in rural situations or where it is desirable to retain flexibility in siting of crossover(s). Generally on the advice of the Local Government.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land General Principles</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T21	Pursuant to Section 150 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> [OR] Section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> [DELETE AS APPLICABLE and Division 3 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009 a covenant preventing vehicular access onto [INSERT VALUE] being lodged on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) at the full expense of the landowner/applicant. The covenant is to prevent access, to the benefit of [INSERT VALUE], in accordance with the plan dated [INSERT VALUE] (attached) and the covenant is to specify: <i>"No vehicular access is permitted to and from (as applicable) [INSERT VALUE]."</i> (Local Government or Main Roads Western Australia)	—	Road access – restriction.	Where access to a road is to be restricted or prohibited, based on advice of relevant road authority and in accordance with s.150 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> and Division 3 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009. This includes annotating the plan to identify the portion or portions of the boundary between the land and road across which access to or from the land is prohibited. Use Section 150 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> where the road or future-road lot is existing. Use Section 129BA of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> where only the reservation exists, and there is not yet a constructed road or road lot.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land General Principles</i> <i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Restrictive Covenants to Policy link</i>
T22	An easement in accordance with Section 136C of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be created to ensure reciprocal rights of access over adjoining battle-axe legs. (Local Government).	T16	Battle-axe – reciprocal rights of access over adjoining battle-axe access ways.		<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T23	Redundant vehicle crossover(s) to be removed and the kerbing, verge, and footpath (where relevant) reinstated with grass or landscaping to the specifications of the local government. (Local Government)	—	Vehicle crossover and reinstatement.		<i>SPP 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 3</i>
T24	A notification, pursuant to Section 165 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>This lot is situated in the vicinity of a transport corridor and is currently affected, or may in the future be affected by transport noise. Additional planning and building requirements may apply to development on this land to achieve an acceptable level of noise reduction.</i> (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification – Transport noise.	In accordance with the implementation guidelines for State Planning Policy 5.4 Road and Rail Noise. Specifically, for those lots where noise reduction levels cannot achieve the target noise levels for noise sensitive developments and/or additional requirements may apply to development under SPP 5.4 Road and Rail Noise.	<i>SPP 5.4 Road and Rail Noise</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T25	The proposed rear lot(s) being provided with a 1.5/1 [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] metre wide pedestrian access leg(s) clear of any encroachments or projections associated with the existing dwelling/s including pipework, water heater systems, air-conditioning units, eaves or other such projections associated with the existing dwelling(s). (Local Government)	Ta4	Pedestrian access leg.	Where the lots propose access via a right of way. To provide for visitor parking in the primary street, servicing, postal address and rubbish collection. To ensure pedestrian access leg is provided, with 1m width clear of any encroachments/projections. Projections which do not impact on the minimum 1m width may be suitable, if they provide sufficient height clearance, and if protected with appropriate easements (e.g. for survey-strata, those provided for in r 34 Strata Title (General) Regulations 2019). The 1.5 metre wide pedestrian access leg may be reduced to 1m, if there is an existing house to be retained.	<i>PB 33 Rights of Way or Laneways in Established Areas – Guidelines</i>
T26	Easement(s) in accordance with Sections 195 and 196 of the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> for the benefit of [INSERT VALUE] are to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s) specifying access rights. Notice of this easement(s) is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The easement(s) are to state as follows:“...[INSERT VALUE]...” (Local Government or Main Roads Western Australia)	—	Easement – generic (195 and 196 LAA) easement in gross.	Where access rights for a local government or public body are necessary. Includes easement in gross, for public access. To allow for coordinated pedestrian access and parking arrangements.	<i>DC 5.1 Regional Roads (Vehicular Access)</i>
T27	Suitable arrangements being made with Main Roads Western Australia/ Local Government [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] and the Public Transport Authority to ensure that railway crossings and crossovers providing access to the lots are suitable for their intended use. (Main Roads Western Australia/Local Government and Public Transport Authority) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Railway crossings and crossovers	Only to be used where the subdivision generates additional traffic use or changes to an existing crossover warrants the condition, and/or a new agreement between a new lot and the use of an existing crossover is required.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
T28	A notification, pursuant to section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> , is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: “ <i>This lot gains vehicular access onto [INSERT] via a level crossing over the adjoining railway reserve. Landowners are responsible for the care and maintenance of the crossing, and may need to make access arrangements with the Public Transport Authority.</i> ” (Western Australian Planning Commission)	—	Notification – level crossing		<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>
T29	An easement, in accordance with Section 136C of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> , is to be placed on the certificate of title of proposed Lot(s) [INSERT VALUE] specifying [INSERT VALUE e.g. vehicular access rights] for the benefit of Lot(s) [INSERT VALUE] over a portion of Lot(s) [INSERT VALUE] (as shown on the attached plan). Notice of the easement is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). (Local Government) OR (Western Australian Planning Commission) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Easement		<i>S. 136c of the Transfer of Land Act</i>
T30	A [INSERT VALUE] metre truncation is to be provided at the junction of [INSERT STREET NAME] and [INSERT STREET NAME]. (Local Government) OR (Western Australian Planning Commission) [DELETE AS APPLICABLE]	—	Road truncation		<i>DC 1.7 General Road Planning</i>

Transport, roads and access advice

Code	Transport, roads and access advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ta1	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant is advised to contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage/Main Roads Western Australia/Local Government [DELETE AS APPLICABLE] for information on purchase option(s).	T7	Road – widening lot purchase advice; advice.	Always use with T7.	
Ta2	The landowner/applicant and the local government are advised to refer to the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Local Government Guidelines for Subdivisional Development (current edition). The guidelines set out the minimum best practice requirements recommended for subdivision construction and granting clearance of engineering conditions imposed.	T1, D1, D2, D3, D4	Subdivisional works to be undertaken generally in accordance with the IPWEA guidelines.	All applications that include site preparation including earthworks, roads, drainage, street lighting, pathway, and/or public open space conditions.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ta3	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant is advised that the road reserves, including the constructed carriageways, laneways, truncations, footpaths/dual use paths and car embayments, are to be generally consistent with the approved plan of subdivision.	T1, T2, T3, T4	Road Reserves consistent with approved plan of subdivision.	Freehold subdivision, to ensure that engineering drawings are consistent with approved plan of subdivision.	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>DC 2.6 Residential Road Planning</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i>
Ta4	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant is advised that to provide a minimum [INSERT VALUE] metre(s) clear of any encroachments or projections, any such encroachments or projections will need to be either removed, relocated or appropriately protected with easements, as required.	T17, T25	Pedestrian access leg advice.	Always with T25.	<i>PB 33 Rights of Way or Laneways in Established Areas – Guidelines</i>
Ta5	Main Roads Western Australia advises the landowner/application with regard to the [INSERT ROAD RESERVE NAME] i) no earthworks are to encroach onto the road reserve; ii) no stormwater drainage is to be discharged onto the road reserve; and iii) the landowner/applicant shall make good any damage to the existing verge vegetation within the road reserve.	—	Main Roads Western Australia advice.	Upon the advice of Main Roads Western Australia.	
Ta6	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant is advised that to achieve the dark sky principles, new street lighting is to comply with a correlated colour temperature of 3,000 kelvins or less, shielded luminaires and in accordance with <i>AS/NZS 4282:2019 – Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting</i> .	T2	Street lighting advice.	Apply with condition T2 when required.	<i>Dark Sky and Astrotourism Position Statement</i>



Code	Transport, roads and access advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Ta7	Conditions [T1-T5 – insert/remove values] are applicable and relevant to the public primary school site as denoted on the approved plan of subdivision. The landowner/developer is expected to liaise with the Department of Education and local government ahead of seeking endorsement of engineering drawings for the roads adjacent to the school site to ensure the road levels are matching and/or coordinated with the school site and that the appropriate road treatments are planned or bonded. Further liaison with the Department of Education is expected ahead of seeking final clearance of these conditions from the local government.	T1-T5	Ensuring roads adjacent to school site land is constructed to match/coordinate with future school site levels; developers and local government are expected to liaise with Department of Education before commencement of works and clearance.	Applicable whenever T1-T5 are imposed and a lot identified for a public primary school site is proposed.	<i>DC 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>OP 2.4 – Planning for School Sites</i>



Part 13 – Water and sewer conditions

Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W1	For all lots apply a): a) Arrangements being made with a licensed water provider for the provision of a suitable water supply service to each lot shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Water Corporation/Aqwest/Busselton Water) [DELETE/INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] For applications for survey strata or vacant strata schemes also include b): b) Additionally, arrangements are to include the provisions of a suitable water supply service to each lot in the scheme (plan) (Western Australian Planning Commission) (DELETE AS APPLICABLE)	Wa1 Wa3 where applicable If exemption use W4	Water Supply.	Considered an essential service. Majority of freehold, survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals require the imposition of this condition. The Water Corporation's No. 63 Water Reticulation Standard is deemed to be the baseline criterion for fire hydrant installation and should be applied unless the local water supply authority has a similar standard. Guidance for water servicing in Rural and Rural Living purposes are provided in SPP 2.5 and DC 3.4. Water service suppliers in WA are required to be licensed by the Economic Regulation Authority (<i>Water Services Licensing Act 1995</i>). The developer is responsible for ensuring that all lots on the strata plan are provided with water supply services at all times. These services are to be provided in accordance with the Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Regulations 2000 (as amended). May not be required for boundary realignments.	<i>SPP 2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i> <i>DC 3.4 Subdivision of Rural Land</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W2	For all lots apply a): a) Arrangements being made with the Water Corporation [DELETE/INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] for the provision of a sewerage service to each lot shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Water Corporation/ Local Government) [DELETE/INSERT LICENSED SERVICE PROVIDER AS APPLICABLE] For applications for survey strata or vacant strata schemes also include b): b) Additionally, arrangements are to include the provision of a suitable sanitary drainage service to each lot on the strata scheme (plan) by a Licensed Plumbing Contractor. (Western Australian Planning Commission)	Wa1 Wa3 where applicable If exemption use W5	Sewerage service.	Considered an essential service. Majority of freehold, survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals require the imposition of this condition. Possible exemptions are outlined in SPP 2.9, SPP 2.1, DC 2.2, SPP 2.5, DC 4.1. Need to confirm that reticulated sewerage service can be provided with the licensed service provider. The developer is responsible for ensuring that all lots on the strata plan are provided with sanitary drainage services at all times. These services are to be provided in accordance with the Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Regulations 2000 (as amended).	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>SPP2.5 Rural Planning</i> <i>DC 4.1 Industrial Subdivision</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i>
W3	The provision of easements for existing or planned future water, sewerage and/or drainage infrastructure as may be required by [INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER] being granted free of cost to that body. [INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER]	—	Water/sewer/ drainage easements.	Easements may be required for essential infrastructure. Freehold, survey-strata and vacant lot strata approvals may require the imposition of this condition; unless easements requirements are known and shown on approved plan. Planned future water, sewerage and drainage infrastructure, is one that can be provided by the licensed service provider.	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005 s.167</i> <i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land General Principles</i>
W4	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"This lot is not connected to a reticulated potable water supply. An alternative water supply may be required for development on this lot."</i> (Local Government)	—	Notification of no mains potable water supply.	Generally only for urban or rural living lots and always where the relevant licensed water service advises that a mains water supply is not available. Local Government to clear if it recommends the condition. Otherwise WAPC is the clearance agency.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W5	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"A reticulated sewerage service is not available to the lot(s)."</i> (Local Government)	Wa2, Wa6	Notification – reticulated sewerage connection is not available.	Always if reticulated sewerage connection is not available and a secondary treatment system is not specifically required.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
W6	All septic sewer systems including all tanks and pipes and associated drainage systems (soak wells or leach drains) and any stormwater disposal systems are to be decommissioned, in accordance with the Health (Treatment of Sewerage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974, removed, filled with clean sand and compacted. Proof of decommissioning is to be provided in the form of either certification from a licensed plumber or a statutory declaration from the landowner/applicant, confirming that the site has been inspected and all septic tanks, soak wells, leach drains and any associated pipework have been removed. (Local Government)	—	Sewer, decommissioning on-site effluent disposal system.	If septic sewer system(s) exist on the land they are to be removed and the site made-good.	<i>OP 1.1 Subdivision of Land – General Principles</i>
W7	The transfer of land for the purposes of the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure to be shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as a reserve and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>, such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. [INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER]	R2	Transfer of crown reserve for water and/or sewer infrastructure.	If land to be transferred shown on subdivision plan- use R3.	



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W8	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"A reticulated sewerage service is not available to the lot(s). As such, an on-site secondary treatment and disposal system for sewage will be required. Therefore, the developable area of the lot is reduced. There are ongoing landowner obligations to ensure that the treatment and disposal system is regularly maintained in accordance with relevant health regulations. Contact the local government for further information."</i> (Local Government)	Wa6	Notification – reticulated sewerage connection is not available and a secondary treatment system is required. Notification that the developable area of the lot is reduced. Notification that these types of systems have ongoing maintenance requirements.	Always if reticulated sewerage connection is not available and a secondary treatment system is required to be used and the WAPC has determined that these systems will affect the use and enjoyment of the land. An on-site sewage disposal system with secondary treatment has ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements for landowners, secondary treatment system providers and local government. For further information refer to section 8 of the SPP 2.9 guidelines and Appendix F. Local governments should consider their administrative capacity to monitor these systems for both human health and environmental protection. The land application area (i.e. disposal irrigation area) of these systems may take up a substantial portion of the lot, which restricts the use and enjoyment of the land. For example, the erection of temporary and permanent structures such as swings, sheds, outdoor entertaining areas or swimming pools are prohibited within the land application area. NOTE: On-site secondary treatment and disposal systems are generally known as Alternative or Aerobic Treatment Units - ATUs. For further information refer to section 8 of the SPP 2.9 guidelines and Appendix F.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W9	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"A reticulated sewerage service is not available to the lot(s). As such, an on-site secondary treatment and disposal system for sewage (which includes nutrient removal) will be required. Therefore, the developable area of the lot is reduced. There are ongoing landowner obligations to ensure that the treatment and disposal system is regularly maintained in accordance with relevant health regulations. Contact the local government for further information."</i> (Local Government)	Wa6	Notification – reticulated sewerage connection is not available and a secondary treatment system with nutrient removal is required. Notification that the developable area of the lot is reduced. Notification of ongoing maintenance requirements.	Always if reticulated sewerage connection is not available and a secondary treatment system with nutrient removal is required to be used and the WAPC determines that these systems will affect the use and enjoyment of the land. An on-site sewage disposal system with secondary treatment has ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements for landowners, secondary treatment system providers and local government. For further information refer to section 8 of the SPP 2.9 guidelines and Appendix F. Local governments should consider their administrative capacity to monitor these systems for both human health and environmental protection. The land application area (i.e. disposal irrigation area) of these systems may take up a substantial portion of the lot, which may restrict the use and enjoyment of the land. For example, the erection of temporary and permanent structures such as swings, sheds, outdoor entertaining areas or swimming pools are prohibited within the land application area. NOTE: On-site secondary treatment and disposal systems are generally known as Aerobic Treatment Units – ATUs.	<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W10	Prior to the commencement of subdivisional works, the landowner/ applicant is to provide a site and soil evaluation to determine the type of on-site sewage treatment system required and the appropriate location for on-site sewage disposal. (Department of Health/Local Government)	W5, W8, W9, Wa6	Requirement for site and soil evaluation.	Where the Western Australian Planning Commission, after considering advice from referral agencies, is satisfied that proposed lots are capable of accommodating onsite sewage disposal, but require further information to inform future development. In all other instances, the site and soil evaluation will generally be required to be submitted in support of the subdivision application. The Department of Health will provide assessment of the evaluation. Ensures that the lot can accommodate the envisaged development, primary sewage treatment apparatus, land application areas and associated setback distances for on-site sewage disposal in accordance with section 6.2 and Appendix F of SPP 2.9 guidelines.	<i>DC 2.2 Residential Subdivision</i> <i>DC 4.1 Industrial Subdivision</i> <i>Position Statement Special Residential Zones</i> <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods Element 6</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
W11	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"A reticulated sewerage service is not available to the lot(s). As such, an on-site sewage system will be required. Clean fill will be required in order to achieve separation distances between sewage disposal system and groundwater."</i> (Local Government)	W5, W8, W9, Wa6	Notification that substantial clean fill required.	Where a substantial amount of fill is required to achieve separation distances (Minimum 0.5m) from groundwater. (Should only be applied to legacy urban zoned land with high groundwater tables where unsewered development is proposed. New lots should not be created where excess fill is required) Applications should demonstrate how imported fill will be minimised through consideration of site responsive design, drainage planning and alternative construction methods.	<i>SPP 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials</i> <i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
W12	The sewage treatment and disposal system for development must service each dwelling/unit and be owned and operated by a single person or entity contracted to provide the service or the strata company for the strata scheme. An acceptable maintenance program must be in place for the sewage treatment system and disposal area. (Local Government)	W5, Wa6	Single person or entity or strata company to provide the sewerage service for the strata scheme.	Where onsite disposal is proposed for grouped dwellings or multiple unit commercial or industrial development.	<i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>



Code	Water and sewer condition	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
W13	A notification, pursuant to Section 70A of the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i> is to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of the proposed lot(s). Notice of this notification is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan). The notification is to state as follows: <i>"The lot is provided with a water service subject to an agreement with the Water Corporation."</i> (Water Corporation)	—	Notification – water agreement in place.		<i>Fact Sheet Notifications on Titles</i>

Water and sewer advice

Code	Water and sewer advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Wa1	In regard to Condition/s [INSERT VALUE], the landowner/applicant shall make arrangements with the [INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER] for the provision of the necessary services. On receipt of a request from the landowner/ applicant, a Land Development Agreement under Section 83 of the <i>Water Services Act 2012</i> will be prepared by the [INSERT SERVICE PROVIDER] to document the specific requirements for the proposed subdivision.	W1, W2, D6	Easements advice.	Always with W1 and W2.	
Wa2	The Water Corporation has tentatively scheduled construction of sewers for this area in the Five Year Programme [INSERT VALUE]. Subject to factors that influence adherence to the programme, it is unlikely that a connection to sewerage would be available before [INSERT VALUE].	W5	Sewer – connection tentatively scheduled advice (WC).	If the Water Corporation is able to give advice regarding the projected development of a reticulated sewerage service to the subject land pass this advice on to the landowner/applicant.	



Code	Water and sewer advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Wa3	In regard to Condition(s) [INSERT VALUE], it is the Western Australian Planning Commission's expectation that each strata lot be provided with its own suitable utility service connection, which is protected by easements where necessary. This is to ensure that each strata lot is development ready and does not result in the need to extend services over adjacent strata lots after titles have been created. In relation to the provision of water and sewer service connections the applicant is required to provide direct services to the lots or enter into an agreement with the water service provider for multi metering. Where water and sewer drainage works are undertaken, a Certificate of Compliance and a Drainage Plumbing Diagram from a licensed plumbing contractor is to be provided, confirming the works have been undertaken in accordance with the conditions of subdivision approval and relevant standards.	W1, W2	Water and sewer survey-strata connection advice.	For use on survey-strata applications. Used to clarify the intention of the conditions and ensure appropriate servicing of survey-strata lots occurs.	
Wa4	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the Western Australian Planning Commission will only clear these conditions upon written confirmation that the reticulated sewerage service has been provided in accordance with a licence issued by the Economic Regulation Authority, or a licensing exemption granted by the Minister for Water; and the works required to provide a reticulated sewerage service have been completed to the satisfaction of the sewage service provider.	W2	Confirmation of satisfactory works.	For use when a new reticulated scheme is proposed. Generally this will be non Water Corporation schemes.	<i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
Wa5	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], temporary servicing arrangements in public drinking water source areas should be a last resort. If temporary sewage pumping arrangements are essential, they should be located as far away as possible from public drinking water bores. Best practice operations, including a spill pad around the tankering point and automated telemetry of sewerage levels, need to be in place to prevent overflows. Pre- development water quality monitoring program, including for pathogens, nutrients and other contaminants, should be in place. This information should be incorporated into the urban water management plan [delete where applicable]. Contact the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for further advice.	W2	Ensure best practice in PDWSA if temporary sewage pumping is proposed.	Where proposal is located in a public drinking water source area and reticulated sewerage is proposed.	<i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
Wa6	The size and location of sewage disposal areas are to be consistent with SPP 2.9 Water. Best practice is provided in AS/NZS 1547:2012 – <i>On-site domestic wastewater management</i> .	W5, W8, W9, W10, W11, W12	Ensure best practice for onsite sewage disposal.	Where onsite sewage disposal is proposed.	<i>SPP 2.9 Water</i>
Wa7	In regard to Condition [INSERT VALUE], the Water Corporation requires applicants to enter into a Service by Agreement arrangement which specifies the terms of the non-standard water service. The non-standard water service may be subject to interruptions and limitations.	W13	Non standard water service.		



Part 14 – Telecommunications advice

Code	Telecommunications advice	Related code	Summary	Situation	Policy link
Tea1	The applicant/landowner is advised that pursuant to the Commonwealth <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> there will generally be a requirement for the installation of fibre-ready telecommunications infrastructure. Exemptions can be sought for certain types of development. Further information is available from the Australian Government website at Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts www.infrastructure.gov.au	—	Provision of fibre-ready telecommunications infrastructure.	Where NBN rollout map indicates services will be provided through fixed line connections, including Fibre to the Premises (FTTP), Fibre to the Curb (FTTC), Fibre to the Node (FTTN) and Hybrid Fibre-Coaxial (HFC).	<i>Fibre-ready Telecommunications Infrastructure Fact Sheet</i>