

June 2017

**Greater Bunbury
Region Scheme
Amendment 0041/57
(Minor Amendment)**



Public Drinking Water Source
Protection Areas

Amendment Report

Shires of Dardanup and Harvey



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**Greater Bunbury Region Scheme
Amendment 0041/57
(minor amendment)**

Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

Amendment Report

Shires of Dardanup and Harvey



June 2017

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GBRS Amendment 0041/57 Amendment Report
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The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme

What it is and how it is amended

Planning Greater Bunbury's future

The most populous area of the South-West Region of Western Australia is the area encompassed by the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS). The GBRS covers the City of Bunbury and the Shires of Capel, Dardanup and Harvey.

The Greater Bunbury locality is one of the fastest growing areas in Australia, with a population projected to exceed 100,000 by 2031. As it grows, change must be well planned and well managed.

Provision must be made for future housing, employment opportunities and transport needs to meet this growth. It is also necessary to set aside land for conservation and recreation.

The GBRS provides for this change, and the means by which affected landowners can be compensated for land acquired for regional public purposes.

What is the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme?

The GBRS is a region planning scheme for land use in the Greater Bunbury area. This area stretches from Lake Preston in the north, Peppermint Grove Beach in the south and east to the Darling Scarp.

The GBRS defines the future use of land, dividing it into broad zones and reservations. It requires local government local planning schemes to provide detailed plans for their part of the region. These schemes must be consistent with the GBRS.

The GBRS uses a set of maps and a scheme text. The scheme text provides planning rules for zones and reservations, which are shown on the maps in different colours and patterns.

This plan has been in operation since November 2007 and provides the legal basis for planning in the Greater Bunbury area.

To plan for changing needs, the GBRS is amended from time to time.

What is an amendment?

An amendment to the GBRS changes the zoning or reservation of land to allow for a different land use.

When a rezoning or a new reservation is considered, an amendment to the GBRS is advertised to seek comment from the wider community and all levels of government.

The process allows for extensive community consultation and discussion in Parliament before a final decision is made.

How is the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme amended?

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) is responsible for keeping the GBRS under review and initiating changes where they are seen to be necessary.

The amendment process is regulated by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The amendment proposed in this report is being made under the provisions of section 57 (often referred to as a minor amendment).

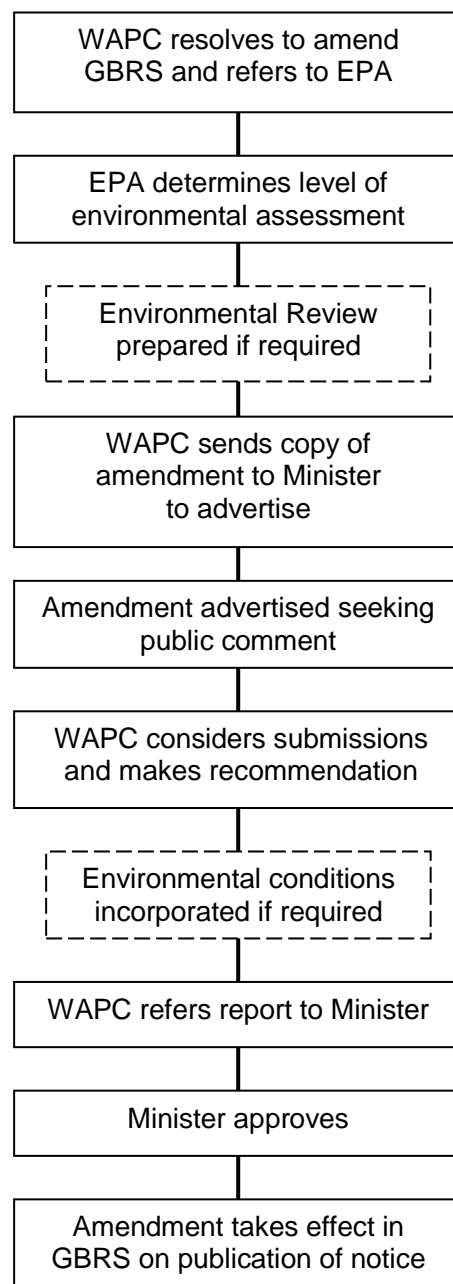
The process of a minor amendment to the GBRS includes the following steps:

- Formulation of the amendment by the WAPC.
- Referral of the proposed amendment to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to set the level of environmental assessment. Where the EPA requires an environmental review, this is carried out before the amendment is advertised.
- Advertising the amendment for public inspection and inviting submissions. Advertisements are placed in local and statewide newspapers, and information is made available on the WAPC's website. Landowners whose property is directly

affected by a proposed change are contacted in writing. Where there is an environmental review, this is also made available for comment.

- WAPC receiving public submissions over a period of 60 days.
- WAPC considering written submissions. WAPC recommends whether to modify the amendment or proceed with the original proposal.
- WAPC presenting a report and recommendation to the Minister for Planning.
- Minister approving amendment, with or without modification, which becomes legally effective in the GBRS with the publishing of a notice advising of the Minister's approval. Minister may also decline to approve. The approved amendment is placed on public display.

The following diagram shows the main steps.



When the GBRS is amended, local planning schemes must also be amended to match the broad zonings and reservations of the GBRS. Affected local governments provide more detailed planning for each area.

Within three months of a GBRS amendment being finalised, an affected local government must initiate an amendment to its local planning scheme.

Zones and reservations

Zones and reservations in the GBRS are broad categories. They are not precisely defined or limited, but the following descriptions are a guide.

Zones

Urban: to provide for residential development and associated local employment, recreation and open space, shopping, schools and other community facilities.

Urban Deferred: land suitable for future urban development but where there are various planning servicing and environmental requirements which need to be addressed before urban development can take place.

The WAPC must be satisfied that these issues have been addressed before rezoning to urban.

Regional Centre: the Bunbury central business district within which commercial, civic, cultural, residential, service and administration activities serving the region are located.

Industrial: to provide for manufacturing industry, the storage and distribution of goods and associated uses.

Rural: to provide for the sustainable use of land for agriculture, assist in the conservation and wise use of natural resources including water, flora, fauna and minerals, provide a distinctive rural landscape setting for the urban area and accommodate carefully planned rural living developments.

Private Recreation: to accommodate regionally significant open space and recreation activities in private use.

Industrial Deferred: land suitable for future industrial development but where there are various planning, servicing and environmental requirements which need to be addressed before industrial development can take place

Reservations

Land is reserved for community purposes. It may be reserved to protect a resource or to provide areas for infrastructure.

Regional Open Space: to protect the natural environment, provide recreational opportunities, safeguard important landscapes and provide for public access.

Primary Regional Roads: to provide a regional road network to accommodate current and future transport needs on roads declared under the *Main Roads Act 1930*.

Other Regional Roads: to provide a regional road network to accommodate current and future transport needs on roads for which the planning responsibilities are shared between the Commission and local government.

Railways: to provide for the passage of trains, the marshalling, maintenance and storage of rolling stock, and the conveying of public and freight by rail.

Port Installations: to provide for the current and future expansion needs of the Port of Bunbury.

Waterways: to recognise permanently inundated inland and coastal lands below the high water mark, and existing and proposed water canals.

State Forests: to recognise State forests.

Public Purposes: land for public facilities such as airports, hospitals, high schools, universities, technical schools, prisons, utilities for electricity, water and treatment of wastewater, commonwealth government and other special uses.

What if my land is rezoned?

Landowners may find that an amendment seeks to rezone their property, for example from rural to urban or urban deferred.

If the zoning is changed, landowners do not have to change their use of the land or lifestyle. They can stay as they are or they may set about changing their land use. For

instance, some may seek approval to subdivide their land or apply to develop it in some way that suits the new zoning.

The WAPC realises that many people choose their properties because they like them as they are and may not want to change from, for example, a rural-residential lifestyle to an urban area. Others are keen to change the land use.

For these reasons, amendments to the GBRS are advertised so that all affected landowners and anyone else have time to examine the proposals and lodge a submission.

What if my land is reserved?

Land is reserved because it will be needed eventually for a public purpose such as parks and recreation or other regional roads.

If your land is marked for a reservation in an advertised amendment, you can continue to use and enjoy your property. Generally, reserved land can remain in private ownership until it is needed for the purpose for which it is reserved. The WAPC has reservations over many areas of land, which are privately owned.

To protect landowners, there are procedures for acquisition or compensation by the WAPC. These are outlined in *Your Property* and the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme, a leaflet reproduced at the back of this report and available separately from the Department of Planning.

How can my views be heard?

You can lodge a written submission on the proposed amendment during the advertised period. A submission form is available at the back of this report, from the display locations for this amendment and from the WAPC's website.

Publications

In the course of each substantial amendment to the GBRS, information is published under the following titles:

Amendment report

This document is available from the start of the public submission period of the proposed amendment. It sets out the purpose and scope of the amendment, explains why the proposal is considered necessary and informs people how they can comment.

Environmental review report

The EPA considers the environmental impact of an amendment to the GBRS before it is advertised. Should the EPA require formal assessment an environmental review is undertaken and that information is made available for comment at the same time as the amendment report.

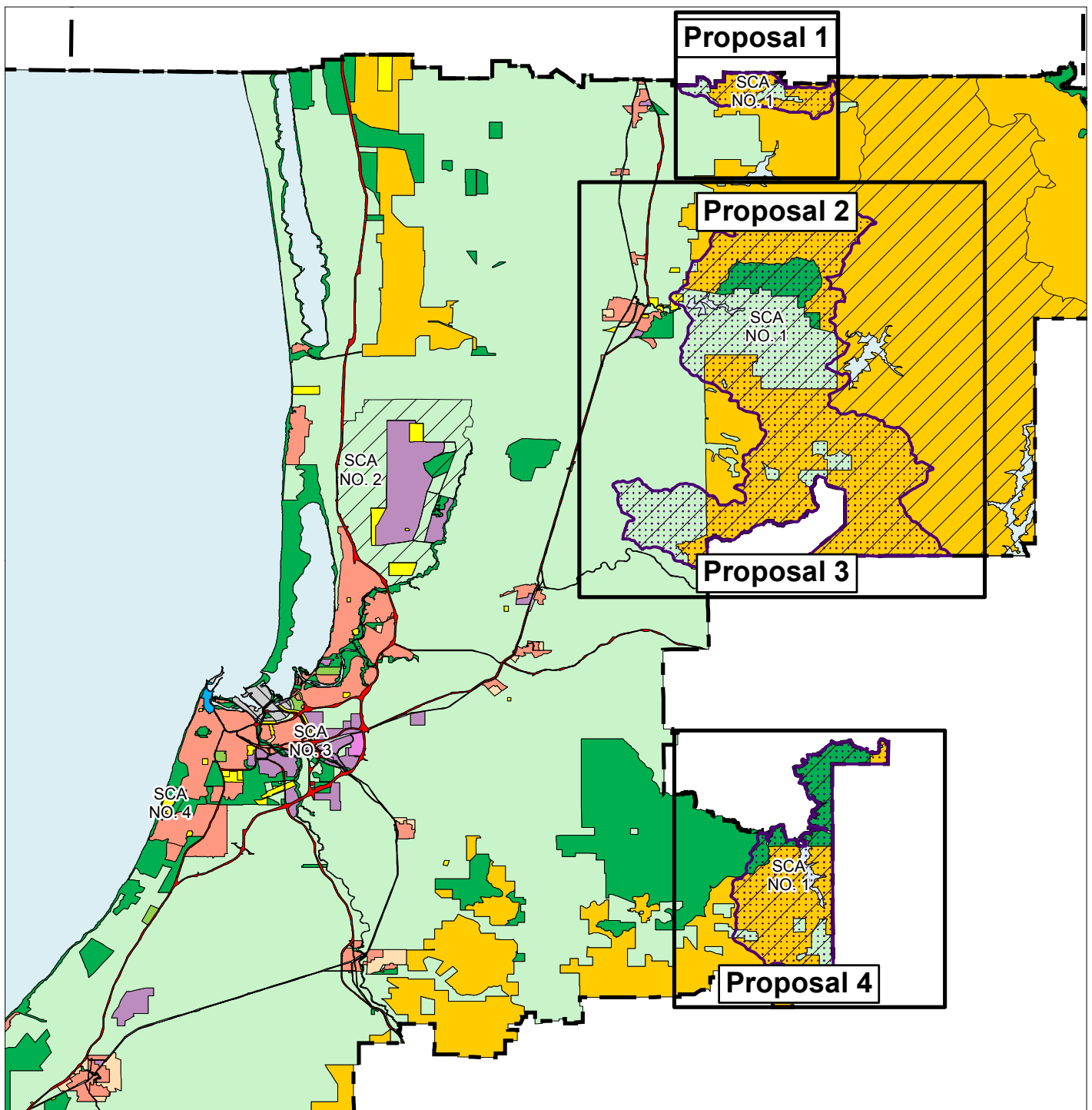
Report on Submissions

This publication documents the planning rationale, determination of submissions received and the recommendations for final approval of the amendment made by the WAPC.

Submissions

All the written submissions received on the proposed amendment are reproduced as a public record.

**Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas
Location Plan**



GBRS Amendment 041/57 - Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

Location of Amendment Proposals

Location Plan

Proposed Amendment:

Special Control Area No 1 - water catchments for removal

Existing Region Scheme:

Industrial	H Public purposes - hospital	Regional open space
Industrial deferred	P Public purposes - prison	Rural
Other regional roads	PU Public purposes - public utilities	State forests
Port installations	SU Public purposes - special uses	Urban
Primary regional roads	TS Public purposes - technical school	Urban deferred
Private recreation	U Public purposes - university	Waterways
A Public purposes - airport	Railways	(SCA No) Special control areas
HS Public purposes - high school	Regional centre	Scheme Boundary

Oracle reference no: 2859
File number: 833/06/01/0018P
Version number: 1

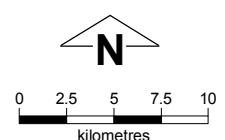


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Greater Bunbury Region Scheme Amendment 0041/57

Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

1. Planning objective

The purpose of the amendment to the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) is to remove the Water Catchments – Special Control Area (SCA No. 1) from land where Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) have been abolished.

2. Background

In the GBRS public drinking water source protection areas are included within Special Control Area No. 1 (SCA No. 1).

The purposes of SCA No. 1 are:

- (a) to implement State Planning Policy No.2.7: Public Drinking Water Source Policy;
- (b) to identify proclaimed surface water catchments within the Greater Bunbury Region; and
- (c) to prevent land uses or development which would prejudice the quality or quantity of water supplies for public use.

PDWSAs are proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*. Within PDWSAs, land is assigned a priority classification, i.e. P1, P2 or P3 areas.

From time to time, Public Drinking Water Source Areas are reviewed. This may lead to abolition of some PDWSAs, amendment of existing PDWSAs and proclamation of new ones. Reviews may occur as technical reviews of water source areas, or as part of land use and water management strategies.

This amendment to the GBRS is the flow-on from progressive reviews of surface water catchment areas, the first of these in 1982. These have resulted in abolition of some PDWSAs, amendment of PDWSAs and proclamation of new areas.

Where abolition has occurred, the approved changes to PDWSAs have been determined by the Department of Water in consultation with the water service provider, relevant State government agencies, local government and other key stakeholders considering factors including water quality, potential availability of water, reliability of supply, cost of developing the source, cost of appropriate treatment, existing or proposed land uses in the catchment and the need for other public uses in the area. These have been approved by the Governor under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909* and the *Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947*.

The amendment is proposed in order to make the GBRS consistent with current, proclaimed public drinking water source areas.

3. Scope and Content of the Amendment

The extent of these changes in the context of the overall water catchment system of the Darling Scarp is shown on Figure 1 (opposite). The GBRS amendment will also be followed by amendments to the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) and the Peel Region Scheme (PRS). The overall effect of the three region planning scheme amendments is summarised in the table below:

Amendment	Area (ha)	Percentage
Include land in 'Water Catchments' reservation (MRS)	14,674	24.6%
Remove land from 'Water Catchments' reservation (MRS)	9,730	16.3%
Remove from SCA No. 1 (PRS and GBRS)	31,292	52.4%
Transfer land from 'Water Catchments' reservation to 'Rural – Water Protection' zone (MRS)	491	0.82%
Transfer land from 'Rural' zone to 'Rural – Water Protection' zone (MRS)	3,545	5.9%
Total	59,732	100%

In summary, the GBRS proposals fall into the following general categories:

- Land being excluded from SCA No. 1 where the former catchments were identified for abolition in response to a 2010 parliamentary inquiry into recreation activities within public drinking water source areas, and where it was determined that the catchments were no longer required for future drinking water purposes.
- Land being excluded from SCA No. 1 where, in one instance, the catchment area has been abolished after a new pipeline from a better water resource was commissioned to supply drinking water.
- Land being excluded from SCA No. 1 where, in one instance, land had been removed from a catchment area after a more-suitable location for a pipehead dam had been identified.

The GBRS amendment consists of four separate proposals, each relating to a particular catchment. These proposals are outlined below:

The proposals are depicted on the amendment plans contained in this document.

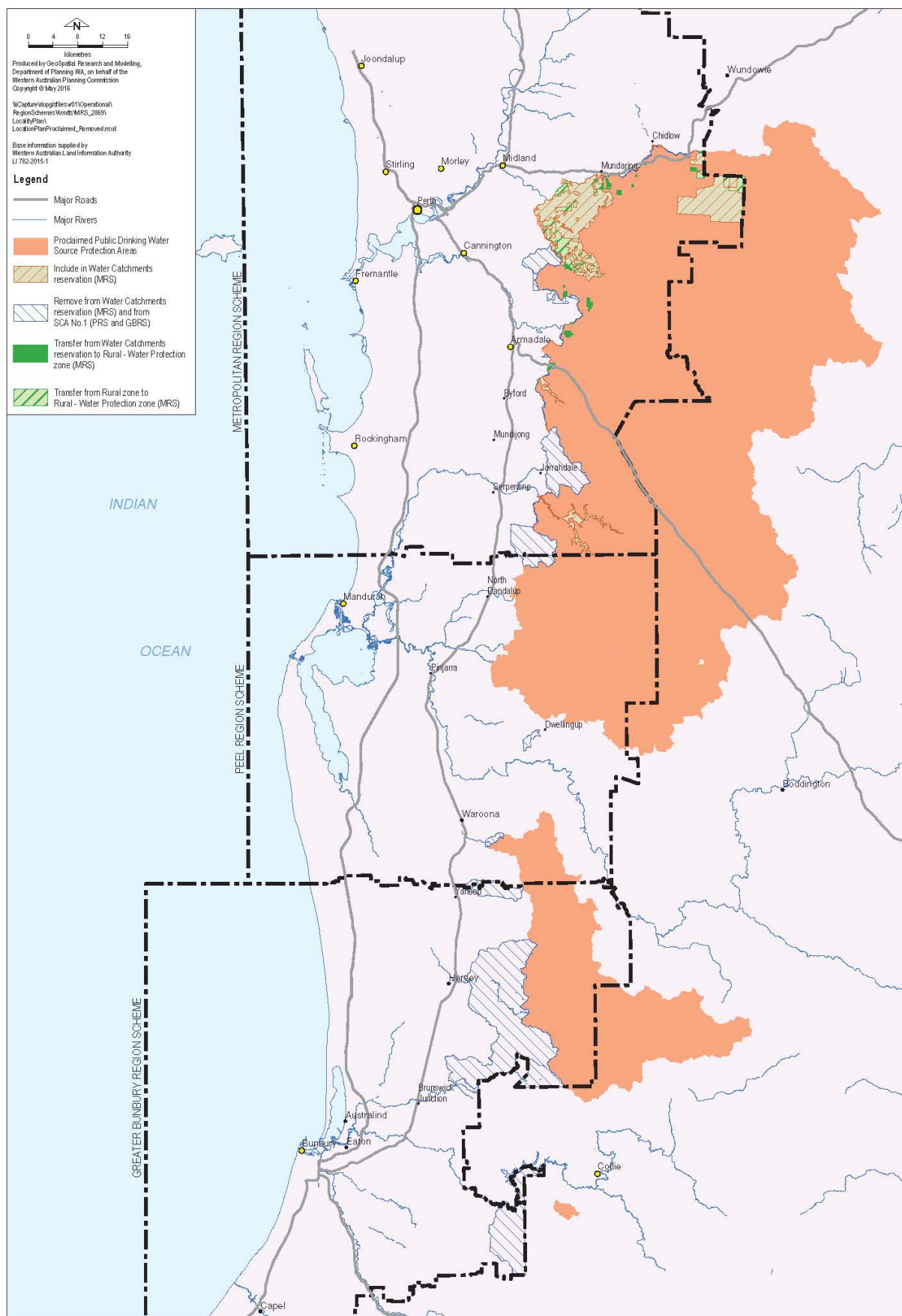


Figure 1 - Proclaimed and Abolished Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

Proposal 1 – Bancell Brook Catchment Area

The former Bancell Brook Catchment Area is located partly in the PRS and partly in the GBRS. The catchment area covered about 1,837 hectares comprising about 1,278 hectares of State forest (57 hectares located within the PRS) and 559 hectares of rural land (219 hectares located within the PRS). The catchment area was abolished in October 2013.

The former catchment area was one of eleven identified for abolition or removal of bylaws in response to a 2010 parliamentary inquiry into recreation activities within public drinking water source areas.

The catchment is no longer required for drinking water purposes and all land within it is proposed to be removed from SCA No. 1 in the GBRS. The land within the catchment located in the Peel region is proposed to be removed from SCA No. 1 in the PRS as part of a separate application.

This reflects de-proclamation of the former water reserve.

Proposal 2 – Harvey Dam Catchment Area

The former Harvey Dam Catchment Area covered a total area of about 12,709 hectares comprising about 6,856 hectares of State forest, 1,271 hectares of regional open space 133 hectares of Waterways reservation, 40 hectares of Public Purposes reservation and rural properties in the Harvey area, totalling about 4,409 hectares. The Harvey Dam Catchment Area was abolished in April 2012.

This former catchment area was one of eleven identified for abolition or removal of bylaws in response to a 2010 parliamentary inquiry into recreation activities within public drinking water source areas.

Land located within the Harvey Dam Catchment Area is to be removed from SCA No.1 in the GBRS to reflect the de-proclamation of this catchment area.

Proposal 3 – Brunswick Dam Catchment Area

Within the area covered by the GBRS, the former Brunswick Dam Catchment Area covered a total area of about 8,948 hectares comprising about 6,498 hectares of State forest and rural properties in the Brunswick and Mornington areas, totalling about 2,450 hectares. The Brunswick Dam Catchment Area was abolished in October 2013.

This former catchment area was one of eleven identified for abolition or removal of bylaws in response to a 2010 parliamentary inquiry into recreation activities within public drinking water source areas.

Land located within the former catchment is to be removed from SCA No.1 in the GBRS to reflect the de-proclamation of this catchment area.

Proposal 4 – Wellington Dam Catchment Area

Within the Greater Bunbury region, the Wellington Dam Catchment Area covered a total area of about 6,320 hectares comprising about 1,435 hectares of regional open space, 4,033 hectares of State forest, 386 hectares of Waterways reservation and rural properties in the Wellington Forest area, totalling about 466 hectares.

In November 2013, the *Country Areas Water Supply Amendment By-laws (No. 2) 2013*, amended the *Country Areas Water Supply By-laws 1957* to state that these by-laws no longer apply to the Wellington Dam Catchment Area, except for the Mungilup Dam Catchment. As a result, the Wellington Dam Catchment Area no longer exists within the Greater Bunbury region.

This former catchment area was one of eleven identified for abolition or removal of bylaws in response to a 2010 parliamentary inquiry into recreation activities within public drinking water source areas.

Land located within the former catchment is to be removed from SCA No.1 in the GBRS to reflect the de-proclamation of this catchment area.

4. Discussion

The region planning scheme amendment involves a large amount of land. However, the proposed changes simply reflect the abolition of some PDWSAs that have already been approved in accordance with water resources legislation.

The approved changes to PDWSAs have been the subject of technical reviews of water source areas.

These technical reviews have been prepared in consultation with the water service provider, relevant State government agencies, local government and other key stakeholders.

The resulting proposals for changes to PDWSAs have also been the subject of public consultation through water source protection reports released by the Department of Water.

In turn, the changes to PDWSAs have been approved by the Governor under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909* and the *Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947*.

The consequent changes to the GBRS as proposed by the amendment, are consistent with the provisions of *State Planning Policy No. 2.7: Public Drinking Water Source Policy* (SPP 2.7) which was prepared to ensure land use and development within PDWSAs is compatible with protection and long-term management of water resources for public water supply.

The changes to the GBRS will result in the removal of restriction over the use and development of land where this is no longer required.

5. Aboriginal Heritage

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* provides for the protection and preservation of Aboriginal heritage and culture in Western Australia, including places and objects of significance to Aboriginal people, whether previously recorded or not.

Where land is to be removed from SCA No. 1, most will remain within the State Forests, Waterways or Regional Open Space reservations. The remainder of this land already falls within the Rural zone. These reservations and the Rural zone are compatible with the protection of indigenous heritage values.

6. Coordination of Region and Local Scheme Amendments

There would be no need for any local planning scheme amendments because the GBRS's SCA No.1 doesn't appear on neither the Shire of Harvey District Planning Scheme No.1 nor the Shire of Dardanup Town Planning Scheme No. 3

7. Substantiality

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* allows for an amendment to a region planning scheme to be processed as either 'minor' or 'major' amendment, depending on whether the WAPC considers the amendment to be a substantial alteration to a scheme, or not.

The WAPC is of the opinion that this amendment would not constitute substantial alterations to the Greater Bunbury Region Schemes for the following reasons:

- (a) although considerable areas are proposed to be removed from SCA No. 1, this simply reflects the change in their former status as water catchments which has already been formalised through abolition of these catchments as PDWSAs. These changes have been approved of the Governor under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909 and the Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947;
- (b) the amendment relates mostly to Crown land and although privately-owned land is also affected, these are simply a deletion from SCA No. 1;
- (c) where land is proposed to be excluded from SCA No. 1, about 75 per cent will remain within the State Forests and Regional Open Space reservations;
- (d) the prevailing use and character of the land within these regions will continue without being affected by the amendment;
- (e) the exclusion of rural land from SCA No. 1 will not change the ongoing use of the land for rural purposes but removes requirements relating to water source protection that are no longer necessary; and
- (f) consistency of the amendment with State Planning Policy 2.7 – Public Drinking Water Source Policy (SPP 2.7);

8. Sustainability Appraisal

Protection of public drinking water sources for a growing population is an important requirement for sustainability and land is only to be removed from SCA No. 1 if it has been de-proclaimed as a PDWSA.

9. Environmental Protection Authority Advice

The proposed amendments were referred to the EPA for advice on whether environmental assessment would be required.

The EPA has advised that the proposed amendments do not require formal assessment under part IV Division 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. A copy of the notice from the EPA is included at Appendix A.

10. The Amendment Process

The procedures for amending the GBRS are prescribed by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

Section 57 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* sets out the procedure for processing amendments which the WAPC considers do not constitute a substantial alteration to the Scheme. In essence, this process involves:

- preparation of the proposed amendment by the WAPC;
- referral to the Environmental Protection Authority for environmental assessment;
- completion of an Environmental Review (if required) in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's instructions;
- public submissions being sought on the proposed amendment (including Environmental review if required);
- consideration of submissions;
- approval, with or without any modifications in response to submissions, or decline to approve by the Minister; and
- publication of a notice Government Gazette, advising of the approved amendment and giving it effect in the Scheme.

A more detailed explanation of this process, entitled 'The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme - What it is and how it is amended' can be found in the front of this report.

11. Submissions on the Amendment

The WAPC invites people to comment on the proposed amendment to the GBRS.

The amendment is being advertised for public submissions for a period of 60 days from 16 June 2017 to 14 August 2017.

Copies of the amendment will be available for public inspection at:

- the Perth office of the Western Australian Planning Commission (140 William Street)
- the Department of Planning's Bunbury Region Office (61 Victoria Street, Bunbury);
- the offices of the Shire of Harvey;
- the offices of the Shire of Dardanup; and
- the State Reference Library, Northbridge.

Written submissions or comments on the amendment should be sent to:

The Secretary
Western Australian Planning Commission
Level 6, 61 Victoria Street
Bunbury WA 6230

and must be received by 5 pm 14 August 2017.

All submissions received by the WAPC will be acknowledged.

For your convenience a submission form (Form 57) is contained in this report Appendix E. Additional copies of the form are available from the display locations and the WAPC's website www.planning.wa.gov.au.

You should be aware that calling for submissions is a public process and all submissions lodged will become a public document. All submissions are published and made available when the Minister has made a determination on the amendment. Advice of disclosure and access requirements are shown on side two of the submission form.

Before making your submission, it is recommended that you read the information in Appendix D of this report regarding preparing a submission.

12. Modifications to the Amendment

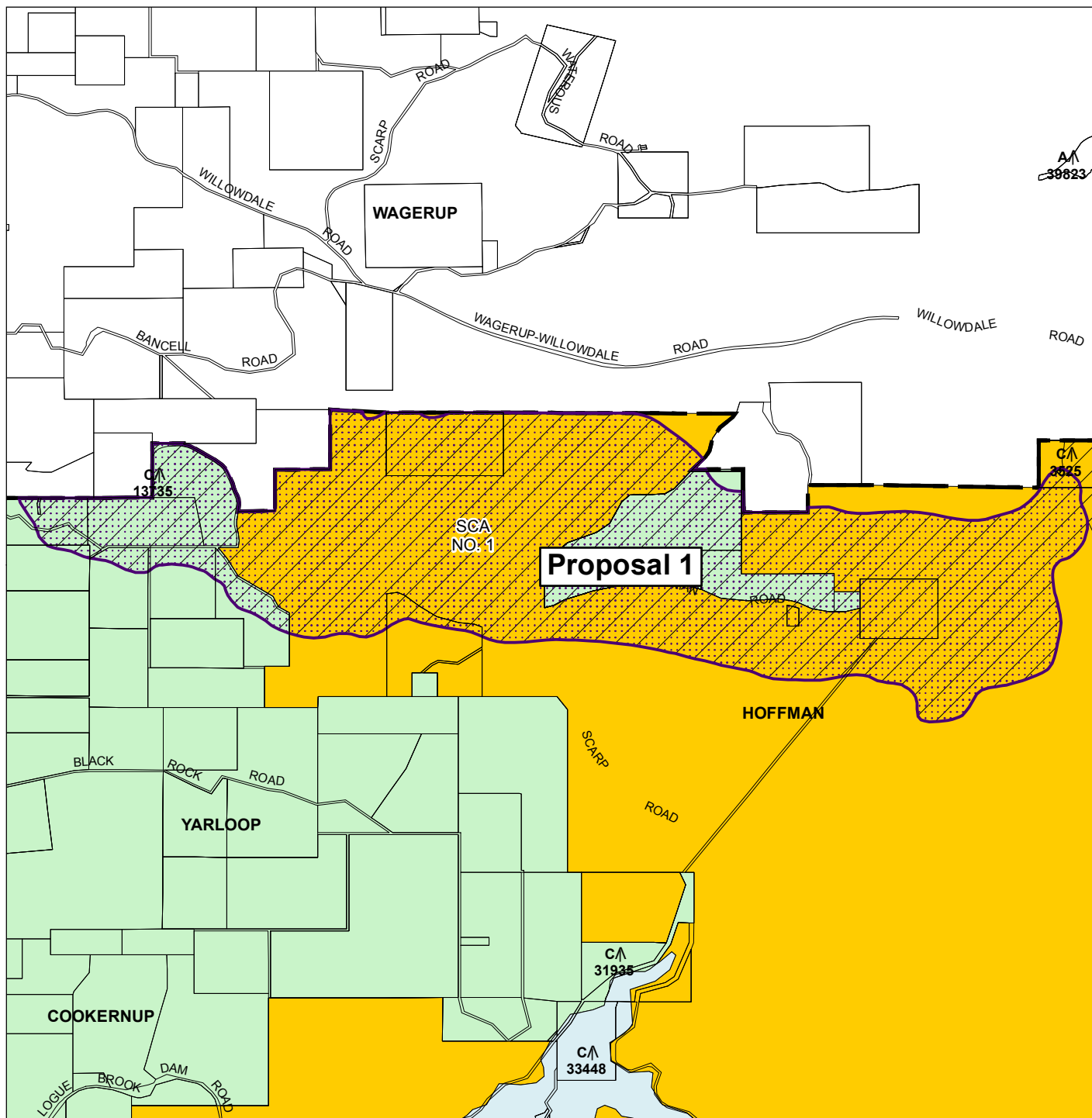
After considering any comments received from the public and government agencies, the WAPC may recommend that the Minister modify the amendment. The Minister may approve the amendment, with or without modifications in response to submissions, or may decline to approve the amendment.

13. Final Outcome

The recommendations of the WAPC, including any modifications, along with the determination of the Minister, are published in a report on submissions. Anyone who has made a submission, along with affected landowners, will receive a copy of this document when the amendments are gazetted to give it legal effect.

Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

Proposals 1-4




GBRS Amendment 041/57 - Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas Proposal 1 - Bancel Brook Catchment Area






27 April 2017

Proposal 1

Proposed Amendment:

 Special Control Area No 1 - water catchments for removal

Existing Region Scheme:

 Rural
 State forests
 Waterways
 (SCA No) Special control areas
 Scheme Boundary

Oracle reference no: 2859

File number: RLS/0621/1

Version number: 2

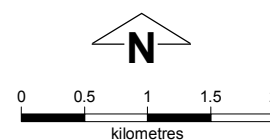


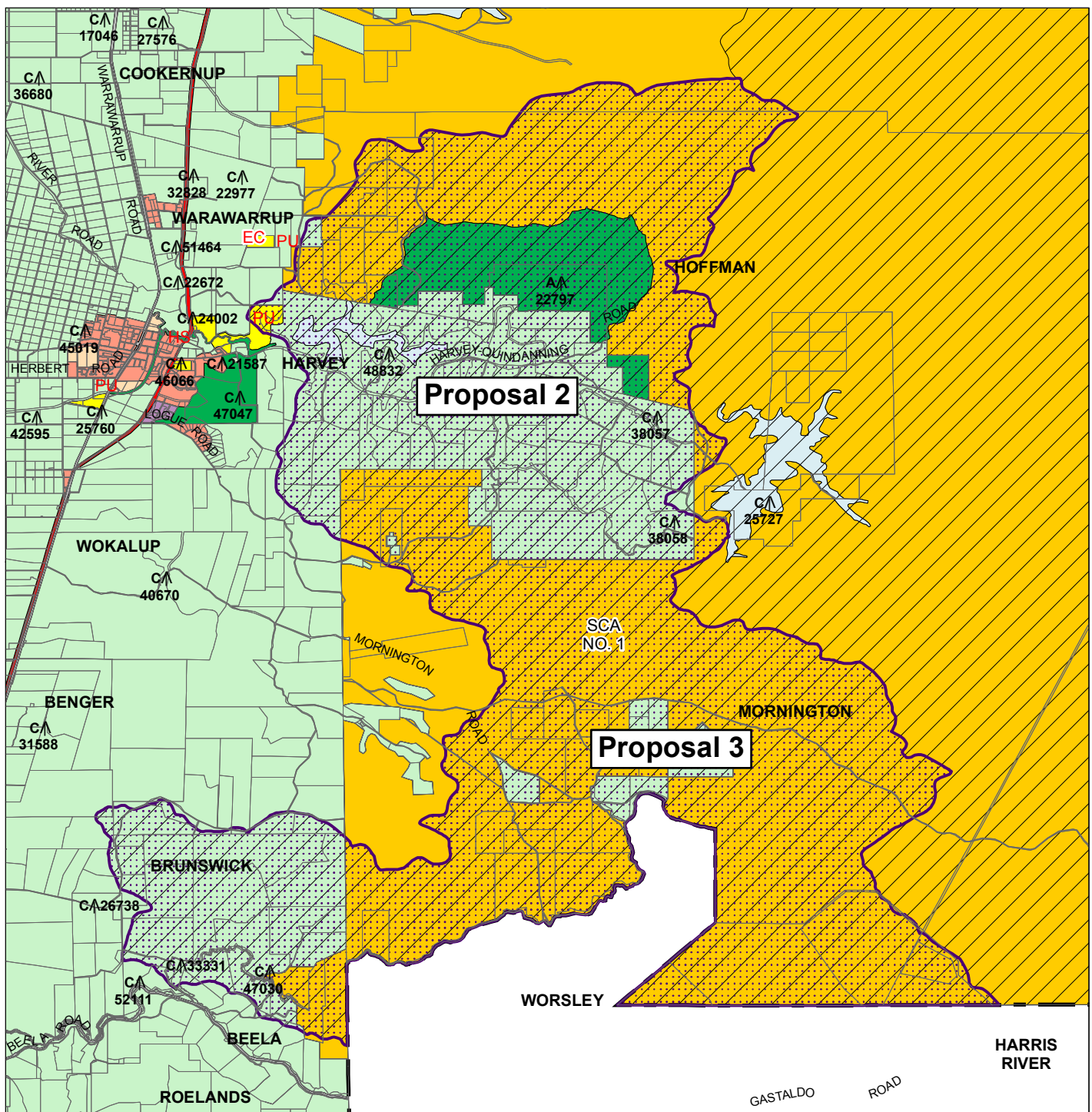
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GBRS Amendment 041/57 - Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas Proposals 2 & 3 - Harvey Dam & Brunswick River Catchment Areas














27 April 2017

Proposals 2 & 3

Proposed Amendment:

 Special Control Area No 1 - water catchments for removal

Existing Region Scheme:

	Industrial		State forests
	Primary regional roads		Urban
	HS Public purposes - high school		Urban deferred
	PU Public purposes - public utilities		Waterways
	Railways		(SCA No) Special control areas
	Regional open space		Scheme Boundary
	Rural		

Oracle reference no: 2859

File number: RLS/0621/1

Version number: 2

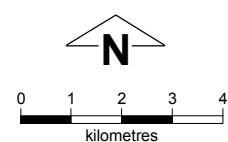


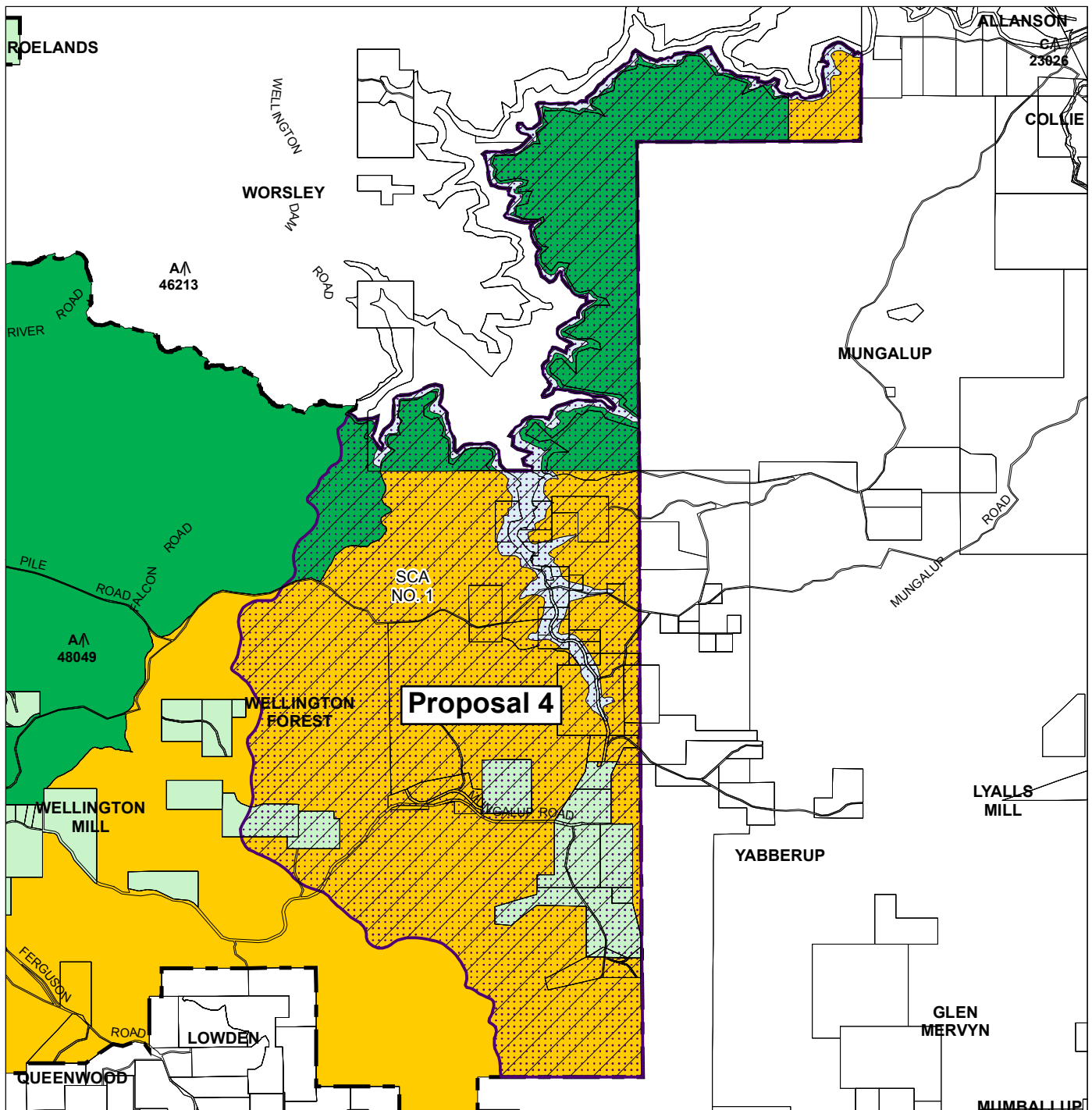
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GBRS Amendment 041/57 - Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas Proposal 4 - Wellington Dam Catchment Area






27 April 2017

Proposal 4

Proposed Amendment:

 Special Control Area No 1 - water catchments for removal

Existing Region Scheme:

 Regional open space
 Rural
 State forests
 Waterways
 (SCA No) Special control areas

 Scheme Boundary

Oracle reference no: 2859

File number: RLS/0621/1

Version number: 2

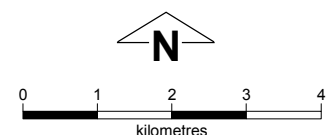


Department of
Planning



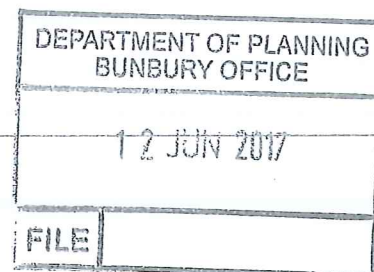
Western
Australian
Planning
Commission

Date: 21/03/2017
 Produced by GeoSpatial Planning Support, Department of Planning, Perth WA
 Base information supplied by Western Australian Land Information Authority LI 862-2016-1



Appendix A

Notice of environmental assessment



Chief Executive Officer
Western Australian Planning Commission
South West Office 6th Floor Bunbury Tower
61 Victoria Street
BUNBURY WA 6230

Your Ref:
Our Ref: CMS17112
Enquiries: Stephen Pavey, 6145 0800
Email: Stephen.Pavey@epa.wa.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

**DECISION UNDER SECTION 48A(1)(a)
*Environmental Protection Act 1986***

SCHEME:	Greater Bunbury Region Scheme Amendment 0041-57
LOCATION:	Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:	Western Australian Planning Commission
DECISION:	Referral Examined, Preliminary Investigations and Inquiries Conducted. Scheme Amendment Not to be Assessed Under Part IV of EP Act. No Advice Given. (Not Appealable)

Thank you for referring the above scheme to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

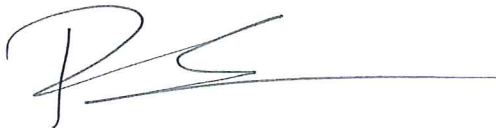
After consideration of the information provided by you, the EPA considers that the proposed scheme should not be assessed under Part IV Division 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and that it is not necessary to provide any advice or recommendations.

Please note the following:

- For the purposes of Part IV of the EP Act, the scheme is defined as an assessed scheme. In relation to the implementation of the scheme, please note the requirements of Part IV Division 4 of the EP Act.

- There is no appeal right in respect of the EPA's decision to not assess the scheme.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'P' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

Patrick Seares
Director
Strategic Policy and Planning Division

Delegate of the Chairman of the Environmental Protection Authority
Under Notice of Delegation No. 33 published 17 December 2013

6 June 2017

Appendix B

List of plans supporting the amendment

Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas

Proposed minor amendment

Amendment 0041/57

as advertised

Legal plans

1.7439/1

1.7440/1

1.7441/1

Appendix C

Your Property and the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme



Your Property and Regional Planning Schemes

Your land is reserved in a Regional Planning Scheme

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) administers three Regional Planning Schemes (RPS's). The Metropolitan Region Scheme, the Peel Region Scheme and the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme.

RPS's are town planning schemes that cover the Perth metropolitan area, the Peel region and the Greater Bunbury region. They classify land into broad zones and reservations. As these regions develop, so the WAPC must amend the RPS's. The RPS's are available for inspection at a local authority office, the Department of Planning and the WAPC.

Zones are large areas identified as being suitable for purposes such as industry (Industrial zone) and residential (Urban zone). Reservations are areas required for public purposes such as school sites, railways, major roads and parks and recreation areas.

Before rezoning or reserving land, the WAPC approaches affected landowners and invites them to make submissions on the changes proposed through the amendment process.

The government will ultimately acquire reserved land, but the land can generally remain in private ownership until the government needs it for the public purpose.

There are several options available to the owners of reserved land.

- Retain ownership of your property and continue quiet enjoyment of the property until the government needs it for the public purpose. You may complete any development or subdivision of the property approved before the reservation came into effect.

Under non-conforming use rights, you may continue to use the property for purpose it was legally being used immediately before the reservation came into effect.

- Sell the property on the open market to another person(s). The WAPC recognises that due to the reservation this may be difficult. Subject to acquisition priorities and the availability of funds, the WAPC would be willing to consider purchasing a reserved property if an owner is unable to achieve a private sale on the open market.
- Offer the property for sale to the WAPC. Subject to acquisition priorities and the availability of funds, the WAPC would be willing to consider purchasing a reserved property. The WAPC purchases a property at its current market value ignoring the effect of the reservation. The WAPC obtains two independent valuations to provide it with advice on the value of the property.
- If the WAPC refuses a development application on reserved land, or approves a development application subject to conditions that are unacceptable to the applicant, the applicant can make a Claim for Compensation for Injurious Affection. However, you must be the owner of the property when it was first reserved to be eligible to make a claim

In such cases, the WAPC may elect to purchase the property instead of paying compensation. The purchase price can be determined by negotiation, by reference to the State Administrative Tribunal or by arbitration.

Am I entitled to compensation?

If your land is reserved in a RPS and you are the owner of the land when it was first reserved, you may be able to make a Claim for Compensation for Injurious Affection if:

- You wish to sell the property on the open market at a reduced price; **or**
- The WAPC either has refused a development application over the property or has approved a development application over the property subject to conditions that are unacceptable to the applicant.

How do I claim compensation?

1. Private Sale

If you wish to sell the property on the open market at a reduced price, complete a Notice of Intention to Sell form which is available from the Department. The Department will establish the extent of the reservation and forward the Notice to the Board of Valuers.

The Board of Valuers will determine the value of the property as unaffected by the reservation. You may wish to attend the Board's meeting to present any matters you believe are relevant to the value of your property.

Following the Board's decision:

- The Board will advise you of the unaffected value of the property.
- You pay the Board's valuation fee to the Department. The Department will advise you of the affected value of the property. This is the minimum price for which you can sell the property and receive the full amount of compensation. The valuation fee is refundable upon the sale of the property.
- You then arrange the sale of the property (either privately or through an agent). The sale price must not be less than the affected value.

You (and your agent) must inform prospective purchasers that you are selling the property at a reduced price and that you will be claiming compensation for injurious affection from the WAPC. You must also include a special condition in the Offer and Acceptance.

- After you sell the property, you make a Claim for Compensation for Injurious Affection for the difference between the sale price and the unaffected value as determined by the Board.
- If the property does not sell within one year of the Board's valuation, you may ask the Board to revalue the property. The sale process is then repeated.
- After the WAPC pays compensation, the WAPC will lodge a Notification on the Certificate of Title to identify that it has paid

compensation. Compensation is only payable once.

- Alternatively, you may ask the WAPC to purchase the property, as you have been unable to sell the property privately.

2. Refused Development

If the WAPC refused your development application or approved it subject to unacceptable conditions **and** the property is reserved in a RPS, you may make a Claim for Compensation for Injurious Affection within six months of the WAPC's decision on the application.

In such a case, the WAPC either will pay compensation or may elect to purchase the property instead of paying compensation.

If the WAPC elects to purchase the property, it obtains valuations for the market value of the property as at the date of the election to purchase. The date of valuation is fixed at the date of election to purchase.

What is compulsory acquisition?

A situation may arise where the government urgently requires a property for a public purpose and the owner is unwilling to sell the property to the WAPC. In such a case, the government may compulsorily acquire ("resume" or "take") the property for that public purpose.

When the WAPC takes a property, you have the right to make a Claim for Compensation for the land taken. The WAPC will obtain valuations of the taken land and, after checking of the compensation claim, will make you an offer of compensation.

Should you have any queries about the information in this brochure, please contact the Department's WAPC Property Management Services branch.

Appendix D

Preparing a submission

Preparing a submission

The WAPC welcomes comment on proposed amendments to the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) from interested individuals, groups and organisations.

What is a submission?

A submission is a way to express your opinion and provide information. It is an opportunity to explain why the amendment should be supported, withdrawn or modified. Suggestions of alternative courses of action are also welcomed.

Making a submission is not the same as voting in an election. The number of submissions received for or against a proposal will not in itself determine the result. Rather, it is the reasoned argument of why a particular thing should or should not be done. Your submission will assist the WAPC in reviewing its planning proposal before proceeding.

Advertised proposals are often modified in response to the public submission process.

What should I say?

Your comments should focus on the particular issues that arise from the proposed amendment. If there are a number of components in the amendment, please indicate exactly which ones you are addressing.

It is important that you state your point of view clearly and give reasons for your conclusions and recommendations. These may include an alternative approach or other ways for the WAPC to improve the amendment or make it more acceptable. Indicate the source of your information or argument where applicable.

If you prefer not to write your own comments, you may consider joining a group interested in making a submission on similar issues. Joint submissions can increase the pool of ideas and information.

Before lodging your submission

Please remember to complete the submission form (form 57 – appendix E). Include your name and full postal address on side one. It is preferred that any attachments be loose rather than bound.

The closing date for submissions and where they should be lodged is shown on form 57 and in the submissions on the amendment section of the amendment report.

Some amendments may be subject to an environmental review. Under these circumstances, the WAPC will forward a copy of any submission raising environmental issues to the EPA.

You should be aware that all submissions lodged with the WAPC are subject to regulations on disclosure and access and will become a public document.

Appendix E

Submission form for this amendment
(Form 57)

You should be aware that:

- The WAPC is subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* and as such, submissions made to the WAPC may be subject to applications for access under the Act.
- In the course of the WAPC assessing submissions, or making its report on these submissions, copies of your submission or the substance of that submission, may be disclosed to third parties.
- Should the Minister approve the proposed amendment the WAPC recommendations are published in a report on submissions.

To be signed by person(s) making the submission

Signature Date

Note: Submissions MUST be received by the advertised closing date, being close of business (5pm) on 14 August 2017. Late submissions will NOT be considered.

Contacts: Telephone - (08) 9791 0577; Fax - (08) 9791 0576; Email - corporate@planning.wa.gov.au; Website - <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au>