

Urban Growth Monitor

Perth Metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury Regions

Executive Summary





The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of land and waterways across Western Australia. The Department is committed to reconciliation to improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and to work together to provide a culturally-safe and inclusive environment.

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Executive summary

This is the 15th edition of the *Urban Growth Monitor*, presenting information relating to land zoned for urban development calculated as at 31 December 2022.

The *Urban Growth Monitor* is prepared on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) to fulfil the requirements for tracking and modelling land supply as outlined in the Planning and Development Act 2005. It is a component of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Urban Development Program, reporting on land demand factors and supply pipeline, subdivision, housing activity and infrastructure.

The analysis presented in this report may not precisely reflect the dynamics of urban growth at the time of publishing as the *Urban Growth Monitor* relies on a range of data sources, some of which are lagging data indicators. Methodologies will continue to improve as new data and technologies become available.

The land supply analysis within the *Urban Growth Monitor* represents a broad assessment of land zoned for urban development. Information presented in this report is intended to assist but not substitute the more detailed site-specific assessments required at the district and local planning level in determining the availability of urban land for residential or other urban purposes.

The term 'land supply' can be used in a variety of contexts with different meanings and implications. As the focus of the *Urban Growth Monitor* is on land zoned for urban development, 'land supply' in this context refers to the amount of undeveloped land zoned for urban purposes in a region scheme. Urban land encompasses a range of land uses including residential, commercial, light industrial and public purposes.

Residential land buyers, on the other hand, often use the term 'land supply' in reference to the number of developed and serviced lots available to purchase for the purpose of dwelling construction. In the *Urban Growth Monitor*, this is referred to as 'lot supply' and an undersupply is termed a 'lot shortage'.

Maintaining suitable stocks of land for urban development requires an understanding of the existing stocks of zoned land and of the rate at which urban land is consumed by development. The analysis of land consumption in the *Urban Growth Monitor* uses gross consumption rates obtained over a 20-year period. Gross land consumption refers to the total area of land consumed for urban development, inclusive of both residential and non-residential uses. In the context of the *Urban Growth Monitor*, gross consumption rates are considered the most appropriate as it provides a more accurate indication of the volume of land consumed by urban development.

In addition to the analysis of land zoned for urban development, the *Urban Growth Monitor* provides information on:

- consumption rates of urban zoned land (also assessed as a gross measure);
- residential dwelling density; and
- the rate of residential infill development in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions.



Key findings

The tiered land supply assessment model used in the *Urban Growth Monitor* provides a detailed analysis of the stock of land zoned urban or urban deferred within the Metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury region schemes. Within the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), there was a net reduction of 10 hectares of urban zoned land during 2022, as various public-school sites across the metropolitan region being transferred from the urban zone to the public purpose zones. Meanwhile, there were no changes in the stock of urban and urban deferred zoned land in the Peel and Greater Bunbury region schemes.

Based on historical development patterns, it would take approximately 27 years to consume the stock of non-urbanised land available for development. These estimates are based on the stock of land zoned for urban development as at 31 December 2022. Temporal supply estimates use gross consumption rates, which considers both residential and non-residential requirements such as schools, roads, reserves and commercial projects.

The consumption rates assumed in this scenario are based on the 20-year average rate of land consumption across Perth and Peel. The theoretical land supply may therefore be extended if rates of residential infill development and greenfield densities continue to improve.

Over time there will be further additions to the stock of urban and urban deferred land. The *Urban Growth Monitor* will continue to track urban land supply and consumption to ensure that stocks of land for urban development are maintained into the future. Methodologies will continue to improve as new data and technologies become available.

Achieving the objectives described in *Perth and Peel@3.5million* will require increasing the level of infill in existing urban areas and promoting greater dwelling density in greenfield developments. The average dwelling density of new development in greenfield areas in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions was 23.5 dwellings per net site hectare for dwellings constructed in 2022. This represents a significant increase, from approximately 15 dwellings per net site hectare in 2010 but remains slightly below the long-term strategic target of 26 dwellings per net site hectare.

The net infill rate, which accounts for demolition activity, for the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions was approximately 31 per cent in 2022, up from 29 per cent in 2021. The net infill rate has fluctuated between 28 per cent and 44 per cent since monitoring began in 2011. The actual proportion of new dwelling creation that occurs in infill areas is expected to vary from year to year. Fluctuations can be attributed to factors such as dwelling demolitions, the number of background and major infill projects completed in the reporting year and the impact of major greenfield land releases. Future infill rates will indicate if the Covid-19 pandemic may also have contributed.

The following points represent the key findings for each aspect of land supply reported in the *Urban Growth Monitor*.



Land zoned for urban development

- At the end of 2022, there was approximately 117,140 hectares of urban and urban deferred zoned land in the Perth metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury regions.
- In addition, there was 350 hectares of land intended for urban development within DevelopmentWA areas that is not zoned urban or urban deferred. and is included in the tiered land supply assessment.
- During 2022, there was a 10-hectare net reduction in land zoned for urban development under the Metropolitan Region Scheme.
- There was no changes in the stock of urban and urban deferred zoned land within the Peel Region Scheme and the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme.
- Around 77 per cent (90,010 hectares) of land identified for urban development is developed with urban uses and 23 per cent (27,470 hectares) is non-urbanised (undeveloped).

Land consumption

- In 2022, 590 hectares of land within the Perth metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury regions were consumed by subdivision, while 520 hectares were consumed by dwelling construction.
- In the 20-year period to December 2022, an average of 860 hectares of land per annum were consumed by subdivision, and 830 hectares per annum was consumed by construction in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions.
- In the Greater Bunbury region, an average of 60 hectares per annum was consumed by both subdivision and by construction in the 20 years to 2022.
- If land consumption continues at a rate consistent with the 20-year average, it would theoretically take an estimated 27 years to deplete existing stocks of non-urbanised land available for urban development in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions.
- Based on the Greater Bunbury region's historical consumption rate, existing stocks of nonurbanised land could theoretically meet demand for the next 59 years.



Infill

In the context of the Urban Growth Monitor, infill refers to the construction of new residential dwellings in urbanised areas that meet specific density criteria defined as part of the infill model.

In 2022, in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions:

- A total of 9,620 dwellings were constructed. Of these, 3,740 dwellings were constructed in infill areas, and 5,880 in greenfield areas.
- Net infill refers to dwellings constructed within infill areas minus the number of dwellings removed from the existing stock through demolition.
- In 2022, net infill totalled 2,600 dwellings.
- Of the 2,600 net infill dwellings, 1,720 were in the Central sub-region and 880 in the outer metropolitan sub-regions and Peel.
- The net infill rate was approximately 31 per cent in 2022, up from 29 per cent in 2021.
- Large scale infill projects yielding over 50 dwellings per lot comprised around one in 10 of all infill development in 2022. This contrasts with 2019, when these high-density infill projects accounted for over a quarter of all infill development.

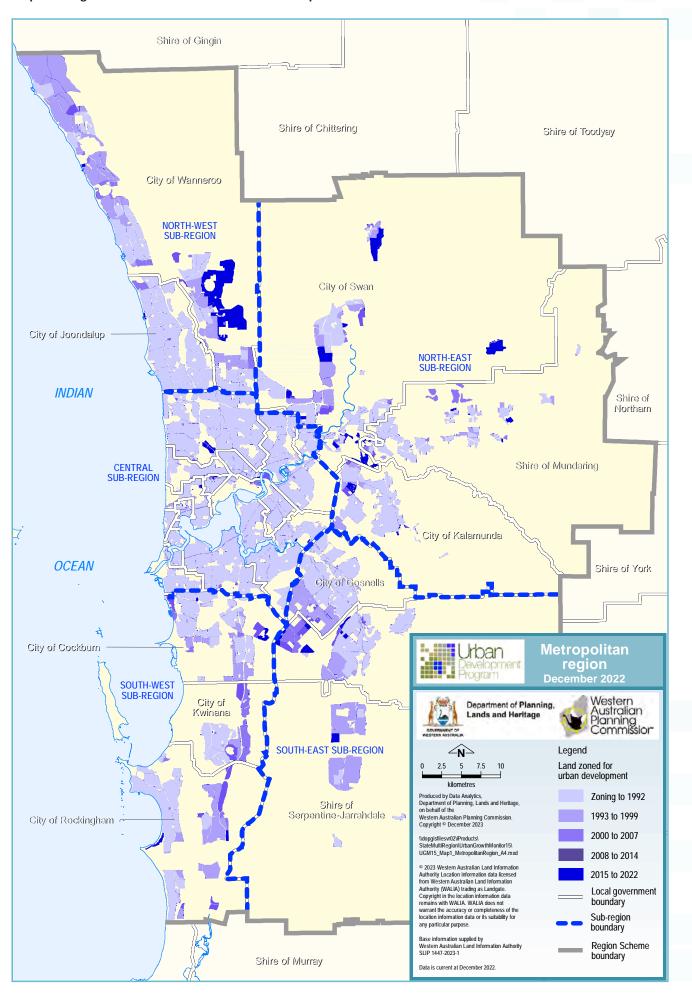
Dwelling density

- Perth and Peel@3.5million sets a target of 15 dwellings per gross urban zoned hectare for new residential development, which is equivalent to 26 dwellings per net site hectare.
- The gross dwelling density measure is converted to an equivalent 'net site dwelling density' target to enable the density of only new residential development to be measured.
- The 'net site dwelling density by build year' is a measure of the average number of dwellings per net site hectare, based only on lots with dwellings constructed within each calendar year.

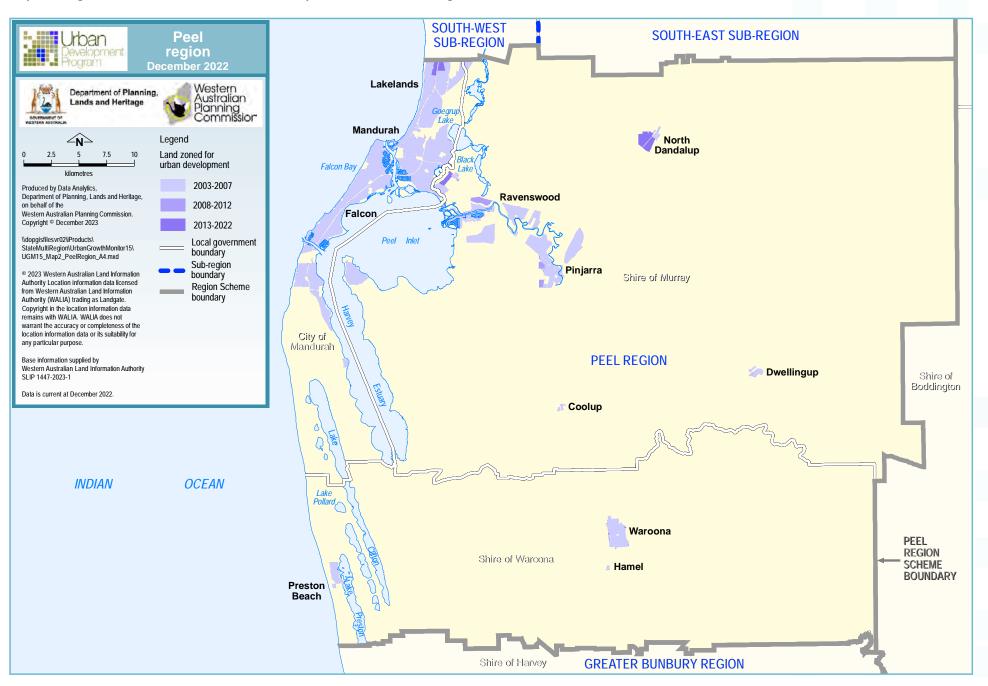
In 2021:

- The 'net site dwelling density by build year' for greenfield development areas in the outer Perth metropolitan sub-regions and Peel was 23.5 dwellings per net site hectare. This represents a significant increase, from approximately 15 dwellings per net site hectare in 2010 but remains slightly below the long-term strategic target of 26 dwellings per net site
- The 'net site dwelling density by build year' for all sites (including infill areas) in the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions was 26.6 dwellings per net site hectare.

Map 1: Change in stock of land zoned for urban development over time

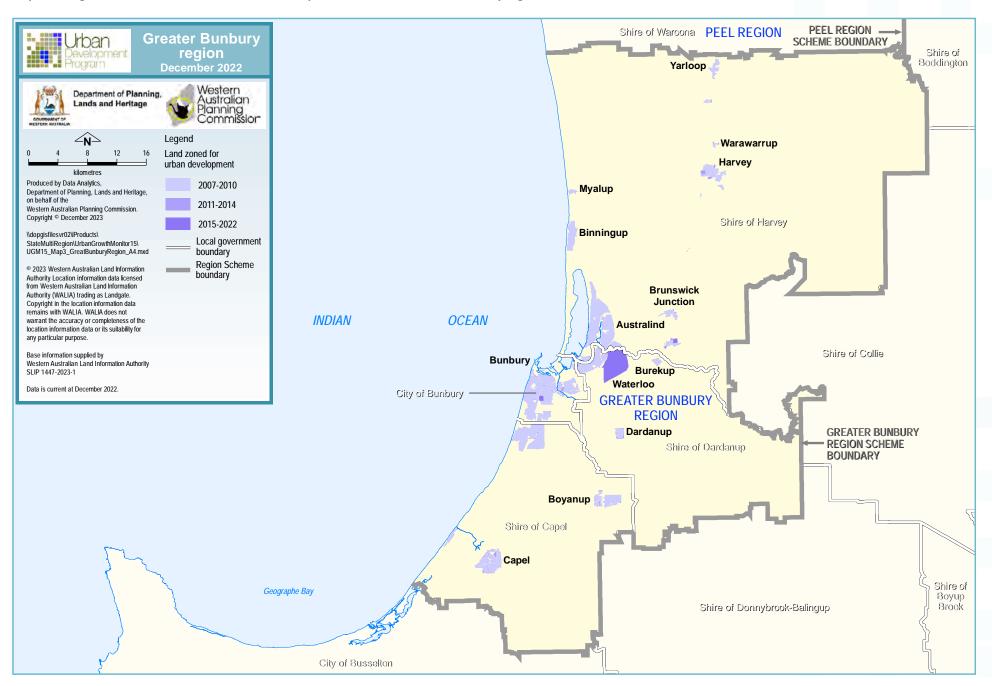


Map 2: Change in stock of land zoned for urban development over time – Peel region



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Map 3: Change in stock of land zoned for urban development over time – Greater Bunbury region



January 2024 $\overline{}$

		2.2 Tier one 2.3 Tier one							2.4.1 Tier one		2.4.2 Tier one		2.5 Tier one						
		zoned fo developr					ent status ed for urba lopment		Land use dynamics incorp local planning scheme : (urbanised area)		Land use dynamics incorp local planning scheme : (non-urbanised area	zones	Spatial distribution of current residential conditional subdivision approvals						
and and as red	Tier one evaluates the stock of land zoned urban and urban deferred in the Metropolitan, Peel and Greater Bunbury region schemes as well as land designated for urban development in redevelopment authority areas that is not zoned urban or urban deferred in the region schemes.							urbanised		ning schemes es the is unlikely to	Tier three examines the impact that lo schemes have on land availability and stocks of land potentially available for development.	Those conditional approvals that are still valid have not yet been issued with final approval.							
In 2022: Perth metro — Urban zoned land ▼ by 30 hectares. Urban deferred zoned land ▲ by 120 hectares. Peel — No change in the stocks of urban and urban deferred zoned land. Greater Bunbury — No change in the stocks of urban and urban deferred zoned land.				urbanised land zoned for urban development across the Perth, Peel and Greater Bunbury regions in 2022. Perth metro − 79 per cent of urban and urban deferred aland. Peel − 71 per cent of the land zoned for urban development is urbanised. Peel − 71 per cent of the land zoned for urban development in the region is urbanised. Peel − 71 per cent of the land zoned for urban development in the region is urbanised.						as a share of it in the Perth ment in the nt. ensity per cent in	In 2022 the stock of undeveloped urbadeferred and redevelopment authority comprises approximately 57 per cent of urbanised area. Perth metro – the largest stock of undeverban and urban deferred land is in the (5,860 hectares) sub-region. Peel – undeveloped urban and urban deland accounts for around 80 per cent of urbanised area. Greater Bunbury – undeveloped urban deferred zoned land accounts for around fithe non-urbanised area.	Approximately 63 per cent of current condition approvals for subdivision apply to development non-urbanised areas. Perth metro — the South-West sub-region has the largest stock of lots with current conditional approvals. Peel — around 87 per cent of lots with current conditional approvals are in non-urbanised areas Greater Bunbury — around 71 per cent of lots wit current conditional approvals are within the non-urbanised area.							
R	Region	Stock at end of 2021	Stock at end of 2022	Change (%)	Region	Urbanised (ha)	Non- urbanised (ha)	Urbanised (%)		Perth, Peel and Greater Bunbury		Perth, Peel and Greater Bunbury	Region/ sub-region Central	Strata (lots) 5,250	Freehold (lots) 690	Tota (lots			
Λ.	MRS	(ha)	(ha)	0.019/	MRS	77,140	21,060	79%	Decidential development	(ha)	Under-developed areas of very low-	(ha)	North-East	3,170	4,780	7,95			
	PRS	97,860 9,140	97,850 9,140	-0.01%	PRS	6,480	2,660	71%	Residential development Commercial and light industrial with infill	47,630	density development	3,580	North-West	5,830	6,810	12,6			
	GBRS	10,150	10,150	-	GBRS	6,390	3,760	63%	potential	1,140	Undeveloped urban zone	11,390	South-East	2,200	7,930	10,1			
	Total region				Total	90,010	27,470	77%	Commercial and light industrial	4,160	Undeveloped urban deferred zoned land	4,080	South-West	3,750	9,660	13,4			
S	schemes	117,140	117,140	-					consistent with local planning scheme		Existing development on urban deferred land	2,280	Peel	840	5,480	6,3			
	Redevelopment authority land	350	350	-					Planned very low-density development Existing development on redevelopment	4,490	Existing development on urban deferred		Perth and Peel	21,030	35,350	56,3			
To	Total region schemes	117,480	117,480	%					authority land-residential, commercial & light industrial development	40	land – commercial and light industrial development	230	Greater Bunbury Total	780 21,810	1,920 37,260	2,7 59, 0			
	Note: Numbers m	ay not sum	due to roun	ding					Recreation and public purposes on urban land	2,260	Undeveloped redevelopment authority land	140							
									Committed for other purposes	30,290	Existing development on redevelopment authority land	150							
									Total	90,010	Recreation and public purposes	310							
											Existing agricultural uses	770							
											Committed for other purposes Total	4,530 27,470							
Land zoned for urban	mirral mirral mirral cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost C						North-East South-East Outh-West	Peel Georder Georder	Commercial and light industrial Existing de	ery low-density ent evelopment on ment authority	10,000 8,000 2,000	c purpose uses n redevelopment	16,000 14,000 12,000 10,000 8,000 4,000 2,000 0 12,000 10,						

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Data current as at December 2022.

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				Section	on 3 Lan	d consum	ption rates: key findi	ngs						
		3.1			3.1		3.4		3.5					
	Land cons	sumption trends			sumption by surough subdivisi		Temporal supply - Perth and Peel		Temporal land supply by sub-region					
Definition	subdivision occurs. Land consumption by is consumed through of Both methodologies as	subdivision examines w built form examines whoostruction of new buil ssess the gross area con g non-residential requir	hen and where land Idings. Isumed by urban	Land consumption by subdivision occurs.	subdivision examines	where and when	Based on the stock of non-urbanised land availal development as at 31 December 2022, tempora estimates are calculated under different develop scenarios. These estimates are theoretical only	supply	Temporal land supply is calculated based on the average rate of land consumption for each sub-region since 2003.					
Commentary	variety of demograph Land consumption th hectares per annum region schemes. Land consumption by	tes are cyclical and arr nic, economic and reg rough subdivision has from 2003 to 2022 acr or constructed dwelling over the same period.	ulatory factors. s averaged 860 coss the three	Perth metro – For 20: by subdivision below Peel – In 2022, land o 20-year average. Greater Bunbury – la in the Greater Bunbur	the long-term average onsumption by subdend consumption by s	ge volume. ivision was below the subdivision for 2022	If all land zoned for urban development in the M at 31 December 2022 were available when requiland supply would theoretically last approximate based on historical consumption rates. The theoretical land supply may therefore be extrates of residential infill development and green improve in the future.	red, temporal ly 27 years	Perth metro – Future growth in the Central sub-region will primarily be facilitated through infill development rather than non-urbanised land stocks and as such is not included it the sub-regional temporal supply estimates. The outer sub-regions of Perth have between 13 and 42 years of supply. Peel – based on average consumption rates, temporal land supply could theoretically last 30 years. Greater Bunbury – based on average consumption rates, temporal land supply could theoretically last 58 years.					
		consumption per an		Land consumption by subdivision (ha)			Perth and Peel		Region/sub-region	Years of supply at average				
	2003	to 2022 - Perth Peel Greater Bunbury	and	Region/sub- region	2022 2003-2022 annual average		2022 stock of non-urbanised land available for urban development	20,810 ha	North-West	consumption rates 42				
		Consumption	Average	Central	10	50	Highest rate of land consumption (2007)	1,110 ha	North-East	18				
tics		in 2022	consumption (2003-2022)	North-West	130	190	Average rate of land consumption (2003-2022)	770 ha	South-East	34				
Statisti	Built form	520 ha	830 ha	North-East	110	140	Lowest rate of land consumption (2020)	440 ha	South-West	13				
S	Subdivision	590 ha	860 ha	South-East	110	140	Years' supply at highest consumption	19 years	Peel	29				
				South-West	140	210	Years' supply at average consumption	27 years	Greater Bunbury	59				
				Peel	50	80	Years' supply at lowest consumption	48 years						
				Greater Bunbury	30	60								
Charts	(a) 1,800 (b) 1,600 (b) 1,400 1,200 1,000	and consumed — Urban a by suite	8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lar 5% 9% 24%	nd consumption	2022 Central North-West North-East South-East South-West Peel Greater Bunbury	25,000 0	60 50 40 Years of supply 20 20 0	North-Ress of supply years of years o					

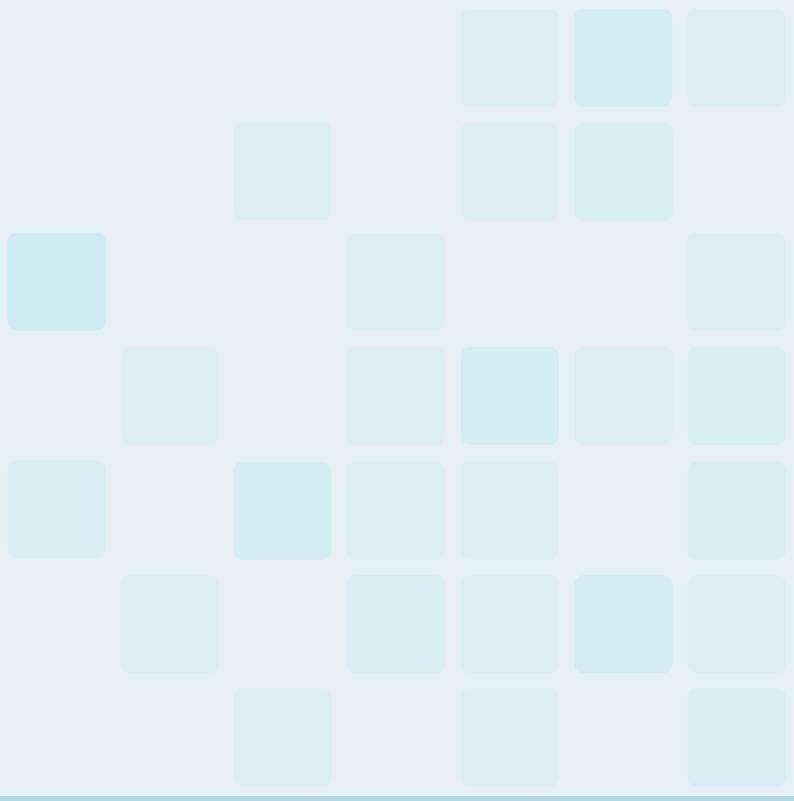
Figures may not sum due to rounding. Data current as at December 2022.

									S	ectio	n 4 I	nfill (I	Pert	th a	nd I	Pee	el): k	key fin	dings	;							
			4.1.1						4.1.	2				4.1.	2				4	1.2				4.3			
		Demolitions and infill Dwelling dynamics													nfill dwel	ling targe		Infill dynamics									
Definition	Infill refers to the construction of new residential dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through 'background' infill or major infill projects. Background infill refers to the construction dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through 'background' infill or major in to small projects yielding fewer than five dwellings. Measuring the loss of dwellings through demolitions allows the calculation of net infill, which provides a much truer indication of additions to the dwelling stock through demolition active through demolition and the constructed dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through 'background' infill or major in Gross infill refers to the constructed dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through 'background' infill or major in Gross infill refers to the constructed dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through development can occur through development can occur through development can occur through the constructed within infill or major in the constructed within infill areas through demolitions and the constructed within infill areas through the constructed within infill or major in the constructed within infill or major in the constructed within infill or major in the constructed within infill areas through the constructed within infill areas through the constructed within infill areas through the construc						s. r through infill projects nber of dwell as regardless ed from the c	dwellings in urbanised areas. Infill development can occur through 'background' infill or major infill projects. Net infill refers to the number of dwellings constructed within infill areas minus the number.						Infill dwelling identified for Peel@3.5mil Perth and Peterm target of development infill.	Perth and F lion suite of el@3.5million of 47 per cer	Peel in the Pe documents. On sets an ove of all reside	Monitoring the patterns in infill development provides information on the dynamics of infill such as the breakdown of infill dwellings per loand the infill dwelling yield by lot size.										
Commentary	Demolition a sub-region d I larger stoc regions; high land v less land a a greater n subdivision The 10-year Perth and Pe with annual in per cent.	lue to: /alues a vailable number n poten average	der dwel for subc of dwelli tial. demolit ns is rou	lings the lopmen division; ings on ion rate ghly 14	an other t pressurand lots wite	er sub- ure; :h the	both infill ar This is a 6 po number of c Of the 9,620	nd green er cent d dwellings O dwellin ructed in	ifield are lecrease s constru igs, appr infill are	ructed in 202 has in Perth a from the tot ucted in 2021 roximately 3, has and 5,880 eas.	nd Peel. al 740	Net infill d demolition Approxima dwellings v 30 per cen Perth and t	s) totalle tely, 70 vere in t t were ir	ed 2,600 per cent the Centr n the out	in 2022. of the 2, al sub-re	600 ne	nd	Infill develop linear fashio it is anticipat take time to , development Between 201 net infill dwe and Peel.	n. In additio ed that majo progress thr t pipeline. 11 and 2022	n to yearly fluor infill project ough the plant, approximate	uctuations, cts will nning and ely 59,220	In 2022, infi dwellings p There is a b of infill dwe For larger so the number be highly va dynamics of	er lot we road corr ellings cor cale proje of infill c riable, de	re in the elation nstructe cts, the lwelling ependin	e Centra between d and lo ratio be s and lot g on the	I sub-re the nu t size. tween size car specific	gion imbe
	Perth and Peel regions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Perth and Peel regions	2018		ing dynamic		Region/ sub-regio	n 2018			2021		Region/ sub-region	Infill dwelling targets to 2050	Cumulative gross infill dwellings (2011-2022)	Cumulative net infill dwellings) (2011-2022)	Number of dwellings per lot		2019	2020	2021	202
	Dwelling						Infill areas	6,540	6,350	5,720 4,15	3,740	sub-region	3,090	3,330	2,820	1,620	1,720	Central	213,130	59,010	41,170	Single dwelling	3,570	3,320	3,190	2,570	2,50
S	demolitions	2,100	1,950	1,950	1,880	1,260	Greenfield areas	7,280	5,930	5,150 6,11	5,880	Outer sub- regions	1,350	1,070	1,160	830	880	North-West	48,590	6,560	4,760	2 to 5	710	660	570	400	3
Statistics	Residential						Total	13,820	12,280	10,860 10,26	9,620	and Peel region	1,550	1,070	1,100	030	000	North-East	39,900	2,240	1,300	dwellings 6 to 10	600	230	290	100	1
) La	dwellings built	13,820	12,280	10,860	10,260	9,620						Total	4,440	4,400	3,980	2,450	2,600	South-East South-West	29,200 30,730	3,990 7,820	2,880 6,660	dwellings	600	230	290	100	
	Demolition	15%	16%	18%	18%	13%												Peel	15,590	2,990	2,450	11 to 20 dwellings	230	160	190	40	1
	rate	/-		/-	/-													Total	377,140	82,600	59,220	21 to 50 dwellings	350	260	240	200	2
																						Over 50 dwellings	1,060	1,730	1,230	840	4
Charts	3,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 0						30,000 25,000 25,000 10,000 10,000 5,000					10,000 8,000 solution and 10,000 solution and 10,000 solution and 2,000 solution and 2,00					2021 2022	Central North-West North-East South-East South-West Peel	20,000	40,000	60,000	11% 6% 3% 3%		202		Single dw 2 to 5 dw 6 to 10 do 11 to 20	ellings welling

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Data current as at December 2022.

					Sectio	n 5 Dens	ity: key f	indi	ngs										
		5.1			5.2						5.4								
	Gross	Net site ((urba		g densi rban de			Net site dwelling density by build year (greenfield)												
Definition	per gross hectare of u This measure includes	lensity refers to the nu rbanised land only. non-residential uses s is based on urban zon	uch as local roads,	per net site hectare. I dwellings regardless	per net site hectare. It is based only on lots developed with dwellings regardless of when the dwellings were constructed. This provides a snapshot of net site dwelling density as at the				build yea t site hect ithin the	are base	d only on	Net site dwelling density by build year refers to the number of dwellings per net site hectare based only on lots in greenfield areas developed with dwellings within the stated calendar year. Net site dwelling density by build year (greenfield) is the most appropriate measure to assess development trends against strategic objectives.							
	area within the urbar measures to changes It provides an indicat	density relates to the n zone and is less sens in the dwelling stock. ion of the broad convillings, with increments	itive than other ersion of urban	the Department of Pl scheme zoning inform	e hectare uses data fro lanning, Lands and Her mation. Isity based on the urba	The gross dwelling d residential developr entire urbanised ext The inclusion of the density scale allows	nent may i ent based year of dw	not be easi on location elling cons	ly separat n alone. truction a	ed from th	The 15 dwellings per gross urban zoned hectare target set by Perth and Peel@3.5million can be expressed as an equivalent target of 26 dwellings per net site hectare. The net site dwelling density by build year (greenfield) excludes infill areas to enable a comparison of observed								
Commentary	time in the Perth met	e. Jensity has been slowly Propolitan area while it Ion and in the Greater	has remained	site hectare from 201 Peel – ▲ from 12.8 d hectare from 2015 to	wellings to 13.4 dwelli 2022.	ings per net site	Net site dwelling decity centre zones an	nsity by bu d the year 2022:	of dwellin	g constru	ction:		development trends against the strategic objectives. The net site dwelling density by build year (greenfield) for the Perth metropolitan and Peel regions was 23.5 for 2022. This represents significant progress from 2010, when targets where initially set.						
S				Greater Bunbury - ▲ net site hectare from	Perth metro — ▲ fi hectare. Peel — ▼ slightly fr hectare. Greater Bunbury – dwellings per net s	Annual fluctuations to the net site dwelling density by build year are to be expected, as the sample size is restricted to lots on which dwellings were constructed in the reporting year. As a result, it is important to consider the overarching density trends of residential development in relation to the strategic target.													
	Region/ sub-region	Gross zone dwelling density at Dec 2015	Gross zone dwelling density at Dec 2022	Region/ sub-region	Region/ sub-region	2018	ear of dw 2019	elling co 2020	nstructio 2021	n 2022	Region/ sub-region	2018	ear of dw 2019	velling co 2020	nstructions 2021	on 2022			
	Central	11.7	12.9	Central	Dec 2015 20.6	Dec 2022 22.4	Central	37.0	36.1	34.3	31.2	32.9	North-West	24.1	25.2	25.4	24.9	25.4	
Statistics	North-West	9.1	9.5	North-West	16.2	15.0	North-West	25.3	27.1	28.9	24.9	26.2	North-East	21.5	20.5	21.9	22.3	22.2	
tisi	North-East	6.9	7.2	North-East	9.9	10.7	North-East	22.7	21.5	22.2	22.6	22.2	South-East	23.1	23.4	24.1	21.7	23.3	
Sta	South-East	8.7	8.7	South-East	10.8	12.3	South-East	24.5	24.3	24.9	23.2	23.5	South-West	23.4	26.6	26.5	27.3	26.6	
	South-West	9.3	9.7	South-West	15.1	17.0	South-West	29.4	28.7	26.8	27.4	26.5	Peel	16.2	9.7	16.7	17.4	17.8	
	Peel	7.9	7.8	Peel	12.8	13.4	Peel	18.8	11.7	17.0	17.9	18.0	Perth metro and Peel average	22.2	21.3	23.4	23.4	23.5	
	Greater Bunbury	6.2	5.7	Greater Bunbury	9.1	9.4	Greater Bunbury	11.2	12.5	12.5	13.3	11.6	recraverage						
Charts	9 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	o Peel	Greater Bunbury	20 Perth Metr	n Peel	Dwellings per net site head of a point of a	2 2					30 app 25 25 15 15 15 16 17 20							
	_	2015	_	_	2015	_	2013	Serth Metro	— Peel	— Grea	02 20 ter Bunbury	2022	2016 North-West sub-	region	South-East	sub-region	Peel re		

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Property valuation database, Landgate (2022) and Integrated Land Information Database, unpublished data, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (2023). Note: Density figures may change depending on the date of extraction as the Landgate property valuation database is periodically updated which may affect historical dwelling counts.



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