GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australian Planning Commission

We're working for Western Australia.

September 2020

Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1377/57 (Minor Amendment)

Forrestfield North Environmental Conservation Areas

Amendment Report

City of Kalamunda

Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1377/57
(minor amendment)

Forrestfield North Environmental Conservation Areas

Amendment Report

City of Kalamunda

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australian Planning Commission

September 2020

The Western Australian Planning Commission acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of this land. We pay our respect to Elders past and present, their descendants who are with us today, and those who will follow in their footsteps.

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MRS Amendment 1377/57 Amendment Report
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The Metropolitan Region Scheme
What it is and how it is amended - minor

Planning Perth's future

Perth is currently home to more than 2 million people and this is anticipated to grow to 3.5 million by 2050.

To meet this growth, land must be identified for future housing, employment opportunities, transport, conservation and recreation.

The Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) provides for this by defining what land can be used for. It is also the means by which landowners can be compensated for land acquired for public purposes.

The role of the WAPC?

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) has statewide responsibility for planning how land in metropolitan and regional areas can be used and developed. The WAPC comprises a Chair and 16 members, representing industry, government and the community.

The WAPC is a statutory authority and operates in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. It is supported by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, which provides professional and technical expertise, administrative services and corporate resources.

What is the Metropolitan Region Scheme?

The MRS is a large town planning scheme which defines how land can be used in the Perth metropolitan area, dividing it into broad zones and reservations. The metropolitan area stretches from south of Rockingham to north of Yanchep and east of Mundaring.

The MRS uses a set of maps and a scheme text to set the planning rules and identify the various zones and reservations.

This plan has been in operation since 1963 and provides the legal basis for planning in the Perth metropolitan area.

The MRS is amended frequently as the region grows and changes.

What is an amendment?

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

When a rezoning or a new reservation is considered, it is classified as either a major or a minor amendment and is advertised to seek comment from landowners, the broader community and all levels of government. Under the Act, the process for proposed major and minor amendments is different.

This process allows for extensive community consultation and discussion in Parliament, prior to a final decision being made.

How is the Metropolitan Region Scheme amended?

The WAPC is responsible for maintaining the MRS, including reviewing and initiating changes where necessary.

The amendment process is regulated by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The Act requires an amendment to be consistent with both the *Swan River Trust Act 1988* and the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* and does not allow for an amendment to occur within the defined area of which a redevelopment scheme applies.

The amendment proposed in this report is being made under the provisions of section 57 (often referred to as a minor amendment).

The minor amendment process includes (also see the diagram on page viii):

- Request submitted and considered by the WAPC.
- WAPC determines to either progress or reject application, classifying it as either a major or minor amendment.

- If progressed, the application is referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to set the level of environmental assessment. If the EPA requires an environmental review, this is carried out before the amendment is advertised.

- Proposed amendment is advertised for public comment. Advertisements are placed in local and statewide newspapers and the information is made available on www.dplh.wa.gov.au/mrs-amendments. Landowners directly affected by a proposed amendment are contacted in writing. Where there is an environmental review, this is also made available for comment.

- WAPC receives public submissions over a period of 60 days.

- WAPC reviews the proposed amendment in light of both the submissions and planning advice provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

- WAPC provides recommendation to the Minister for Planning whether to accept, reject or modify the proposed amendment.

- Minister considers proposed amendment.

- If approved, with or without modification, the amendment becomes legally effective in the MRS with the publishing of a notice in the Government Gazette. If declined, the amendment is discarded.

- Within three months of an MRS amendment being finalised, all affected local governments must initiate an amendment to its local planning scheme to match the new zonings.

Zones and reservations

Zones and reservations in the MRS are broad categories to define how land can be used and developed. The following descriptions are a guide only.

Zones

Urban: areas in which a range of activities are undertaken including residential, commercial, recreational and light industry.

Urban deferred: land identified for future urban uses following the extension of urban services, the progressive development of adjacent urban areas, and resolution of any environmental and planning requirements relating to development.

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

Central city area: strategic regional centres for major retail, commercial and office facilities as well as employment, civic, business and residential uses.

Industrial and special industrial: land on which manufacturing, processing, warehousing and related activities are undertaken.

Rural: land on which a range of agricultural, extractive and conservation uses is undertaken.

Private recreation: areas of significance to the region's recreation resource, which are (or are proposed to be) managed by the private sector.

Rural - water protection: rural land over public groundwater areas where land use is controlled to avoid contamination.

Reservations

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

Parks and recreation: land of regional significance for ecological, recreation or landscape purposes.

Railways: provides for public transit routes, freight rail lines and associated facilities such as marshalling yards, maintenance depots and park n' ride stations.

Port installations: regional maritime shipping facilities.

State forests: areas of woodland located on Crown land and managed under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984.*

Water catchments: water sources protected for high quality public water supply. These areas have strict controls on land use to avoid pollution of the water resource.

Civic and cultural: significant civic precincts and buildings.

Waterways: permanent inland and coastal waters including many rivers and reservoirs.

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

Primary regional roads: important regionally significant roads as part of the planned road network that are currently, or proposed to be declared, under the *Main Roads Act 1930*.

Other regional roads: roads of regional significance in the planned road network for which the planning responsibilities are shared by the WAPC and local governments.

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 lifestyle or the way they use the land. However, depending on the new zone, there may be opportunities to change the land use, such as seek approval to subdivide 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 MRS are advertised so that all affected landowners and the broader community have time to examine the proposal and provide their comment.

What if my land is reserved?

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

If your land is proposed to be reserved 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.

To protect landowners, there are procedures for acquisition or compensation by the WAPC. These are outlined in *Your Property and the planning system – region schemes*, a leaflet reproduced at the back of this report and online at https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/your-property-and-region-schemes.

How can my views be heard?

You can lodge a submission during the advertised period:

- online at www.dplh.wa.gov.au/mrs-amendments.
- in writing to Western Australian Planning Commission, Level 2, 140 William Street, Perth 6000 (a submission form is included at the back of this report).

Publications

Amendments made to the MRS using the provisions of section 57 will in most cases have information 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 MRS 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*.

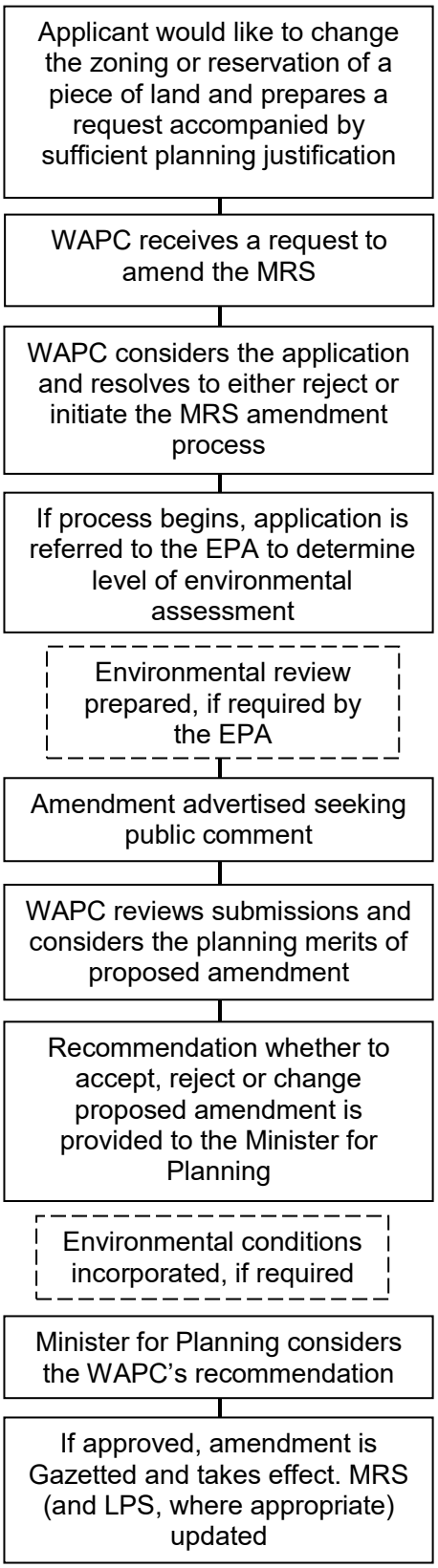
Report on submissions

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

A simple diagram of the amendment process.



Abbreviations

AHA	Aboriginal Heritage Act
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DSP	District Structure Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
LPS	Local Planning Scheme
LSP	Local Structure Plan
MRS	Metropolitan Region Scheme
POS	Public Open Space
SCMP	Strategic Conservation Management Plan
SPP	State Planning Policy
SWALSC	South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council
WAPC	Western Australian Planning Commission

Amendment Report

Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1377/57

Forrestfield North
Environmental Conservation Areas

Amendment Report

1 Purpose

The purpose of the amendment is to transfer approximately 10.2 ha of land in High Wycombe from the Urban and Rural zones to the Parks and Recreation reservation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS). The amendment also zones a small Urban area for future local Public Open Space (POS).

The amendment facilitates the protection of areas of high biodiversity value for environmental conservation, as shown on the *Amendment figure - Proposal 1*.

2 Background

The proposed amendment is located in the City of Kalamunda and is approximately 12.8 kilometres east of the Perth Central Business District. The subject land is primarily privately owned and is approximately 995 m east of the proposed High Wycombe railway station and is in close proximity to Perth Airport, Roe Highway and Poison Gully Creek. The amendment is surrounded by Urban zoned land with Parks and Recreation areas (Bush Forever areas 123 and 45) in close proximity.

An Environmental Assessment and Management Strategy has been undertaken to identify significant environmental values. This includes Level 1 fauna and Level 2 flora assessments. Declared Rare Flora, Threatened Ecological Communities (Wavey-leaved Smokebush and Banksia Woodlands), foraging and potential breeding habitat for Carnaby's Black and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos were identified - all protected under State and Federal Legislation.

Due to the number of isolated high value vegetated remnants found throughout the locality, retention and protection of significant values is fragmented. A green link is proposed to connect Bush Forever areas 123 and 45 (Poison Gully Creek). This green link incorporates areas of active parkland, areas of conservation (including Wavy-Leaved Smokebush), significant areas of vegetation and existing Bush Forever areas.

The green link incorporates environmental conservation areas which are to be reserved as Parks and Recreation in the MRS, avoid existing development (wherever possible) and are supplemented by local POS areas. The City of Kalamunda proposes to manage the environmental conservation and local POS areas.

Appendix A contains a composite plan of the proposed MRS amendment Environmental Conservation / POS Areas.

The proposed amendment areas are currently zoned “Urban Development” and “Special Rural” in the City of Kalamunda Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No. 3. If the amendment is finalised LPS 3 will primarily reflect the MRS Parks and Recreation reservation.

3 Scope and content of the amendment

The amendment proposes to rezone properties (or part properties) generally bounded by Poison Gully Creek, Roe Highway, Milner Road and Sultana Road West in High Wycombe, as follows:

- Parks and Recreation reservation: 10.06 ha
- Urban zone: 0.14 ha

The total area the subject of the rezoning is approximately: 10.2 ha.

4 Discussion

Strategic Context

Perth and Peel@3.5million / North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework

The *North East Sub-Regional Planning Framework* forms part of the *Perth and Peel@3.5million* strategic suite of planning documents. Future areas for urban development have been determined in conjunction with the State Government's draft *Strategic Assessment of Perth and Peel Regions,* in order to avoid and protect areas which have significant regional environmental value. The Sub-regional Framework primarily reflects the sites current Urban zoning with Poison Gully Creek identified as *Open Space Investigation*.

However, further assessment as part of the WAPC endorsed *Forrestfield North Residential Precinct Local Structure Plan* (Forrestfield North LSP) proposes an ecological linkage between Bush Forever areas 123 and 45 to protect areas of high biodiversity values. The environmental conservation areas are to be reserved as Parks and Recreation in the MRS (and supplemented by local POS areas).

Forrestfield North District Structure Plan

In 2016, the *Forrestfield North District Structure Plan* (DSP) was approved by the WAPC and provides strategic guidance for the Forrestfield North area. The DSP supports the assessment, coordination and implementation of development around, and feeding into, the High Wycombe train station.

The long-term vision for Forrestfield North is to create an attractive, vibrant and sustainable urban setting within a landscaped context, focussed on medium and high-density housing with local employment opportunities. The DSP identifies the proposed amendment areas as *Medium Density Residential*.

Forrestfield North Residential Precinct Local Structure Plan

The Forrestfield North LSP has been approved by the WAPC and is a planning response to the State Government's METRONET initiatives that led to the construction of the new High Wycombe train station.

The Forrestfield North LSP proposes medium-high residential density development ranging from R40 to R100, new road connections, approximately 20 ha of POS and drainage reserves, approximately 10 ha of environmental conservation areas, a community purpose area and a primary school site.

The Forrestfield North LSP designates environmental conservation and local POS areas on primarily privately-owned land. The properties (or portions of properties) proposed for

environmental conservation are primarily in freehold ownership. The proposed amendment is consistent with the Forrestfield North LSP as it seeks to reserve these environmental conservation areas as Parks and Recreation.

Forrestfield North Strategic Conservation Management Plan

The *Forrestfield North Strategic Conservation Management Plan* (Forrestfield North SCMP) and associated Management Agreement has been approved by the WAPC and provides an overarching framework to support the implementation of the Forrestfield North LSP, as follows:

- Specifying and guiding the required impact avoidance and conservation gain outcomes for identified biodiversity values in the Forrestfield North LSP area.
- Providing an informal framework for additional conservation gain outcomes to be undertaken by future proponents and also forming the basis of any informal recognition of conservation gains for future *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* referrals and / or Ministerial authorisations pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
- Providing greater certainty regarding conservation outcomes and management requirements for City of Kalamunda, Government Departments (State and Commonwealth), the local community and future developers of land within the Forrestfield North LSP area.
- Is supported by the Forrestfield North Residential Precinct Management Agreement for the implementation of the SCMP. The Management Agreement provides for the City of Kalamunda to manage the environmentally significant land (amongst other matters).

The proposed MRS amendment is consistent with the Forrestfield North SCMP, as it reserves the areas of environmental conservation as Parks and Recreation.

State Planning Policy 2.8 - Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region

State Planning Policy 2.8 - Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region (SPP 2.8) recognises the protection and management of significant bushland areas as a fundamental consideration in the planning process, and requires the WAPC to protect and manage environmental resources where it has regional significance.

SPP 2.8 defines 'Regionally Significant Bushland' as all bushland (which may include wetland areas) within a Bush Forever area, and other bushland outside a Bush Forever area that meets the Bush Forever criteria for regional significance. The WAPC endorsed Forrestfield North LSP has designated environmental conservation areas that meet the relevant criteria for the selection of regionally significant bushland and are therefore considered regionally significant. In addition, the Forrestfield North SCMP provides a framework for the implementation of the North Forrestfield LSP.

One of the purposes of the MRS is to implement protection and management of significant bushland via regional reservation and such reservation is considered as the strongest form of statutory protection for these areas. In this instance, as a METRONET related project and a priority for intensification, it is considered appropriate to reserve the areas for conservation in the MRS. However, this should not be seen as a precedent for other proposals where environmental conservation areas are present.

State Planning Policy 3.7 - Planning for Bushfire Risk Management

State Planning Policy 3.7 - Planning for Bushfire Risk Management forms the foundation for land-use planning to address bushfire risk management in Western Australia. It is used to

inform and guide decision-makers, referral authorities and proponents to achieve acceptable fire protection outcomes on planning proposals in bushfire-prone areas. As no further land use intensification is proposed, the amendment is not considered to increase the risk of bushfire for the area.

Statutory Context

Environment

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions advise of the need to ensure that the proposed amendment is adequately supported by environmental investigations to confirm the extent of environmental conservation areas which are to be reserved as Parks and Recreation in the MRS.

The Forrestfield North SCMP (and associated environmental investigations) have been undertaken to confirm the extent of the environmental conservation areas in the MRS, and also provides a framework (via the associated Management Agreement) to implement the future requirements of the endorsed North Forrestfield LSP.

Urban Water Management

A District Water Management Strategy is not required as no development is proposed by the amendment.

Infrastructure

Water and Wastewater Services

The Water Corporation advises that the amendment has no implications on existing or proposed water or wastewater infrastructure.

Transport

The Department of Transport and Main Roads WA raise no objections to the proposed amendment.

5 Aboriginal heritage

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA) provides for the protection and preservation of Aboriginal heritage and culture throughout Western Australia, including places and objects that are of significance to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal sites and materials are protected whether or not they have been previously recorded or reported.

The process of rezoning or reservation of land in a region scheme is not in itself directly affected by the AHA. Proposed changes to land-use at MRS amendment stage are broad by nature and do not physically interfere with the land. Consideration of any protection that may be required is addressed more specifically at later stages of the planning process, typically being a local planning scheme amendment and when preparing a local structure plan.

Proponents of proposals are advised to familiarise themselves with the State's *Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines* (the Guidelines). These have been developed to assist proponents identify any risks to Aboriginal heritage and to mitigate risk where heritage sites may be present. The Guidelines are available electronically at: *https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/aboriginal-heritage/land-use-under-the-aha/aboriginal-heritage-surveys*.

Nevertheless, in recognising the importance of having reliable Aboriginal information on land and the values attached to it, the WAPC and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) for the provision of Aboriginal consultative services. All MRS amendment proposals likely to be of interest to Aboriginal persons are now referred to SWALSC for comment before being released for public submission. SWALSC is the recognised Native Title Representative Body for Western Australia's south west region and as such is also well placed to provide advice on Aboriginal heritage.

This amendment was not referred to SWALSC prior to initiation as it was not expected to impact on Aboriginal heritage values. However, the amendment has been formally referred to SWALSC during the public advertising period.

6 Coordination of region and local scheme amendments

Under section 126(3) of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, the City of Kalamunda has the option of recommending to the WAPC to concurrently rezone land that is being zoned Urban under the MRS to an "Development" zone (or similar) in their LPS.

If the amendment is finalised the MRS Parks and Recreation areas will be reflected in the City of Kalamunda LPS 3. In relation to the small Urban area, a separate LPS amendment is required as it is proposed as future local POS.

7 Substantiality

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* allows for amendments to the MRS to be processed as either "minor" or "major" amendments depending on whether they are considered to constitute a substantial alteration to the MRS or not. *Development Control Policy 1.9 – Amendment to Region Schemes* sets out the criteria for deciding whether the major or minor process should be followed. In this regard, the amendment is proposed to be processed as a "minor" amendment as follows:

- The scale of the proposed amendment is not considered regionally significant. It does not reflect a regional change to the planning strategy or philosophy for the metropolitan region.
- The proposed amendment implements the WAPC endorsed Forrestfield North LSP which proposes an ecological linkage between Bush Forever areas 123 and 45 identified as environmentally significant.
- The proposed amendment is in accordance with the WAPC endorsed Forrestfield North SCMP, as it reserves the areas of environmental conservation as Parks and Recreation.
- The City of Kalamunda and key State Government agencies agree to the initiation of the amendment.

8 Sustainability appraisal

The amendment seeks the protection and future acquisition of areas of high biodiversity value consistent with the Forrestfield North LSP and Forrestfield North SCMP, and is considered a logical linkage between Bush Forever areas 123 and 45 which are identified as environmentally significant.

9 Environmental Protection Authority advice

The proposed amendment was referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for advice on whether environmental assessment would be required.

The EPA has advised that the proposed amendment does not require formal assessment under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. A copy of the notice from the EPA is included at *Appendix B*.

10 The amendment process

The procedures for amending the MRS are prescribed by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The amendment proposed in this report is being made under the provisions of section 57 of that Act.

In essence, the procedure for an amendment not constituting a substantial alteration to the MRS (often referred to as a minor amendment) involves:

- formulation of the amendment by the WAPC
- referral to the EPA for environmental assessment
- completion of an environmental review (if required) to EPA instructions
- public submissions 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
- the amendment takes legal effect with gazettal of the Minister's approval.

An explanation of this process entitled *The Metropolitan Region Scheme, what it is and how it is amended*, can also be found in the front of this report.

11 Submissions on the amendment

The WAPC invites people to comment on this proposed amendment to the MRS.

The amendment will be advertised for public submissions for a period of 60 days from Tuesday 29 September 2020 to Friday 4 December 2020.

Copies of the amendments are available for public inspection at the:

i) Western Australian Planning Commission, 140 William Street, Perth

ii) City of Kalamunda

iii) State Reference Library, Northbridge.

Online submissions are encouraged via: *https://consultation.dplh.wa.gov.au*

Written submissions commenting on the amendment should be sent to:-

The Secretary
Western Australian Planning Commission
Locked Bag 2506
PERTH WA 6000

or by email to:-

mrs@dplh.wa.gov.au

and must be received by 5 pm Friday 4 December 2020.

All submissions received by the WAPC will be acknowledged.

For your convenience a submission form (form 57) is contained in this report (*Appendix F*). Additional copies of the form are available from the display locations and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage website *www.dplh.wa.gov.au/mrs-amendments*.

You should be aware that calling for submissions is a public process and all submissions lodged will become public. 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 E* 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 any modifications in response to submissions, or decline to approve.

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 be notified of the outcome when the amendment is gazetted to give it legal effect.

MRS Amendment 1377/57

Forrestfield North
Environmental Conservation Areas

Amending Figure
Proposal 1

FORRESTFIELD NORTH - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AREAS
Proposed minor amendment as advertised

22 July 2020

Proposal 1

Proposed Amendment:

- Parks and recreation reservation
- Urban zone

Oracle reference no: 3022
File number: 833/02/24/0066
Version number: 3

Western Australian Planning Commission

Date: 29/06/2020
Produced by Data Analytics, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Perth WA
Base information supplied by Western Australian Land Information Authority SLIP 1096-2018-1

N

0 50 100 150 200
metres

Appendix A

Composite Plan
Environmental Conservation / POS Areas

COMPOSITE PLAN - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION / POS AREAS

Parks and recreation reservation

public open space

Urban zone

Ref no: 3022 v3

Western Australian Planning Commission

Date: 30/06/2020
Produced by Data Analytics, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Perth WA
Base information supplied by Western Australian Land Information Authority SLIP 1096-2018-1

N

0 50 100 150 200
metres

Appendix B

Notice of environmental assessment

Ms Sam Fagan
The Secretary
Western Australian Planning Commission
Locked Bag 2506
PERTH WA 6001

Our Ref: *CMS 17552*
Enquiries: *Angela Coletti, 6364 6430*
Email: *Angela.Coletti@dwer.wa.gov.au*

Dear Ms Fagan

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

SCHEME	**Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment (MRS) 1377/57**
LOCATION	**Properties bounded by Poison Gully Creek, Roe Highway, Milner Road and Sultana Road West in High Wycombe.**
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	**Western Australian Planning Commission**
DECISION	**Referral Examined, Preliminary Investigations and Inquiries Conducted. Scheme Amendment Not to be Assessed Under Part IV of the 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. I have attached a copy of the Chairman's determination of the scheme.

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.

A copy of the Chairman's determination will be made available to the public via the EPA website.

Yours sincerely

Anthony Sutton
Delegate of the Environmental Protection Authority
Executive Director
EPA Services

24 August 2020

Encl. Chairman's Determination

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Environmental Protection Authority

S48A Referrals

Title: Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment (MRS) 1377/57

Location: Properties bounded by Poison Gully Creek, Roe Highway, Milner Road and Sultana Road West in High Wycombe.

Description: Transferring approximately 10.2 hectares of land in High Wycombe from the 'Urban' zone and 'Rural' zones to the 'Parks and Recreation' reservation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS). The amendment also proposes to zone a small 'Urban' area for future Public Open Space.

Ref ID: CMS17552

Date Received: 30-07-2020 **Date Sufficient Information Received:** 30-07-2020

Responsible Authority: Western Australian Planning Commission

Contact: Mr Anthony Muscara

Preliminary Environmental Factors: Flora and Vegetation, Inland Waters and Social Surroundings

Potential Significant Effects: None.

Management: The EPA supports that the Amendment protects areas of high biodiversity value for environmental conservation in accordance with the Forrestfield North Structure Plan, Forrestfield North Strategic Conservation Management Plan and associated Management Agreement. The EPA acknowledges that on the finalisation of the amendment the MRS Parks and Recreation reservations will be reflected in the City of Kalamunda Local Planning Scheme No.3.

Determination: **Referral Examined, Preliminary Investigations and Inquiries Conducted. Scheme Amendment Not to be Assessed Under Part IV of EP Act. No Advice Given. (Not Appealable)**

The EPA has carried out some investigations and inquiries before deciding not to assess this scheme. In deciding not to formally assess schemes, the EPA has determined that no further assessment is required by the EPA.

This Determination is not appealable.

Chairman's Initials:

Date: 19 August 2020

Appendix C

List of detail plans supporting the amendment

Proposed Minor Amendment 1377/57

Forrestfield North
Environmental Conservation Areas

as advertised

Amending Plan 3.2775

Detail Plans

1.6302, 1.6303, 1.6317, 1.6318

Appendix D

Your property and the planning system – region schemes

Your property and the planning system – region schemes
Rights to compensation in relation to reserved land

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) has statewide responsibility for planning how land in metropolitan and regional areas can be used and developed. It does this by reserving and zoning land for immediate and future development through region schemes and/or planning control areas.

Region schemes

The WAPC administers three region schemes which classify land into zones and reservations:

- Metropolitan Region Scheme
- Peel Region Scheme
- Greater Bunbury Region Scheme.

Zones are large areas identified for purposes such as industry (industrial zone) and residential (urban zone).

Reservations are required for public purposes such as schools, railways, major roads, and parks and recreation.

How do you amend a region scheme?

Schemes can be amended as regions grow and change. This process begins with the local government, landowner, State Government or WAPC making a request to amend a scheme. The WAPC considers the request and can either refuse or approve the initiation of an amendment.

The amendment process is lengthy and in general, takes between 12 to 24 months to complete and includes extensive consultation with landowners and the broader community. In some cases amendments are subject to assessment by the Environmental Protection Authority. Amendments can be classified as Major or Minor, in accordance with *Development Control Policy 1.9 – Amendment to Region Schemes*.

Planning Control Area

In some instances, the WAPC will use a planning control area (PCA) to protect land required for a particular purpose from development until it may be reserved in one of the region schemes. A PCA acts in a similar manner as a region scheme but can be applied as a temporary measure to enable an amendment to be progressed. This also provides affected landowners with rights to claim compensation while a decision is made to reserve land or not. A PCA is valid for up to five years.

This means the WAPC is the decision-making authority for any development applications on land within a PCA. A person must not commence and carry out development within the PCA area without the prior approval of the WAPC. There are penalties for failure to comply with this requirement.

The same compensation and alternative purchase rules apply as with a region scheme. However, if compensation is paid and the PCA or reservation is reduced or removed in the future, the compensation is repayable in whole or part upon the subsequent sale or subdivision of the property.

What if your land is proposed to be reserved?

The WAPC approaches landowners on land proposed to be reserved and invites them to comment through the amendment process.

The Government will ultimately acquire reserved land, but as the reservations are strategic and long-term requirements, the land can generally remain in private ownership until it is needed for the public purpose. Several options are available to the owners of reserved land:

- **Retain ownership of your property** and continue quiet enjoyment until it is needed for the public purpose. You may complete any development or subdivision approved prior to the reservation taking effect. Under non-conforming use rights, you may continue to use the property for the purpose for which 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 the reservation may make this 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. This does affect your right to otherwise claim statutory compensation (outlined in the compensation section below).
- **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 impact of the reservation and proposed public purpose. The WAPC obtains two independent valuations to provide it with advice on the value of the property.

Am I entitled to claim compensation?

If your land is reserved in a region scheme or subject to a PCA and **you are the owner of the land when it was first reserved or the PCA was declared**, you may be able to make a claim for compensation for injurious affection if:

1. **Private Sale –** you sell the property on the open market at a reduced price (due to the effect of the reservation or PCA);
   or
2. **Refused development –** the WAPC has either refused a development application over the property or approved it subject to conditions that are unacceptable to you.

What is injurious affection?

Injurious affection occurs when the value of a piece of land is affected by the application of a reservation or restriction for a public purpose.

How do I claim compensation?

1. Private sale

If you wish to sell your property on the open market at a reduced price (affected value), you will need to complete a *Notice of Intention to Sell* form, which is available online at www.dplh.wa.gov.au. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage 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 if there was no reservation or PCA (unaffected value). 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 and you will be advised of the affected value of the property (as determined by the WAPC) – the minimum price for which you can sell the property and receive the full amount of compensation (the difference between the affected and unaffected values). The valuation fee is refundable upon the sale of the property and the payment of compensation.
- 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 can make a claim for compensation for injurious affection through the WAPC **within six months** of the property being sold (registered at Landgate).
- After the WAPC pays compensation, the WAPC will lodge a notification on the Certificate of Title to identify that it has paid compensation, which is only payable once.
- 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.
- Alternatively, you may wish to ask the WAPC to purchase the property, as you have been unable to sell it privately. The WAPC will purchase the property at its then fair market value (unaffected value).

2. Refused development

If the WAPC refused your development application or approved it subject to unacceptable conditions, you may make a claim for compensation for injurious affection **within six months** of the WAPC's decision.

The WAPC will either 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 fair market value (unaffected value) as at the date of the election to purchase.

What is compulsory acquisition?

If land is required for a reservation and has not been previously acquired or compensation has been claimed, the Government may compulsorily acquire the property. The WAPC will obtain independent valuations and make an offer of compensation, in accordance with the *Land Administration Act 1997*.

How can I view a region scheme?

- online at www.dplh.wa.gov.au/your-property-and-region-schemes
- office of the WAPC and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage Level 2, 140 William Street, Perth
- any local government office.

The WAPC operates in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and receives administrative support from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

This information is correct as at January 2019.

Appendix E

Preparing a submission

Preparing a submission

The WAPC welcomes comment on proposed amendments to the MRS 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

The WAPC prefers to receive submissions online at *www.dplh.wa.gov.au/mrs-amendments*, however, hardcopy submissions can also be accepted (form 57 – appendix E).

Please remember to complete all fields in the submission form including your name, contact details and whether you would like to attend a hearing. Pleased limit the number of attachments, where possible, ensuring they are directly relevant to the proposed amendment you are commenting on.

The closing date for submissions and how to lodge them 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 your submission will become a public document.

Appendix F

Submission form for this amendment
(form 57)

Planning and Development Act 2005

Section 57 Amendment (Minor)
Form 57

Submission

Metropolitan Region Scheme Amendment 1377/57

Forrestfield North - Environmental Conservation Areas

OFFICE USE ONLY

SUBMISSION NUMBER
RLS/0939

To: Secretary
Western Australian Planning Commission
Locked Bag 2506
PERTH WA 6001

Title *(Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms)* ..... First Name .....

Surname ..... (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

Address ..... Postcode .....

Contact phone number ..... Email address .....

Submissions may be published as part of the consultation process. Do you wish to have your name removed from your submission? ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No*

Submission (Please attach additional pages if required. It is preferred that any additional information be loose rather than bound)

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turn over to complete your submission

(Submission continued. Please attach additional pages if required)

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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.

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 4 DECEMBER 2020. Late submissions will NOT be considered.